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Volume 154 No. 11 September 13, 1948

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Floor Wax Industry Trade Rules Viewed

Industry's views on a tentative draft of trade practice rules for the floor wax industry were voiced last Thursday at a conference conducted by the Federal Trade Commission at the Roosevelt hotel, New York. The meeting, which was attended by representatives of the major concerns in the field, was presided over by Robert J. Beller, attorney for the commission's trade practice conference division.

In addition to the commission's fifteen-point body of rules, another series of proposed regulations was read into the record by John D. Conner, general counsel for the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers. Mr. Conner emphasized that his organization was not proposing these rules in place of the FTC tentative draft, but offering them solely for consideration along with the commission's suggestions.

At the outset of the meeting, disagreement emerged over the definition of a "wax". It was maintained that the description should embody both physical and chemical characteristics of the product. However, this view was countered with the suggestion that performance of the material should be the primary consideration of the definition.

With certain exceptions, primarily in phraseology, the NAIDM suggestions paralleled, for the most part, tentative rules offered by the commission. The first three FTC rules, which were unchallenged, concerned misrepresentation, imitation of trade names and defamation of competitors.

Contention arose, however, over the provisions governing the misuse of such terms as "slip proof," "slip resistant," "waterproof" and "water resistant." Industry representatives admitted that testing methods to determine slippage had not yet been perfected and asked for guidance. Discussion continued over the point whether a "waterproof" wax need also be "spotproof."

Objection was also raised over rule eleven, which consisted of a paraphrase of a section of the Robinson-Patman act. Mr. Conner proposed that the act in its entirety appear in the rules lest there be any misinterpretation. Other sections of the FTC rules dealt with misrepresenta-

—Continued on page 89

Fats, Oils Export License Requests Held Excessive

The Office of International Trade announced September 7 that license applications for the export of fats and oils are continuing to run greatly in excess of the available export quotas and hereafter additional information will have to be supplied by exporters in order that a fair and equitable distribution can be made of the limited quotas.

The materials listed in the order are lard, refined and crude cottonseed oil, and refined and crude soybean oil. A new form has been drawn up known as IT 707, Fats and Oils Questionnaire, which must be executed in triplicate by the applicant and filed with OIT. Information required includes the name and address of the applicant, former firm names, previous exports of fats and oils commodities, nature of applicant's business, principal commodities handled in foreign and domestic trade, date of organization of applicant's firm and financial relationship between the applicant and other persons or firms.

Exporters who anticipate filing license applications to export the oils mentioned against four quarter export quotas must file the information so that it is received by OIT not later than September 27.

Petroleum Products West Coast Shipments Halted

The Office of International Trade has placed an embargo against exportation of petroleum products from the west coast, effective at 12.01 a.m., Pacific daylight time, September 11, because of the strike of the Pacific Coast refinery workers. The OIT at the same time asked Canada to suspend imports of petroleum products from the west coast during the strike. The embargo order covers gasoline, including aviation gasoline, kerosene, gas oil and distillate fuel oil.

OIT Extends Export Licenses Use Deadline

Automatic extensions until October 2 of export licenses which cannot be used because of the West Coast longshoremen's strike and the New York truckers' strike were announced last week by the Department of Commerce through its Office of International Trade.

The validity periods on all export licenses against which shipment would otherwise have been impossible because of the strikes, and which would have expired during the period from September 2 to October 1, have been extended through October 2.

Extensions are limited to licenses covering shipments which are to go forward by water from West Coast ports and from the Port of New York. In the latter case, the New York Collector of Customs must be satisfied that shipment under extended licenses would ordinarily have been made from the Port of New York.

Alcohol Plant Lease Offer Draws 3 Bids

Three offers to lease the government owned alcohol plant at Kansas City, Mo., have been received by the Department of Agriculture, it was announced September 9. The offers, which are now being considered, were received from: F. W. Boltz Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.; Midway Chemurgic Company, Lincoln, Nebr., and Missouri Valley Development Corporation, Sioux City, Ia.

Flaxseed Rules Issued

Regulations for insuring the 1949 crop of flaxseed were issued last week by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of the Department of Agriculture. The regulations are the same as those covering the 1948 crop, with a few minor changes. Growers whose crop was insured previously will continue to use the old contract to cover their 1949 crop.

Price Trend Continues Upward

The normal post-Labor Day increase in activity in the markets for chemicals, oils and drugs had not as yet materialized last week and mixed price movements acted to hold the upward trend to a mere 0.1 point.

There was little doubt that the trucking strike in the New York Metropolitan area and the longshoremen's strike on the West Coast were influencing factors in the failure of an increase in trading in chemicals and related items. The New York dislocation of distribution, particularly of less than carlot items, was felt in neighboring states, and the West Coast strike brought to a standstill trading in certain products, primarily copra and coconut oil.

Elsewhere on the labor front, a strike at an alkali plant in the south caused the operator to shut down production. The loss of tonnage of soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine will undoubtedly be felt should the strike prove a prolonged one.

Pricewise, movement in fats and oils was slow, with advances in cottonseed and soybean oils being offset to some extent by a reduction in rapeseed oil. Similarly, in the textile ingredients division increases in prices for sago flour and sodium hydrosulphite were balanced by reductions in potato starch and tapioca flour.

Titanium dioxide and its pigments and shellac were advanced, while chemically isolated soybean protein was lower. Methyl chloride was quoted at a higher level and one producer of powdered zinc sulphate increased his price to give the market a generally firmer tone.

The market for drugs and fine chemicals took on a firmer tone with advances in silver nitrate, potassium iodide, iodine and castor beans. Menthol was lower on quantity business but was maintained at a higher level for small lot material.

Jamaica ginger and various other spices were advanced and Spanish saffron was lower. Chinese anise oil was higher but reductions were reported in various other oils such as clove, eucalyptus, Algerian geranium, Brazilian orange, patchouli, peppermint and vetiver.

In the field of agricultural chemicals, the only price movement was an advance in nitrogenous tankage material. Demand has kept well above the supply of ammonium nitrate and cyanamide. Ammonium sulphate stocks are definitely short and it is expected that the execution of export orders will add further tension.

Bismuth sub-salts were finally advanced by still another manufacturer, but all producers were not as yet quoting at the higher level. Similarly, phenol USP was still being quoted at previous prices by some producers, despite increases by others the week before. Advances are still expected in some quarters on naphthalene, cresylic acid and phthalic anhydride, with October 1 seen as a possible date for the move.

OPD Price Index

The Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 10, 1948	Sept. 3, 1948	Sep. 12, 1947
144.7	144.6	141.6

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the inter-war period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

January	150.4	150.9	135.3	133.0	107.8
January	150.4	150.9	-35.3	133.0	107.8
February	147.2	151.9	135.4	133.2	110.3
March	146.2	154.9	135.2	132.7	111.9
April	146.2	152.3	134.9	132.2	115.5
May	146.7	146.1	135.1	132.5	118.2
June	147.3	143.9	135.4	132.5	121.9
July	145.9	142.5	137.7	133.5	125.5
August	144.4	140.4	135.6	133.9	128.2
The year	*146.9	147.6	138.8	133.8	123.2

* Eight months.

FDA Starts Active Enforcement Of Ban on Inert Glandular Drugs

The program of the Federal Food and Drug Administration to stop the manufacture and sale of inert glandular products has now moved into the enforcement stage officials of the agency said September 9.

Surveys are now being made by the field agents of the FDA to discover whether any such products have been shipped to the market since the notice went out to industry several months ago, and, according to reports reaching Washington headquarters, several seizures have been made.

Officials said that they propose to be liberal in the initial enforcement of the program and do not intend to make seizures of those products which were manufactured prior to the notice to industry or which were shipped within a short time thereafter. They feel, however, that a reasonable opportunity has been given to manufacturers to conform to the program and any shipments of these products will now be subject to seizure.

The FDA's notice of discontinuance of the manufacture and sale of inert glandular products was issued last March in the form of an interpretation of the labeling requirements of the food, drug and cosmetic act. The agency held that the law requires the labeling of such products with adequate directions for use, but said that since such products have no therapeutical value it is not possible to write adequate directions for use and therefor they cannot be marketed.

The commission's interpretation which is made of the 1938 law has not been tested in the courts as yet. There was a case several years ago involving the sale of inert glandular products under the old 1906 law in which the court ruled against the efforts of the FDA to stop the sale of the product. Whether the interpretation being placed on the new law by the agency will result in court action will depend upon whether the manufacturers whose products are seized decide to bring suit.

Alkali Export Advisory Group Dissolves Itself

The alkali industry advisory committee, set up several months ago under the Office of Industry Cooperation of the Department of Commerce to draw up an alkali export allocations agreement under public law 395, decided at a meeting with OIC officials September 10 against entering into such an agreement and formerly dissolved itself.

The action was not unexpected in view of the fact that a similar committee working under the Office of International Trade has been considering problems connected with the export of alkalies for the past three months. The OIC group told officials that they could see no need for an agreement on the amount of alkalies that should be exported now that there is no longer any great problem of supply of soda ash for export. They said also that the supply problem in caustic soda should be fairly well solved by the end of the year.

Calcium Dioxide as Bleaching Ingredient for Flours Probed

The Food and Drug Administration will conduct a public hearing at 10 a.m. on October 5 to consider proposals to amend standards of identity for cereal flours and related products.

The substance of the proposals is to include chlorine dioxide as an optional bleaching and maturing ingredient. Also for consideration, is the proposal to discontinue use of nitrogen trichloride for the above purpose, and to permit use of benzoyl peroxide as an optional bleaching ingredient with carriers such as dicalcium phosphate, calcium carbonate, starch, tricalcium phosphate, and others found to be harmless and suitable.

Nitrogen Producers Discuss Future Ammonia Allocations

The nitrogen producers industry advisory committee met with officials of the Office of Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce September 10 to discuss the future program for distribution of anhydrous ammonia from Army production to fertilizer producers.

Department officials proposed that allocation of the available supplies be made on a quarterly basis, rather than a monthly basis, because of the shortage of personnel within the department to handle the allocation program.

Under the law the Army is required to make available 10 percent of its anhydrous ammonia production to the fertilizer industry with a preference given to those producers of ammonium sulphate who have been forced to close down because of a shortage of the material or who are threatened with an imminent shutdown.

A temporary program for supplying the preference group with the ammonia was announced last August to cover the months of September and October. The new program under discussion would cover distribution of ammonia for the remainder of the fertilizer year and include provisions for allocating such amounts of ammonia from Army production as are in excess of the needs of the preference group among other members of the fertilizer industry.

Streptomycin Certification Rules Amended by FDA

Marketing of an ointment containing streptomycin was authorized September 3 by the Federal Food and Drug Administration in an amendment to its regulations covering the certification of streptomycin and penicillin products.

The ointment is to have a minimum potency of 5,000 mcg. per gram of ointment and is to be packaged in collapsible tubes label with a life potency of nine months. It is to be dispensed only on prescription of physicians, dentists and veterinarians.

The amendment to the regulations also covered the use of an additional ingredient in the manufacture of procaine penicillin for acqueous injection and penicillin ointment; and for a new dosage form for procaine penicillin in oil when packaged and labeled solely for veterinary use.

Shell Chemical Producing Synthetic Glycerin in Tex.

In an $8,000,000 chemical plant in Houston, Tex., a new process is now being used by Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, to produce glycerin synthetically, Jan Oostermeyer, the corporation's president, announced yesterday. The new process was developed in the Emeryville, Calif., laboratories of Shell Development Company.

A special dedicatory ceremony will be held at the plant site on September 16 and 17 and will be attended by many business and civic leaders as well as by members of the press. Features of the event will include a special luncheon aboard the decommissioned battleship Texas, now a state monument moored near the plant site; a plant dedication ceremony; and an air tour of the entire Houston-St. Charles industrial area.

The new Shell Chemical process, Mr. Oostermeyer continued, requires only three raw materials, petroleum, salt and water, all of which are in ample supply in the United States.

Still another innovation, Mr. Oostermeyer stated, is the use of a fleet of specially-built aluminum tankcars for the transportation of this product. Aluminum will not cause discoloration of glycerin and hence prevents deterioration of the product during shipment. The cars are Fiberglas insulated and especially equipped with steam coils to facilitate unloading.

General Mills Appoints Wheeler to Research Post

Dr. D. H. Wheeler, head of the fats and oils section of General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, has been named head of the organization's chemical research department. His appointment was announced by Dr. Ralph H. Manley, director of research for General Mills, who has served as acting head of the chemical department since December, 1946.

In his new position, Dr. Wheeler will be responsible for all organic chemical research, including the development of fatty acids, new drying oils, synthetic waxes, chemical derivatives of wheat starch and protein, soybean products and other new organic chemicals.

Dr. Wheeler joined General Mills in 1943, after four years' service as senior chemist with the Department of Agriculture's northern regional research laboratory in Peoria, Ill. Before joining the Department of Agriculture, he served successively as research chemist for the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Company, assistant chemist for the Treasury Department and research chemist with the Kilgore Development Corporation. In the fall of 1947, he was named one of the nation's ten ablest fats and oils chemists in a survey sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society.

Diamond Alkali Boosts Texas Silicate Output

Diamond Alkali Company has put a new furnace into full production at its Dallas, Tex., plant, and expects a 50 percent increase in the output of silicate of soda and related silicate products from the plant as a result. The new furnace was built in six months at a cost of $175,000, according to H. S. Crary, manager of the plant.

Installation of the new furnace, the third completed by the company since 1941, will enable Diamond Alkali to meet the growing demand for silicate of soda from the petroleum industry, soap manufacturers, textile processors, the fiber board industry and others. Demand from the petroleum industry is expected to continue to increase on a pace with the construction of additional catalytic cracking units.

Chemical Salesmen Plan Golf Outing

The Salesman's Association of the American Chemical Industry will hold its final golf outing of the current year at the Montclair Golf Club, Montclair, N. J., on September 15. The golf club offers four nines of golf, each playing to par thirty-five, and the association feels that these facilities will reduce the amount of time customarily required for full tournament participation.

The association's entertainment committee, headed by Warren F. Schumacher, has assembled a group of eighteen prizes for the occasion.

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Fats, Oils Emergency Quotas Granted by USDA

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, approved the following emergency export allocations and exchanges during the week ended September 3:

Cuba was allocated 363,000 pounds of refined edible coconut oil in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra from Cuba's IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Mexico was allocated 4,400,000 pounds of inedible tallow and grease in exchange for an equivalent quantity of copra from Mexico's IEFC allocation from the Philippines—commercial procurement.

Israel was allocated 1,500 long tons of grain sorghums to meet established needs — commercial procurement, September shipment.

Millmaster Producing Sodium Pentabarbital

Millmaster Chemical Company, New York, has started production of USP sodium pentabarbital as an addition to its line of pharmaceutical specialties and organic chemicals. The product is being produced at the plant of Millmaster's subsidiary, Berkeley Chemical Corporation, Berkeley Heights, N. J.

Koppers Names Burton Chemaco Plant Manager

The Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has appointed Charles D. Burton manager of its chemical division's Chemaco plant at Berkeley Heights, N. J. He succeeds Karl M. Joehnck, who has resigned.

Keto-Bemidone Subject To Narcotics Bur. Control

Keto-bemidone, a new synthetic drug developed as a pain killer, was declared to be an opiate by President Truman in a proclamation dated September 4, and subject to controls exercised over narcotics by the Bureau of Narcotics.

The proclamation said that the drug has an addiction-forming and addiction-sustaining liability similar to morphine and in the interests of the public should be placed under control immediately. The chemical name of the drug is 4-(3-hydroxyphenyl) - 1 - methyl-4-piperivyl ethyl ketone hydrochloride.

Fisk Resigns From AEC To Assume Harvard Post

Dr. James B. Fisk has resigned as director of the division of research of the United States Atomic Energy Commission to accept a post as professor of applied physics at Harvard University. Dr. Fisk has been on leave from Harvard since his appointment by AEC in January of last year. He was associated with Bell Laboratories before joining the faculty of Harvard.

Gillmor Gets Position On NSRB Planning Staff

Reginald E. Gillmor, manufacturer of scientific apparatus and one of the largest producers of military equipment used in World War II, has been appointed vice-chairman of the National Security Resources Board, it was announced September 5 by chairman Arthur M. Hill.

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Heyden Plans to Acquire Rumford Chemical Works

The conditional acquisition of the assets of Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., was announced last Thursday by the Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York.

B. R. Armour, president of Heyden, and A. E. Marshall, president of Rumford, announced that the two companies had entered into an agreement pursuant to which Heyden would, subject to certain conditions, acquire all the assets of Rumford in consideration of the assumption of all the Rumford's liabilities and the issuance to Rumford of 99,438 shares of Heyden's common stock.

The agreement has been approved by the boards of directors of both companies, but is subject to the approval of Rumford stockholders, who will pass upon the proposal at a meeting called for September 27.

The agreement may be terminated by Rumford for any reason at any time prior to November 15. Heyden has the option to terminate the agreement unless it is approved by the holders of at least 75 percent of Rumford stock, the favorable vote of the holders of two-thirds of the Rumford stock being required by Rhode Island law.

Rumford manufactures and distributes chemicals and foodstuffs, primarily phosphate chemicals and baking powders, including the Rumford brand of baking powder.

Carbide Reduces Prices On Three Plasticizers

Substantial price reductions for three "Flexol" plasticizers have been announced by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corporation, New York. The new prices are 36 cents a pound for "Flexol 4GO" in tankcars, 40½ cents a pound for "Flexol TWS" in tankcars, and 47 cents a pound for "Flexol R-1" in drum carloads, f.o.b. South Charleston, W. Va. Increased volume of production is said to make these lower prices possible.

U.S.I. Introduces New Phthalic Alkyd Resin

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, has introduced a new phthalic alkyd resin which it claims does not haze in the presence of zinc oxide. Known as "Aroplaz 1248-M", the product is described as a pure, long-oil, oxidizing alkyd, supplied at 70 percent solids in mineral spirits.

The manufacturer recommends the new resin for the formulation of architectural paints and enamels, especially for use in mill whites for textile mills and for all maintenance finishes. Extensive tests, the company adds, have demonstrated that "Aroplaz 1248-M" enamel films have shown no tendency to haze.

Besides initial sharp gloss and excellent gloss retention, it is stated, the new resin meets high color retention standards and possesses a drying rate much faster than the pre-war alkyd of the Navy 52-R-13 variety. Other features claimed include improved brushing characteristics, such as ease of application, maintenance of wet edge and proper lapping-in.

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 for a list for any one country:—

Tanneries—Canada.

Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters—Malayan Federation and Colony of Singapore.

Oil (animal, fish, vegetable) importers, dealers, refiners, exporters—Greece.

Paint and varnish importers, dealers—Italy.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Diachlor.
Diphenylethylenediamine.
Diphenylheptadecyl ketone.
Isopropyl adrenalin.
Mazak 3.
Methoxybutyl acetate.
Methylcyclohexanone.
Sodium tetrathionate.
Sulfhydryl pentathionate.
p,p' Tetramethyl diamine diphenyl methane.
n,n,n',n' Tetramethylethylene diamine.
n,n,n',n' Tetramethylphenylene diamine.
Thebaine.
Tonophosphon.
Trimethylcetylammonium pentachlorphenate.
Urea-isoglutamic acid.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Procurement authorizations to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration reached a total of $1,446,463,615 on September 8, an increase of $66,606,927 over the total of the previous week. Among the new authorizations were the following:

To Bizone Germany—$100,300 for cattle hides from United States; $26,100 for cattle hides from Colombia; $63,100 for cattle hides from Paraguay; $23,370 for goat skins from Turkey; $10,600 for goat skins from Venezuela; $11,300 for kid skins from Greece; $600,000 for zinc from Peru; $146,000 for nickel from Canada; $134,000 for cobalt from Canada; and cancellation of $575,000 from a previous authorization for copra from Netherlands East Indies.

To Denmark—$110,700 for peanut cake from Brazil; $45,750 for peanut meal or expellers from Brazil; $41,000 for sunflower cake or expellers from Paraguay; and $68,000 for copra expellers from the Philippines.

To Austria—$191,000 for cattle hides from Peru; $1,375,000 for superphosphate or basic slag from Belgium; and $200,000 for linseed meal from Canada.

To France—$443,000 for molybdenum from the United States; $180,000 for tungsten from Bolivia; $730,000 for tungsten from Peru; $71,200 for ammonium nitrate from the United States; $265,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from the United States; $652,000 for lead from Mexico; $493,000 for zinc from Newfoundland; and $336,000 for zinc from Peru.

To French zone of Germany—$119,200 for zinc dust from Belgium.

To Italy—$883,250 for copra from the Philippines, and $249,775 for water treating materials from the United States.

To Netherlands—$820,000 for chemical specialties from the United States, including essential oils, synthetic resins and molding powders, and rubber compounding agents; $605,000 for industrial chemicals from the United States, including soda ash, caustic soda, barium and calcium borax, resortite and boric acid, solvents, benzylic acid, magnesium salts, potassium and sodium salts; $125,000 for coaltar products from the United States, including sodium benzoate and coaltar dyes; and $336,000 for nitrogen fertilizer from the United States.

To Netherlands East Indies—$172,200 for inedible tallow from the United States; and $1,050,000 for used sugar sacks from Cuba.

To Trieste—$48,480 for crude soybean oil from the United States; and $65,270 for crude coconut oil from the United States.

Petroleum Companies Survey Shows Financial Gain in '47

The Chase National Bank, New York, has issued a study entitled "Financial Analysis of Thirty Oil Companies for 1947," which is reported to show that while the financial results of the petroleum industry in 1947 showed marked upward changes from 1946, these increases are "temperate in the light of vastly increased capital requirements and with due regard to the purchasing power of the dollar."

The study, which presents the financial results in both "current" and "prewar" dollars, reports on a group of companies said to represent about two-thirds of the aggregate investment of the petroleum industry. It is designed to supplement previous reports and to provide a continuous series of data for the fourteen year period from 1934 to 1947.

In the second year of peacetime operations, the study finds, the petroleum industry in 1947 was challenged with a rise in demand for its products repre-

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Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with OPD office.

Calcium chloride, Kopervik, Norway (CK-10).

Chemicals, Sao Paulo, Brazil (CK-2); Ansbach, Germany (CK-7); Tabriz, Iran (CK-11, agency).

Coal-tar products, Nithoorn, Holland (CK-5).

Drugs, Tabriz, Iran (CK-11, agency).

Glue, Hamburg, Germany (CK-6).

Machinery, for fertilizer manufacture, Cairo, Egypt (CK-3); for tung oil mill, Tananarive, Madagascar (CK-4).

Milk powder, Belem, Brazil (CK-1, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, Ansbach, Germany (CK-7).

Pigments, Sao Paulo, Brazil (CK-2).

Polyvinyl chloride scrap or powder, Lubeck, Germany (CK-9).

Spices, Kitzingen, Germany (CK-8, agency).

Mathieson Research Head

Dr. Carl F. Prutton, formerly head of the department of chemistry and chemical engineering at Case School of Applied Science, has joined Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, as director of research. Dr. Prutton was a faculty member at Case from the time of his graduation from that school in 1920 until 1948. He was a consultant to the Lubrizol Corporation from 1928 until he joint Mathieson and a consultant to The Dow Chemical Company from 1928 until 1941. From 1942 to 1944 he served as chief of the process development branch of the office of rubber director and was also consultant to the War Production Board.

Roberts Assumes ECA Duties

J. K. Roberts, general manager of research and a director of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, arrived in Paris recently to take up his duties as a consultant on petroleum for the Economic Cooperation Administration.

AIFA Flays Overlapping of State And Federal Pesticides Regulations

Spring Lake, N. J., September 8

The duplication of state inspection fees on agricultural pesticide chemicals and the overlapping of Federal and state control laws were sharply criticized today at the fifteenth annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association being held here at the Essex and Sussex hotel.

Dr. Charles L. Smith, technical adviser for the association, pointed out that all pesticides in interstate commerce are regulated by a comprehensive Federal law, and declared that "unless a need and a real benefit to the farmer is going to result from duplication of analyses on the same product by each state, it seems reasonable that state control be limited to products made and sold within that state."

He added that the insecticide and fungicide industry is unique in the agricultural chemical field, since by far the major portion of its products cross state lines.

Dr. Smith contrasted present state insecticide laws and their inspection fees with the various food and drug regulations under which no fees are required. He pointed out that insecticide manufacturers are required to pay inspection tariffs in numerous states on the same product. But, he said, consumers in states that have no such fees are adequately protected on products shipped into their states.

"I would like to know whether registration as such results in more effective state control," Dr. Smith said. "For example, New York State has a very effective law with no fee or registration, and it is our belief that New York State farmers and the public are adequately protected.

"We intend to request the assistance of the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials in determining whether money now being collected is all being spent for enforcement or being diverted to other uses. We would like to have them investigate the possibility of more complete cooperation with Federal law enforcement on interstate shipments so as to reduce the necessity of state analyses on these products."

Control Officials Work Outlined

Albert B. Heagy of College Park, Md., outlined the organization and work of the Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, of which he is secretary-treasurer. Speaking as enforcement officer for Maryland, Mr. Heagy declared that what he termed "comparable agricultural industries" felt the work of control agencies should be financed from inspection fees. However, he added, "the history of control laws in the several states naturally brings up the question of whether or not too much is being exacted from an industry to cover the cost of the service that is being furnished."

Dr. E. L. Griffin, acting chief of the insecticide division of the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, discussed interpretation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

Expanded Research Urged

A plea for expanded basic research on the new organic pesticides, results of which might make it possible for scientists to write "prescriptions" for tailor-made insect and weed control chemicals was voiced by Dr. Stanley B. Freeborn, assistant dean of the University of California College of Agriculture. He said that Federal and state research units are "absolutely dependent upon the cooperation of the chemical industry" in attempting to establish basic laws and relationships among the numerous materials now being produced.

Dr. Freeborn, who has done extensive

—Continued on page 51

Cement Case Decision Reviewed by Smethurst

The inequities resulting from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Cement Institute case probably will be corrected by appropriate Congressional legislation before the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice get around to investigating the selling price system of many industries, in the opinion of Ray Smethurst, general counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

In answer last Wednesday to a question from the floor during the annual meeting of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association, Mr. Smethurst pointed out that the administrative agencies have to proceed on a case to case basis in order to compel an individual company to revise its methods of selling, and that there was no penalty attached if a company did not take this step before it itself came under investigation.

In an address on the effects of the decision in the Cement Institute case, Mr. Smethurst pointed out that the antitrust laws are considered sacrosanct and that critics of them are branded monopolists. Politics is ever present in antitrust law enforcement, he said, and legislators are extremely hesitant to touch them, especially in an election year.

Mr. Smethurst declared that the only

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Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

It is apparent that many persons in many lines of business are just now waking up to the realities of the Marshall Plan. Trade association representatives in Washington are reporting an increasing number of inquiries from their members on how to go about getting some of the business that is flowing from the outpouring of American dollars to the sixteen Marshall Plan countries.

One thing that should be understood from the beginning is that the Economic Cooperation Administration, which is administering the program, is not a purchasing agency. It does no buying or selling of products. It is a financing agency. It makes dollar funds available to nations on the basis of their needs after consolidation, review and screening. Private firms in the participating nations contract for the bulk of the goods through normal export-import trade channels, after screening and authorization by their home governments.

The thing for the American business man to do, therefore, is to make contact with the foreign businessman (by mail, direct visit, overseas branch offices, or the private purchasing missions which many foreign nations have representing them here) and with the foreign government, via the embassy's commercial attache here, or via its governmental purchasing mission. Arrangements for the soliciting of orders, the requisition of export and import licenses and exchange permits, the shipping and storing of goods, and the payments for individual shipments will be initiated and carried through by the private exporter in the United States and the importer in Europe.

When the United States exporter receives an order from an importer in an ERP country, he must ascertain from the Office of International Trade whether his product is under export control. Neither the ECA nor any other agency of government will guarantee the granting of an export license simply because an importer in an ERP country has received permission from his government to pay for a shipment with dollars.

A list of all the foreign purchasing missions in this country, where they are located and what particular activities they are engaged in can be obtained for the asking from ECA. Also a more detailed accounting on how to go about doing business with Europe under the Marshall Plan.

Surplus Plants Listed

Industrialists, businessmen and other persons still interested in acquiring surplus government-owned industrial plants are being invited to consult the new edition of the "Plant Finder" recently issued by the War Assets Administration. Copies can be obtained from the Office of Real Property Disposal of the WAA.

This will be the final catalog to be published containing a directory of available surplus real properties suitable for manufacturing, warehousing and other commercial uses. The new edition lists more than 200 such facilities located throughout the country, which it hopes to sell or lease between now and next February 28 when the agency is scheduled to go out of business. Any plants not disposed of by that date will be transferred to the RFC.

Most of the plants can be obtained from the WAA without strings attached, but some of them are in a class valuable to the government in time of war emergency and will be disposed of subject to the provisions of the National Security Clause. Under this clause, the government retains dormant rights to utilize the facilities for production under government contract. In event this right is exercised, the government will consider the qualifications of the buyer or lessee to carry out such contracts.

Export License Procedure

When applying for an export license from the Office of International Trade, exporters should remember to accompany their application with an "acknowledgment card." The OIT tears off the top portion of this card and sends it back to the applicant to let him know the application has been received and the case number assigned to it.

Recently there has been a growing tendency upon the part of applicants to forget to send these cards with their application. Or they fail to fill out the card completely. The exporter who fails to send in the card or fill it out as it should be only causes delay in the OIT in the time when his application will be acted upon. The exercise of a little more care in the beginning to see that everything

—Continued on page 38

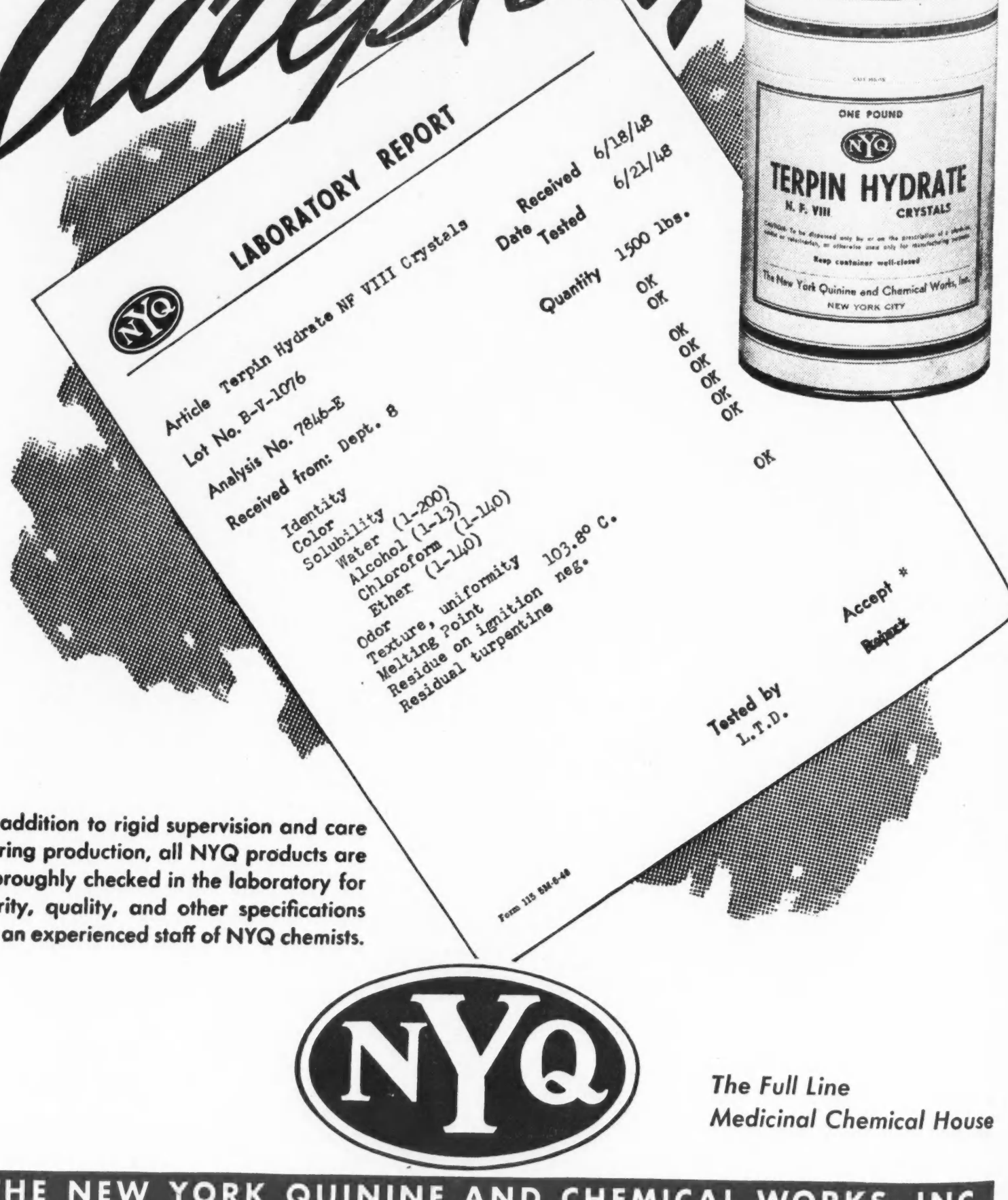
AIFA Elects Directors

The following were elected to the board of directors of the Agricultural Insecticide and Fungicide Association at the annual meeting last week:—

D. S. Gaarder, director of the agricultural chemicals division of the Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland; T. H. McCormack, general sales manager of the Grasselli Chemicals Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, and Russell B. Stoddard, coordinator of insecticide operations, U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York.

Retiring from the board were Howard P. Mansfield, assistant to the general manager of Grasselli, one of the founders of the association in 1933 and a director since that time; George R. Rinke, chairman of the board of John Powell & Co., New York, a member of the board since 1942, and H. De Witt Whittlesey, senior vice-president of Sherwin-Williams, a director since 1937.

Accepted!



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6-Amino-1:4'-nitro-2'-hydroxy-phenyltetrahydroquinolin

Dye—Starting point (U.S. 2251922) in making orange dyes for cellulose acetate by condensing with chloronitrobenzene and chloronaphthalene compounds.

Beta-beta'-hydroxyethylamino-ethylamide of Olive-Oil Fatty Acids

Chemical—Starting point (Brit. 541682) in making emulsifying agents of low melting-point by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes; water-soluble detergents, wetting, and foaming agents, resistant to acids and alkalies and insensitive to calcium and magnesium, by condensing with aliphatic aldehydes and sulphonating.

Betathiocyanoethylether of Carvacrol

Pesticide—Viscous, high-boiling, water-white liquid, substantially insoluble in water, soluble in most petroleum distillate fractions, somewhat soluble in organic solvents generally, claimed (U.S. 2185183) as insecticidal toxicant.

Butyl Betapropoxyisobutyrate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in adhesive composition containing resins or cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in nail enamels and lacquers containing resins or cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in insulating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leather and as coatings for protecting and decorating leather and leather goods.

Metal-Fabricating — Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128-208) in coating compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing resins or cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing resins or cellulose derivatives.

Resin—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) for resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives or resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 2128208) in compositions, containing resins or cellulose derivatives used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Get New Posts With American-Marietta

Robert Pflaumer (left) and Harry N. Walker have joined the executive staff of the American-Marietta Company, paint manufacturer, Chicago. Mr. Pflaumer has been appointed vice-president in charge of operations in the chemical and resin fields, and will establish and direct a centralized research and product development program. He was formerly associated with the Resinous Products & Chemical Company. Mr. Walker has been named director of purchases. He was formerly director of purchases for the Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, and was previously associated with the Armstrong Cork Company, Montreal, and the building materials division of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company.

Soybean Ass'n Urges Higher Price Levels

The American Soybean Association has launched an educational - promotional-legislative program aimed at obtaining higher prices for soybeans and intends to concentrate its efforts in that direction during the coming year. The association's immediate efforts will be toward opening up foreign markets for soybeans and soy products and holding American markets for soybean meal and oil.

The long range aim is a broad program of research and education designed to explore new uses and markets, as well as to repeal legislative restrictions on the sale of soybean products. The program is to be financed through contributions by soybean growers of one-fifth of a cent per bushel from the returns of their 1948 crop. Plans call for collections to be made through local elevators, and the association reports that more than 120 elevators have signed agreements to support the program.

Penniman on Vacation From Wesco Waterpaints

John G. Penniman, vice-president and general manager of Wesco Waterpaints, Inc., Chicago, has embarked on an extended vacation, and C. D. Gifford has been appointed to function as acting general manager of the company's United States and Canadian business during his absence. Mr. Penniman's vacation plans may include a visit to the company's Australian branch office and factory in Sydney. Mr. Gifford, who has been associated with Wesco for many years, is a member of the board of directors and manager of its Pacific Coast division.

NPA Sets Program For Annual Meeting

The National Petroleum Association has completed the program for its forty-sixth annual meeting, to be held at the Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., on September 15 to 17. The program is as follows:—

September 15

During the morning there will be group meetings of the department of fire and safety and the lubrication committee of the American Petroleum Institute. The first general session in the afternoon will hear a welcoming address by J. B. Fisher, president of the association, and talks on "The Truth About the Taft-Hartley Law," by Congressman Fred A. Hartley, jr., and "Congressional Interest in the Oil Industry," by Sidney A. Swensrud, president of the Gulf Oil Corporation.

The nominating committee will report at the session and there will be an election of trustees. In the evening there will be a cocktail party sponsored by the Universal Oil Products Company and a board of trustees meeting.

September 16

A joint meeting of the department of standards and tests and the department of

—Continued on page 47

Chemists' Club Symposiarchs To Hear Baldwin Sept. 20

Hanson W. Baldwin, military analyst, will discuss "Security in the Atomic Age" at a dinner in the Chemists' Club on Monday, September 20, at 6 p.m. The dinner, attendance at which is limited to 125, is being sponsored by the club's symposiarchs committee.

Isotope Shipments Total 216 in Year

Twenty-one nations have made arrangements to receive beneficial radioactive isotopes from the uranium chain-reacting pile at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for medical and biological research, the United States Atomic Energy Commission announced September 5 on the first anniversary of the initial shipment of radioisotopes abroad.

President Truman announced September 3, 1947, the United States was prepared to share AEC-produced isotopes with the rest of the world as an important contribution toward international cooperation in the field of medical and biological research. The first consignment consisting of 20 millicuries of radioactive phosphorus for the treatment of polycythemia vera and leukemia was shipped on September 4 to Australia.

The twenty-one nations which have made formal arrangements to receive radioisotopes since the inception of the program are Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, France, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom.

All have received shipments except Cuba, France, Iceland, India, Ireland and New Zealand. Two of the nations—Iceland and India—were approved for shipments within the past month, Iceland on August 10 and India on August 19. Actual orders for radioisotopes have not yet been received from the four other countries.

During the first year of international distribution, more than 100 research institutions and hospitals in fifteen countries have used or begun to use the important research tools. A total of 216 radioisotope shipments were made to these nations through August 31, 1948.

Shipment Destinations Listed

Amounts of radioactive isotopes are measured in terms of millicuries, which is the amount of radiation emitted by one milligram of radium. The breakdown on foreign isotope shipments, including the number of shipments and the amount, follow:—

Country	Isotope	Shipments	Amount, millicuries
Argentina	Phosphorus 32	17	146
Australia	Phosphorus 32	29	620
	Iodine 131	6	136
	Carbon 14	1	1
	Sulphur 35	3	3
	Iron 55, 59	2	2
	Cobalt 60	2	20
	Strontium 89	1	10
Belgium	Phosphorus 32	4	42
	Iodine 131	6	130
	Carbon 14	2	2
	Calcium 45	1	4
Canada	Phosphorus 32	1	90
	Iodine 131	6	120
	Carbon 14	5	7
Denmark	Phosphorus 32	5	158
	Iodine 131	3	160
	Carbon 14	2	1.5
	Sulphur 35	1	1
	Calcium 45	1	0.4
Italy	Carbon 14	1	1
The Netherlands	Phosphorus 32	2	200
	Iodine 131	1	1
	Carbon 14	2	3
	Sulphur 35	1	1
	Iron 55, 59	1	1
	Cobalt 60	6	200
Norway	Phosphorus 32	4	67
	Iodine 131	1	10
Peru	Phosphorus 32	1	10
Spain	Carbon 14	1	2
Sweden	Phosphorus 32	16	40
	Carbon 14	2	12
	Sulphur 35	2	13
	Iron 55, 59	4	2.8
	Cobalt 60	1	2.9
	Zinc 65	3	30
	Calcium 45	3	0.8
	Mercury 203, 205	1	1
	Antimony 125	1	1
Switzerland	Phosphorus 32	3	44
	Iron 55, 59	1	1
	Cobalt 60	1	20
Turkey	Phosphorus 32	1	50
Union of S. Africa	Cobalt 60	1	200
United Kingdom:			
England	Phosphorus 32	10	220
	Iodine 131	17	170
	Carbon 14	2	20
	Sulphur 35	3	18
	Iron 55, 59	2	4
	Cobalt 60	1	20
	Zinc 65	2	15
	Strontium	1	120
Bermuda	Phosphorus 32	2	21
	Iodine 131	3	8
British West Africa	Strontium 89	1	20
Total		216	3,234.9

Isotopes of twenty different elements, used chiefly in biological studies and med-

—Continued on page 61

Parsons Leaves Mining Engineers Inst. Post

Dr. A. B. Parsons has resigned as secretary of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers after eighteen years in the post. The resignation becomes effective next February and, in the meantime, Dr. Parsons will be on a leave of absence.

E. H. Robie, who has been Dr. Parsons' principal assistant during nearly all of his tenure of office, will be acting secretary during the remainder of the year.

Dr. Parsons has purchased a home in California and after November 1 can be reached at 6091 Castle Drive, Oakland, 11.

Association Meeting Dates

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Augusta, Ga., October 21-23.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, western session, Portland, Ore., September 13-17.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, N. J., October 4-8.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, midwest regional meeting, French Lick Springs hotel, French Lick Springs, Ind., September 15-17, annual meeting Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 7-10.

American Mining Congress, San Francisco, September 20-25.

American Oil Chemists Society, Pennsylvania hotel, New York, November 15-18.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 6-8.

American Public Health Association, Boston, November 8-12.

American Society for Quality Control, Sherman hotel, Chicago, November 4-5.

American Soybean Association, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., September 13-15.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Sheraton hotel, New York, October 26.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 25-26.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of New York Board of Trade, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee, Pa., September 23-25.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 6-8.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 4-6.

National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 6-7.

National Chemical Exposition, Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-16.

National Fertilizer Association, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, November 15-17.

National Government Purchasing Agents Association, Philadelphia, October 18-20.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 8-10.

National Petroleum Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 15-17.

National Plastic Exhibition, Grand Central Palace, New York, September 27-October 1.

National Safety Council, safety congress and exposition, Chicago, October 18-22.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Palmer House, Chicago, October, 18-20.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 14-15.

Porcelain Enamel Institute, Urbana, Ill., October 13-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 8.

Tanners Council of America, Leather Show, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 14-15.

SEP 13 1948

Distillation Procedure in Vitamin Production

A Step in the Production of Vitamin B_1

Chemical Assay for Vitamin K

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Niacinamide Hydrochloride
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Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory
Biotin
Ascorbic Acid
Menadione (Vitamin K Active)
Vitamin K_1
Alpha Tocopherol
Alpha Tocopherol Acetate

★ ★ ★

Choline

We will be pleased to quote on your requirements.

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MERCK & CO., Inc. RAHWAY, N. J.

Manufacturing Chemists

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

September 10, 1948

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).				
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.11½-	.12	
5 and 10 gals., works	lb.	.12 -	.16	
tanks, works	lb.	.09½-	.10½	
Acetaldol (see Aldol).				
Acetamide, CP, fib, dms	lb.	.65 -	.75	
tech., fib. dms	lb.	.38 -	.43	
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.22 -	—	
l.c.l.	lb.	.23 -	.26	
kgs.	lb.	.28 -	—	
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.40 -	.50	
smaller lots	lb.	.41 -	.56	
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.13½-	—	
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15 -	—	
tanks frt. alld. E	lb.	.12 -	—	
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., works	lb.	.67½-	—	
fib. dms., works	lb.	.63 -	—	
Acetoacetortholuidide, bbls., works	lb.	.90 -	—	
fib. dms., works	lb.	.69 -	—	
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., works	lb.	1.15 -	—	
fib. dms., works	lb.	1.15 -	—	
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10 -	—	
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.11 -	—	
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—	
Methyl (see M).				
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—	
smaller containers, works	lb.	.55 -	.60	
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald	lb.	1.10 -	1.20	
Acetophenone, cns., dms	lb.	1.50 -	1.85	
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.55 -	.60	
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms	lb.	.43 -	.45	
smaller pkgs	lb.	.48 -	.54	
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms	lb.	.36 -	.38	
smaller pkgs	lb.	.41 -	.47	
Acid, abietic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—	
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls	100 lbs.	3.78 -	4.08	
50%, bbls	100 lbs.	7.56 -	7.81	
70%, bbls	100 lbs.	9.45 -	9.70	
80%, bbls	100 lbs.	10.80 -	11.05	
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works	100 lbs.	13.50 -	14.00	
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	11.50 -	12.00	
tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.07 -	11.00	
tanks, works	100 lbs.	8.00 -	8.62	

Acetic acid price ranges above are c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).				
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots	lb.	.50 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	.51 -	.64	
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis,	lb.	.45 -	.50	

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.50 -	1.75	
Anthranilic, resub., bbls	lb.	2.10 -	—	
tech., bbls.	lb.	1.05 -	1.10	
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).				
USP, powd., dms., kgs	lb.	.20 -	.22	
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots.	kilo.	24.50 -	—	
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00 -	—	
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.25 -	—	
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70 -	—	
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41 -	—	
500 grams	kilo.	27.47 -	—	
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60 -	1.75	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	2.75	
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.43 -	—	
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.44 -	—	
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47 -	—	
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54 -	—	
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55 -	—	
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58 -	.59	
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55 -	.56	
1,000 to 3,900 lbs	lb.	.56 -	.57	
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58 -	.59	
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works	lb.	1.25	1.43	
Boric, tech., 99.5%, cryst., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split	ton.	124.00 -	—	
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	148.00 -	—	
less than ton lots, ex whse	ton.	153.00 -	—	
powd., paper bgs., c.l., frt. split	ton.	104.00 -	—	
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	128.00 -	—	
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	133.00 -	—	
bbls., c.l., frt. split	ton.	124.00 -	—	
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	148.00 -	—	
less car lots, same basis,	ton.	153.00 -	—	
gran., bulk	ton.	95.50 -	—	
paper bgs., c.l., frt. split.	ton.	99.00 -	—	
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	123.00 -	—	
less ton lots, same basis.	ton.	128.00 -	—	
bbls., c.l., frt. split	ton.	119.00 -	—	
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi	ton.	143.00 -	—	
less ton lots, same basis	ton.	148.00 -	—	

USP $25 per ton higher.

Broener's, bbls.				
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.34 -	—	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—	
tankcars, works	lb.	.33 -	—	
Acid cacodylic, bots.	lb.	12.00 -	13.00	
Camphoric, natural, dms	lb.	6.00 -	6.75	
synth., dms.	lb.	5.50 -	6.00	
Capric, tech., dms	lb.	.50 -	.50½	
Caprylic, 99%, dms	lb.	.50 -	.50½	
Castor oil, split, dms	lb.	.35¼-	.36¼	
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.03 -	—	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03½-	.04½	
tanks, works	lb.	.02½-	—	
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.23½-	—	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	.25	
Cinnamic, refd., bots	lb.	3.00 -	4.00	
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—	
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.27½-	—	
kgs.	lb.	.28½-	—	
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.				
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l	lb.	.27½-	—	
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.23 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	.28½-	—	
kgs.	lb.	.29½-	—	
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½-	—	
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't	lb.	.25 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	.25½-	—	
kgs.	lb.	.26½-	—	
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.				
Cleve's, mixed, bbls	lb.	.61 -	.65	
Coconut oil, dist., dms.	lb.	.30¼-	.31¼	
Corn oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.16½	Nom.	
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms.	lb.	.16¼-	.17¼	
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	1.61 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.64 -	—	
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.55 -	—	
Petroleum, 185°C to 205°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	1.005 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.025 -	1.045	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.925 -	—	
190°C to 220°C non-ret., dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.93 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.95 -	.97	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.85 -	—	
210°C to 240°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.745 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.765 -	.785	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.665 -	—	
235°C to 271°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles	gal.	.62 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.72 -	.74	
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62 -	—	
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works	lb.	.35 -	—	

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	neut.	neutral.
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	NF	National Formulary
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered		
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	No.	number
artif.	artificial			ord.	ordinary
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	oz.	ounce
		e.p.	end point		
		equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
		F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	ffa.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	ffc.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales			powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
		frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	redist.	redistilled
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refy.	refinery
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	sd	single distilled
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
com'l	commercial	kgs.	kegs	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
CP	chemically pure	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystal	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cs.	cases	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	technical
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	W	west
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled			w.w.	water white
dextro.	dextrorotatory			whse.	warehouse
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material.

Acid, dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.83 -	.90	
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).				
F, bbls., works	lb.	1.73 -	1.78	
Folic, bots	gram.	2.00 -	—	
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.13 -	.13½	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	.15	
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	.14	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	.15	
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms	lb.	.30 -	.31	
Gallic, NF V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	1.63 -	1.65	
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.43 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	1.46 -	1.48	
Gamma, bbls	lb.	1.13 -	1.20	
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots	lb.	.23 -	.31	
dms.	lb.	.14 -	—	
kgs.	lb.	.16 -	—	
Glutamic-l, 99%, fibec dms., 100 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.30 -	2.40	
25 lb. lots	lb.	2.45 -	—	
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).				
H, 100% basis, bbls., works	lb.	.66 -	—	
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys	lb.	2.52 -	2.54	
57%, cbys	lb.	2.83 -	2.85	
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.48 -	—	
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.45 -	—	
54%, cbys., dlvd. E	lb.	.35 -	.37	
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).				
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80 -	1.00	
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots	lb.	.30 -	.40	
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.19 -	.19½	
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—	
30%, steel dms., works	lb.	.09 -	—	
70%, steel dms., works	lb.	.15½-	.16¼	
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls	lb.	.08 -	.09	
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila	lb.	.084 -	—	
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis	lb.	.085 -	—	
Hypophosphorous, USP, djns	lb.	.75 -	.77	
J, bbls., works, 20% basis	lb.	2.64 -	2.66	
L, bbls., works	lb.	.80 -	.95	
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.16 -	.18	
smaller lots	lb.	.17 -	.19	
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.29 -	.29¼	
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more	lb.	.19¼-	—	
10 or less	lb.	.20¾-	—	
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.3495-	.3545	
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—	
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.20 -	—	
cbys., works	100 lbs.	6.70 -	—	
44%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.95 -	—	
l.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	11.35 -	—	
cbys., works	100 lbs.	11.85 -	—	
NF, 85%, cbys	lb.	.69 -	.72	

Acacia—Acid, Sebacic

Acid, Laurent's bbls.	lb.	.80 -	—	
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms	lb.	.40 -	.40½	
60%, dms	lb.	.35 -	.35½	
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms	lb.	.3200-	.3250	
water white, dms	lb.	.3500-	.3550	
Maleic, powd., dms	lb.	.30 -	.31	
Anhydride (see M).				
Malic, dms.	lb.	.47 -	—	
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.85 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	1.90 -	2.10	
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05 -	.06	
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0085-	.009	
Molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	.95 -	1.10	
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms	lb.	.23½-	.24¼	
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls	lb.	.19 -	.21	
Monosulphonic, bbls	lb.	1.50 -	—	
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.05 -	2.75	
tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00 -	18.20	
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.90 -	—	
tanks, E. works	ton.	19.00 -	—	
22°, cbys. c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.45 -	—	
tanks, E. works	ton.	24.00 -	—	
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra	lb.	.08 -	—	
6-lb bots., extra	lb.	.10 -	—	
dealers, cbys., extra	lb.	.05½-	—	
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.08½-	—	
Myristic, dist., dms	lb.	.45	Nom.	
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.15 -	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.12 -	—	
230-240 acidity, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—	
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)				
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).				
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).				
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).				
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma) (2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).				
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).				
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's). (2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's). (2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F). (2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).				
Neville and Winther's, dms	lb.	.80 -	.84	
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo.	8.00 -	8.30	
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).				
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.40 -	6.10	
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.50 -	—	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	5.90 -	6.65	
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.00 -	6.50	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.40 -	7.10	
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	7.00	
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	6.90 -	7.60	
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra	lb.	.13 -	—	
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.15 -	—	
dealers, cbys., extra	lb.	.11½-	—	
7-lb. bots., cs., extra	lb.	.13½-	—	
Oleic (see Oil, red).				
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).				
Orthocresotinic, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.67 -	—	
l.c.l. works	lb.	.69 -	—	
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼	
10,000 lbs., works	lb.	.14½-	.15	
smaller lots, works	lb.	.15 -	.15¾	
Palm oil, white, dist., dms	lb.	.21¼-	.21¾	
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., works	lb.	4.00 -	—	
works	lb.	4.00 -	Nom.	
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).				
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.80 -	—	
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works	lb.	.92 -	.93	
Peanut oil, s.d., dms	lb.	.17¼	Nom.	
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works	lb.	.58 -	.62	
70-72%, cbys., works	lb.	.61 -	.66	
Phenylacetic, bots	lb.	1.51 -	1.75	
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).				
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).				
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—	
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.25 -	6.00	
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—	
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.,	100 lbs.	6.00 -	7.50	
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	5.75 -	—	
l.c.l.	lb.	.11½-	.13	
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—	
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	8.00 -	9.00	
tanks, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.00 -	—	
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l	lb.	.10½-	—	
dilute, 10%, cbys., djns	lb.	.07 -	.07¼	
Picramic, bgs.	lb.	.65 -	.70	
Picric, tech., bbls	lb.	.30 -	.31	
USP, bbls	lb.	.35 -	.36	
Propionic, nat., dms., works	lb.	.18 -	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.17 -	—	
synth., pure, dms., works	lb.	.22 -	—	
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—	
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls	lb.	No prices.		
NF, cryst., dms	lb.	2.95 -	3.18	
resub., dms	lb.	3.45	3.60	
Pyroligneous, bbls., incl. l.c.l., ex whse	gal.	.43 -	—	
Ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).				
S, bbls., works	lb.	2.75 -	2.79	
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.31 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	.38 -	—	
USP, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40 -	—	
smaller lots	lb.	.47 -	—	
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.68 -	—	
l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	.72	

Acid, Soybean Oil—Aluminum Oxide

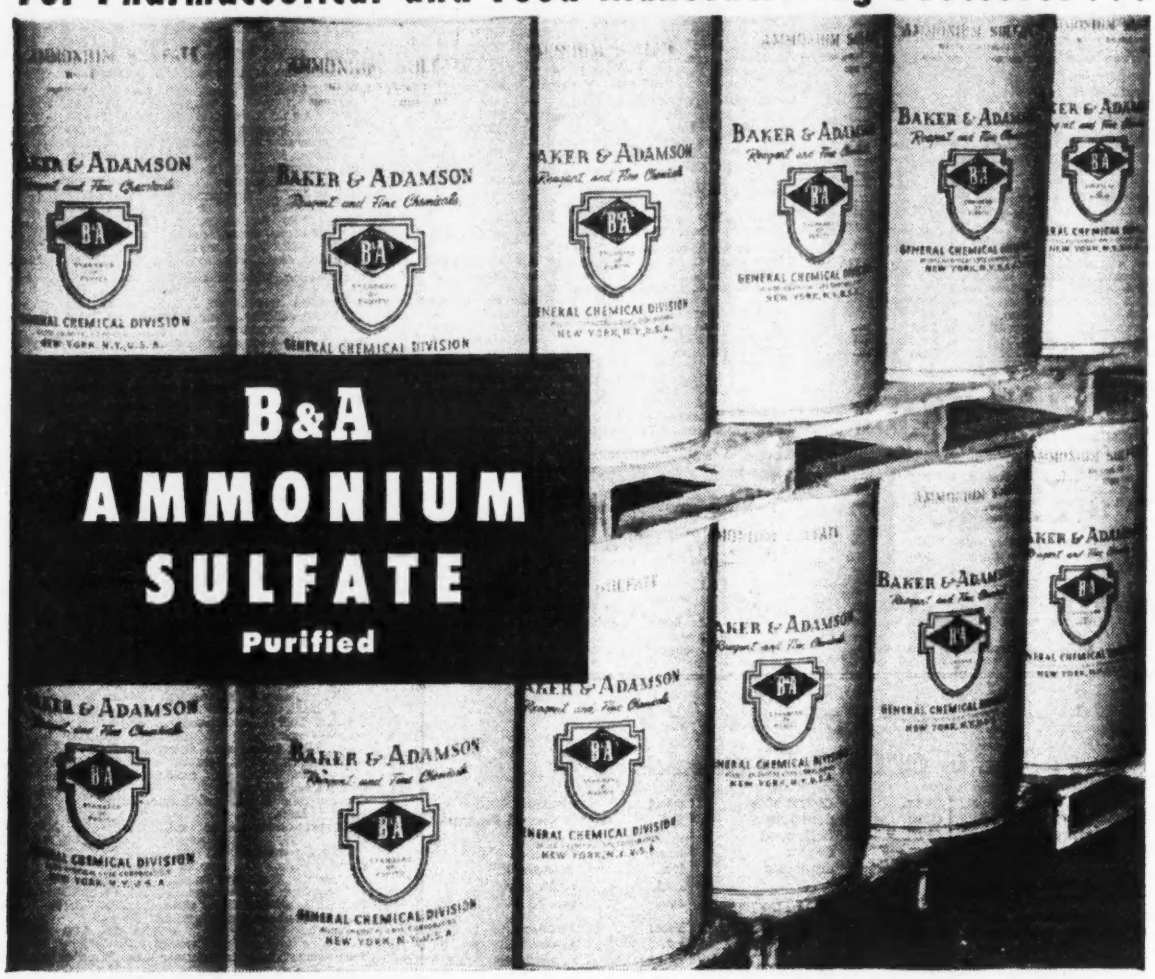
Acid, soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb. .17¼- .18¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
single pressed, bgs. lb. .26½- .27½
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .29¾- .30¾
Succinic, bbls. lb. .87 - .90
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works lb. 1.60 - 1.63
tech., dms., works lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, E. works ton.12.25 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, E. works ton.15.00 - —
oleum, tanks, E. works ton.16.00 - —
CP, N.F., consumers cbys., extra lb. .08 - —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .10 - —
dealers, cbys., extra lb. .06½- —
9-lb. bots., cs., extra lb. .08½- —
fuming, 20%, tanks, E works. ton.18.00 - —
Tallow, dist., dms. lb. .18¼- .19¼
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms. lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms. lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms. lb. .86 - .90
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.47 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .39 - —
small. dms lb. .41 - .43
imported, kgs. lb. .27 - .27½

Acid, thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.95 - 2.00
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Toluic, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works lb. .20 - —
Tungstic, tech., 100-lb. pkgs. lb. 2.65 - —
Aconite leaves, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Root, bbls. lb. .75 - .80
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.72.25 -72.50
cryst., potent, bots. oz.85.00 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .42
tanks, works lb. 29½- —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Agar lb. 3.25 - 4.10
Agaric, white, bls. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Agrimony herb, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 2.70 - 2.80
powd., bbls. lb. 2.75 - 2.85
tech., cryst., bbls. lb. 1.48 - 1.60
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .70 - .75
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .25 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss (see also Fusel oil, ref.) lb. .17 - —
Benzyl, cns. lb. .72 - .80
dms. lb. .68 - .88

Alcohol, butyl, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .31½- —
tankwagon, frt. alld. E lb. .32 - —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .31½- —
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
Normal synthetic butyl alcohol prices in West .01c. per lb. higher
secondary, dms., c.l., divd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .12½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .10½- —
tertiary, dms., c.l. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .24½- —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.80 - 3.35
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., divd. E. of Miss R gal. .86½- —
l.c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .90½- .95½
tanks, divd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .74½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., divd. divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —

Alcohol, denatured, SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .85 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .89 - .94
tanks, same basis gal. .73 - —
SD29, denatured with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .88 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .92 - .97
tanks, same basis gal. .76 - —
When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those of SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.
Special solvent, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Miss. R gal. .87½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91½- .96½
tanks, same basis gal. .75½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .13½- .14½
l.c.l., divd lb. .14 - .15¼
tanks, divd lb. .12 - .13
tech., dms., c.l., divd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., divd lb. .15 - —
tanks, divd lb. .12½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf. tax paid dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal.17.97 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.01 -18.06
tanks, same basis gal.17.85 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., divd. E. Miss. R gal. .87 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .91 - .96
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - —
absolute, tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal.18.94 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal.18.98 -19.03
tanks, same basis gal.18.87 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, Isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., divd gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .53½- —
tanks, divd gal. .41 - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., divd gal. .54½- —
l.c.l., divd gal. .57½- —
tanks, divd gal. .45 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots. lb. 2.90 - —
Phenylethyl, cns. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .36 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .15 - .16
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs lb. .50 - .55
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .99 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., divd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .30 - .31
Curacao, kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 4.05
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls. lb. .63 - .70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls. lb. .38 - .39¼
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb. .34 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., works, frt. equald lb. .27½- .30
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works gal. .47 - —
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. lb. .18 - —
Alphatocopherol, ampuls kilo.750.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls lb. .30 - .35
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., lb. .16 - .18
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., divd 100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼- .09¼
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .09¼
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.52.00 -56.00
l.c.l., works ton.72.00 - —
light, bgs., divd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide gel, tech., min. 15% Al(OH)₃, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point lb. .03 - .03½
ton lots, same basis lb. .03¼- .03½
smaller lots, same basis lb. .03¾- .04
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20¾- —
contract, works lb. .19¾- —
8-8½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .17¾- —
contract, works lb. .16¾- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .78 - —
contract, works lb. .75 - —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate), USP IX, bbls., dms lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .42 - —
Linoleate, solid, bbls lb. .48 - —
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .16 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb. .15 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, dms., divd lb. .24½- —
Oleate, dms., contract lb. .43¾- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .13 - .15

For Pharmaceutical and Food Manufacturing Processes . . .



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. . . and in the food industry—

as a source of nitrogen in nutrients for production of yeasts.

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Aluminum Oxide—Barbital, Sodium

Aluminum oxide, crystalline, flour, 280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .51 - .53
kgs., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd. lb. .36 - .43
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works lb. 13.50 - —
jars, works lb. 15.00 -17.00

Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.

Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .58 - —
standard, dms lb. .39½ - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. .93 - —
standard, dms lb. .64½ - —
rubber comp., dms lb. .49½ - —
unpolished, standard, dms lb. .44½ - —
varnish, standard, dms lb. .49 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. drs., 1½c. per lb. for 30-lb. drs., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

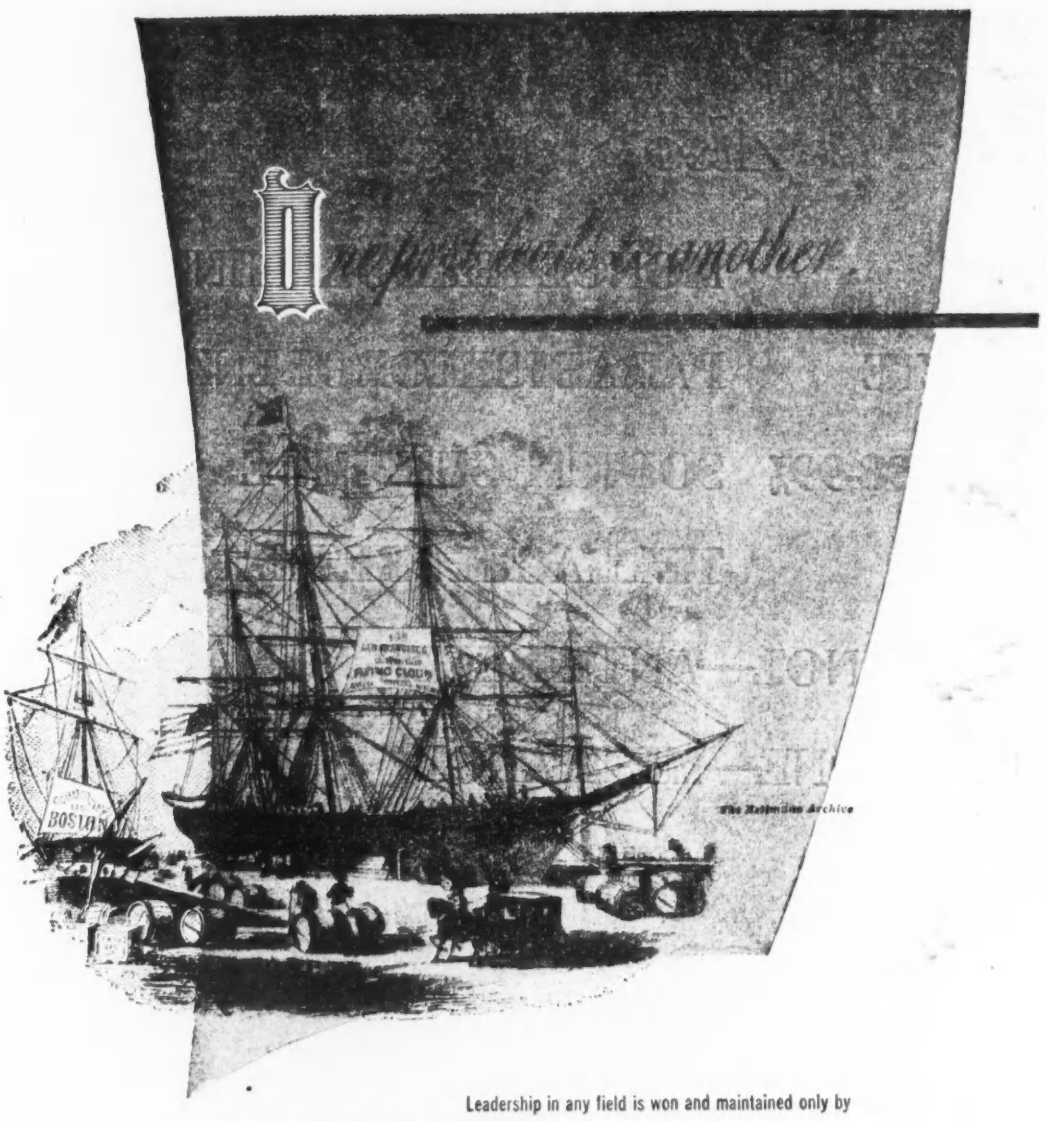
Aluminum resinate, precip., dms lb. .20½ - —
Stearate, dibasic, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
monobasic, etns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
tribasic, etns., c.l. lb. .45 - —
less than 1 ton lb. .47 - .48
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald 100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, tins oz. 8.50 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .65 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .50 - .60
Aminomethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Aminophilline, bots, kgs lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb. 6.00 - 6.10
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works ton. 65.00 -70.00
pure, cyls., extra lb. .16 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton 70.50 -72.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.50
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 76.00 - —
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —

Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 - .40
reagent, jars lb. .61 - .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton. 320.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 333.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 343.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l lb. .064 - .0975
Bichromate, bbls., works lb. .26 - .30
Bifluoride, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .15½ - .16½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb. .36 - .37
dms. lb. .37 - .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16½ - .17
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.24 - —
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 3.90 - 3.96
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb. .40½ - —
kgs., works lb. .42½ - —
25%, dms., frt. alld. zone 1. lb. .21½ - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .37 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - —
Molybdate, CP, cryst., kgs lb. 1.26 - 1.30
fine cryst., bbls., kgs lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 79.50 - —
dom., bgs., western works. ton. 50.00 -52.50

Ammonium nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton. 42.50 - —
Oleate, dms. lb. .30¾ - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25 - —
dms., 100 lbs., lots lb. .27 - —
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 250.00 - —
ton lots, works ton. 248.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton. 253.50 - —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs lb. .25 - —
Persulphate, kgs lb. .23½ - .28¾
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12½ - —
Stearate, anhydrous, dms lb. .34 - —
paste, dms lb. .03½ - —
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton. 45.00 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100°e, dms., c.l., works, lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09½ - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .19
Thioglycolate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. of Miss. R lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.60
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - —
Ether (see Ether, amyl).
Mercaptan, dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns lb. .77 - 1.00
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb. .50 - —
NF, dms lb. .90 - 1.40
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .95 - 1.05
imported, bls lb. .95 - .98
Angostura bark, bls lb. .50 - .55
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .15½ - .16
Cyprus, bgs lb. .19 - .20½
Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .20½
Syrian, bgs., futures lb. .13 - .19½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., cns lb. 2.20 - 3.35
dms. lb. 2.22 - 2.75
Annatto paste, bxs lb. .34 - .37
Seed, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. .80 - .86
99%, bbls., works lb. .81 - 1.00
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb. .80 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb. .17 - —
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .35 - .35½
Needle, cs lb. No stocks.
Antimony oxide, ceramic grade, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .33
paint grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .33¾ - .34
l.c.l., works lb. .34¾ - .35
Salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrine, bbls lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, bots oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .22 - .25
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols, min. 70%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 18.00 -18.50
Arnica flowers, bbls lb. .60 - .65
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls lb. .16 - .17
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .55 - —
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous).
White, powd., bbls., c.l. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l. lb. .08 - .09
Asafetida, cs lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Can. mines ton. 76.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton. 68.50 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 51.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 46.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 44.00 - —
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 31.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 27.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton. 26.50 - —
7RF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 27.00 - —
7T, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 25.50 - —
7TF, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 27.00 - —
Asphaltum, California, dms., c.l. ton. 36.40 - —
l.c.l. ton. 41.40 - —
Cuban, A, bulk, c.l. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l. ton. 38.50 - —
l.c.l. ton. 55.00 - —
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines ton. 29.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 29.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½ - —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾ - .12
Mexican, rfd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, metric ton. 27.50 - —
South American, rfd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy ton. 22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis ton. 24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis ton. 15.00 - —
Atropine, bots. oz. 13.50 -15.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 10.35 -12.00

B

Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs. lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, dms. lb. 4.75 - —



Leadership in any field is won and maintained only by continuing to take new steps in service . . . innovating better ways of doing things.

For nearly fifty years Niagara Alkali Company has been a pioneer and an innovator in the field of electro-chemicals. The experience thus acquired can be extremely valuable to you as a user of Niagara Caustic Soda, Caustic Potash, Carbonate of Potash, EBG Liquid Chlorine, Paradichlorobenzene and Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride). You can rely on Niagara quality and service.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

LIQUID CHLORINE • CAUSTIC POTASH • CARBONATE OF POTASH • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CAUSTIC SODA • NIAGATHAL (TETRACHLORO PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE)

Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ..... ton.82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms. .... lb. .17 - .18
pure, bbls., kgs. ..... lb. .10 - .12
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works. ..... ton.109.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - 09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. ..... lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. 11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., works ..... lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls. ..... lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, etns., 1-ton up ..... lb. .45 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works .. ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% BaSO., bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton.33.30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.35.10 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ..... ton.46.25 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton.19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ..... ton.20.00 - —
Barberry bark, bgs. ..... lb. .12 - .13
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Root, bls. ..... lb. .55 - .60
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton.11.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms. ..... lb. .68 - .90
tech., cbys., dms. ..... lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, tech., 11% gamma bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dust, dry, 50% distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .22 - —
wet, 50% distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Benzidin base, bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Benzocaine, cns. ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa., Dangerfield, Tex., Lackawanna, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Sparrows Point, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Syracuse, N. Y., Wyandotte, Mich gal. .21 - —
Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Pittsburgh district, Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Youngstown, Ohio, gal. .20 - —
Benzophenone, dms. ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys ..... lb. .20 - .28
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- —
Peroxide, pure, fib. etns., works lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms. ..... lb. .80 - 1.00
dms. ..... lb. .60 - .70
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms. ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.40
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .21½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22½
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.95 - 3.50
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Benzylidiacetone, bots. ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots. ..... lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. ..... lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns. ..... lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls. ..... lb. .30 - .35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l. works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .24 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works, lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works ..... lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .62 - .70
Betapicolin, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Beth root, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Biotin, cryst. ..... gram.12.50 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars ..... lb. 3.12 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 3.90 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. ..... lb. 1.70 - —
Oxychloride, dms. ..... lb. 3.79 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms. ..... lb. 4.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.45 - 2.75
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.90 - —
Subnitrate, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.30
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulphocarbonate, fib. dms. ..... lb. 4.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.80 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
es., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .14¾- .22¾
Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. ... lb. .11¼- .117
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
etns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .09½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05 - —
etns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb .09 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
etns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .07½- —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07.32- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse .... lb. .1123- .1170
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - .50
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. ..... lb. .12 - .13
bark of root, bls. ..... lb. .32 - .33
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. ..... lb. .75 - .80
Tree bark, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. ... lb. .52 - .53
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.82.50 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works. ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton.105.00 - 120.00

Blanc fixe, dry, direct process, bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse. ..... ton.113.00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .... ton.71.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon, bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 7.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l., ... lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .70
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis ..... lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis .... lb. .13 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis .... lb. .43 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthaloeyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.73 - 3.93
80%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Blue, milori, bbls., same basis . lb. .43 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .59 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.73 - —
Tungstic ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis .. lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis ... lb. .43 - —
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .29
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - .15
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls. ..... lb. 3.75 - —
Ink toner, bbls., same basis .lb. 2.05 - 2.12
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis .... lb. 2.60 - 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd, prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .60
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).

Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. ..... lb. .04 - .08
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ..... ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis .... ton.30.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. work, ton.65.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.65.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works, ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ..... ton.60.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D. precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. ..... lb. .15 - .16
Borage flowers, bls. ..... lb .45 - .50
Borax, tech., 99½% cryst., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.97.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.102.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton.94.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.117.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.122.50 - —

ORTHOTOLUIDINE

METHYL ETHYL KETONE

ANILIN OIL

CAFFEINE CITRATED, U.S.P.

RHODAMINE B 500%

MAGNESIUM OXIDE Heavy

ACETONE, C.P.

CONGO RED 4B

RESORCIN, U.S.P. Recrystallized

C. P. CHROME YELLOW, Orange Shade

METHANOL, Pure, Synthetic

DIMETHYLANILIN

BLEACHING POWDER 70%

SULPHUR BLACK

TRICHLOROETHYLENE

DINITROANILIN

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
Phone: MU 6-3600

Distributors of:

RUFERT NICKEL CATALYST FLAKES*
FOR
HYDROGENATION OF OILS

Descriptive Literature Available

*Patented
THE RUFERT CHEMICAL CO.
Seymour, Conn.

Borax, Technical, Fine Granular—Carbon Tetrachloride

Borax, tech., 99½%, fine, gran., bulk, works ton 44.50 - 47.50
paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. split ton 48.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 71.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton 76.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton 68.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 91.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 96.50 - —
powdered, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. split ton 53.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 76.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 81.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works, frt. split ton 73.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 96.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton 101.50 - —

Borax packed in kgs. is $10 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP, $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - .23

Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).

Brimstone (see Sulphur).

Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb. .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —

Bromoform, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.50 - 1.70
cbys. ..... lb. 1.42 - —

Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 4.85 - 6.25

Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cans, dms., works lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works lb. .60 - .65

Broomtop, bls. ..... lb. .25 - .26

Brown, iron, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .03 - .03¾
Sap, crystals, works ..... lb. .12 - —
powdered ..... lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - .12½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .04¼ - .12¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works ..... lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y.lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - .08
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .03
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. .06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works ..... lb. .09¾ - .12

Brucine, ens., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .40 - .50
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs. ..... oz. .30 - .40

Bryonia root, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .36

Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .80 - .85

Buckthorn bark, bls. ..... lb. .23 - .24
cut and sifted, bls ..... lb. .26 - .28
Berries, bgs. ..... lb. .85 - .90

Burdock root, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —

Butyl acetate, normal, ferment, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
tankwagons, same basis. lb. .30½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .30 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss., ½c. per lb. higher.
secondary, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss ..... lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Isobutyl methacrylate, P-5, 50-50, ens., works lb. .60 - —

Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .45½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .44 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, M-4, dms., works lb. .60 - —
ens., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-4, ens., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
Phenylacetate, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd ..... lb. No stocks
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. No stocks
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .50 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cadmium bromide, jars ..... lb. 1.66 - 1.91
Iodide, ens. ..... lb. 4.39 - 4.90
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd ..... lb. 2.00 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.75 - 8.00
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.00 - —
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrobromide, bots. ..... lb. 6.50 - —
Calabar beans, bgs., futures ..... lb. .65 - .66
Calamus root, dom., bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
imported, bleached, bls ..... lb. .70 - .88
peeled, b's ..... lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit=1,000,000 USP units), works gram 4.00 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works gram 4.40 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works gram 4.80 - —
In edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u., works unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 s.u., works unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld lb. .09½ - .10½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½ - .12¼
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .75 - .85
Carbide, dms., c.l., works ..... ton. 107.00 - 140.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars. lb. .23 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 22.00 - —
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars ton. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton. 32.00 - 61.00
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton. 30.00 - 59.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald ..... lb. .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls ..... lb. .65 - .72
ens. ..... lb. .63 - .69
USP, bbls. ..... lb. .58 - .65
ens. ..... lb. .76 - .83
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. .90 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Hypochlorite, 100 lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies dm. 24.00 - 26.50
cans, cased (45 lbs.) same basis cs. 19.75 - 21.50
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. .68 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.12 - —
Lactate, USP, dms ..... lb. .37 - .44
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .43 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Naphthenate, liquid, 4% Ca, dms., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
5% Ca, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .26¾ - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars gram. .07½ - —
Phosphate, feeding grade, bgs., works ton. 75.50 - 110.00
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works ..... lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .13 - .18
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06¾ - —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, dms lb. .20 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - .44
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 50.00 - —
luminous tins, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls., dms ..... lb. .59 - .60
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls ..... lb. .80 - .85
Calomel, USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 1.82 - 1.83
fine powd., dms ..... lb. 1.97 - 1.98
Camphor, monobromated, dms., kgs. lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Camphor, natural ..... lb. No stocks.
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.) ..... lb. .44½ - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .66 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .68 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .83 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .84 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .85 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bxs ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Russian, bgs ..... lb. 6.25 - 6.50
powd., bxs ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF VIII, ens ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Caramel coloring, bbls ..... gal. 1.25 - —
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs ..... lb. .17 Nom.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .18½ - .19
Carbazole, 97%, dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 Nom.
Carbinol butyl, normal, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .06¾ - —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .08¾ - —
Dioxide, cyls. ..... lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .08½ - .11
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .07½ - —
W. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .08 - —
USP, cbys. ..... lb. .17 - .19

NEW PROFIT-BUILDING

PENICILLIN DOSAGE FORMS FOR YOUR FORMULATIONS OR FOR DISTRIBUTION UNDER YOUR LABEL

MICRONIZED PROCAINE PENICILLIN G

OUTSTANDING

Micronized to average particle size of 5 microns or less. The pure crystalline chemical, for manufacturing purposes. This is the basic material that makes possible the formulation of the "96-hour blood level" product. In hermetically sealed jars containing 50, 100, 300, and 600 million units.

PPO-4

OUTSTANDING

(4-day—96-hour penicillin blood levels) Micronized procaine penicillin G with aluminum monostearate in sesame oil. An improved thixotropic formulation of pharmaceutical elegance. In 10-cc. vials containing 300,000 units per cc. Labeled or unlabeled. Priced competitively.

PENICILLIN TROCHES

OUTSTANDING

Made with crystalline penicillin G potassium. A widely favored dosage form, pleasingly flavored. Troches of 5,000 and 10,000 units each, hermetically sealed in individual aluminum-foil pockets. In bulk containers. Priced competitively.

HEYDEN is recognized as one of the foremost suppliers of standard forms of penicillin: crystalline penicillin G sodium and potassium, penicillin tablets, and bulk powder.

We invite your inquiries for further details, and for assistance on problems concerning antibiotics and special dosage forms.

BUILD PRESTIGE AND PROFIT WITH HEYDEN PENICILLIN PRODUCTS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
BIOLOGICS DIVISION
Executive Offices: 393 SEVENTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs., futures	lb.	2.10	- 2.12
medium, cs	lb.	1.84	- 1.86
decorticated, Guatemalan, cs	lb.	1.73	- 1.75
Indian, cs	lb.	1.60	Nom.
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.55	- 1.60
Seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated).			
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
bulk grain quantities	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram	gm.	.67½	- —
tins, works	gm.	.62	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.70	- —
emulsion (in milk), 500,000 A units per 16-oz. en cn.		.85	- —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 A units per gram	lb.	37.00	- —
50,000 A units per gram	lb.	7.37	- —
25,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units		.32	- —
dms., works milli. units		.29	- —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.35	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works milli. units		.50	- —
Carvol, bots	lb.	9.50	-16.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.38	- .40
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09¾	- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.31	- —
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.34	Nom.
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., bgs. or more	lb.	.25½	- .26¼
rennet-precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more	lb.	.36	Nom.
smaller lots	lb.	.37	Nom.
Cassia, bark, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.45	Nom.
broken, bls	lb.	.34	Nom.
shortstick, bls	lb.	.26	Nom.
China, rolls, select, cs	lb.	.12	- .12½
broken, bls	lb.	.06½	- .09
Kwangsi, broken, bls	lb.	.12	- .12½
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.30	- .31
medium, bls	lb.	.36	- .37
thin, bls	lb.	.44	Nom.
Yuanan, bls	lb.	.17	- .17½
Buds, China, bgs	lb.	.35½	- .36
Cassia fistula, bekls	lb.	.24	- .25
Castor beans, bgs., Sept.-Oct. ship't, Brazilian ports	long ton.	132.00	- —
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.50	- —
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	12.00	45.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	22.00	- —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	3.25	- —
Catnep, bls	lb.	.60	- .65
Celery seed, French, bgs., futures	lb.	.29	- .30
Indian, bgs	lb.	.24	- .24½
futures, bgs	lb.	.24	- .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cellulose acetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.36	- —
granules, cns., same basis	lb.	.42	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.49	- .51
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	- .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.54	- .59
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.52	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.53	- —
17.5% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.49	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.50	- —
26.5% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.53	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.54	- —
gran., 37% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.51	- .57
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.52	- .58
48% butyryl content, cns., 500 lbs. and over, works	lb.	.57	- —
less than 500 lbs., works	lb.	.58	- —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.56	- .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.47	- .51
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61	- .66
Triacetate, flake, cns., works, frt. alld, on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	- —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	- —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	- .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works	lb.	2.25	- —
kgs., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	1.75	- —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.02¾	- .05½
l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.04	- —
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	- —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	32.50	-40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	- —
Chamomile, Hungarian, cs	lb.	.46	- .50
Roman, bls	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Charcoal, hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	- —
bgs., c.l., works	ton.	51.50	-55.50
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works	ton.	50.50	- —
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	39.50	-43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works	ton.	42.50	-45.50
screenings, bgs., works	ton.	33.50	- —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., works	ton.	50.00	-60.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	35.00	- —
Willow, powd., bbls	lb.	.06	- .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0465	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0495	- —
tanks	lb.	.0290	- —
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.1105	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1170	- .1180
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	12.50	-13.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	13.50	- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	9.50	-10.00
99% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	10.00	-12.00
l.c.l., works	ton.	11.00	-16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00	- —
paper bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	- —
Imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila net	ton.	16.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	ton.	45.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	50.00	-55.00
Chloral, dms., works	lb.	.45	- .50
Hydrate, jars	lb.	.90	- .95
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.50	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.55	- 1.70
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	1.65	- —
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	1.70	- 1.85
technical, cns., c.l., works	lb.	1.55	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.60	- 1.80
Chlorinated rubber, standard, cns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	- —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works	lb.	.07	- .12
l.c.l., stock points	lb.	.09	- .15½
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.40	- —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		2.70	- —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		3.30	- —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		3.90	- —
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb.	.20	- .23
USP, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.	lb.	1.38	- —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots	lb.	1.35	- —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.85	- —
100-lbs., same basis	lb.	.87	- —
25-lbs., same basis	lb.	1.12	- —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb.	12.00	-14.38
jars, dms., smaller lots	lb.	13.75	-15.55
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
feed grade, fib. dms., works	lb.	2.20	- —
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works	lb.	No stocks	
solut., 7½%, bbls., cs	lb.	.09½	- —
8½%, bbls., cs	lb.	No stocks	
Cake, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	16.00	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.24	- .27
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).			
Oleate, bbls.	lb.	.54	- —
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).			
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).			
Chrysarobin, bots.	lb.	7.11	- —
Cinchona bark, N.F., red, quill, 30-in., cs	lb.	1.26	Nom.
yellow, broken, bgs.	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinchonidine, small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.93	- —
Cinchonine, large cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.69	- —
small cryst., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.65	- —
Sulphate, N.F., cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.42	- —
Cinchophen, N.F., heavy, dms., works	lb.	4.20	- 4.30
standard, dms., works	lb.	4.00	- 4.10
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb.	.33	- .33½
Citral, bots., cns.	lb.	3.75	- 5.00
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb.	2.75	- 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	3.50	- 4.75
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs.	lb.	.58	- .60
imported, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Cloves, Madagascar, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
futures, bls.	lb.	.10	- .10½
Zanzibar, bls	lb.	.18½	- .19
Coaltar coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., works	dm.	10.60	- —
l.c.l., works	dm.	11.10	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.14	- —
refd., bbls., c.l., works	bbl.	11.10	- —
l.c.l., works	bbl.	11.60	- —
tanks, works	gal.	.15	- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd	lb.	.83¾	- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works	lb.	1.36	- —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs	lb.	1.53	- —
Chloride, kgs., works	lb.	.87½	- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs	lb.	1.25	- —
Hydrate, bbls	lb.	2.04	- —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs	lb.	2.04	- —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms	lb.	.56	- —
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb.	.63	- —
8% Co, dms	lb.	.61½	- —
Cobalt, naphthenate, solid, 6% Co, dms., dlvd	lb.	.27	- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls.	lb.	.75	- —
Oxide, black, kgs	lb.	1.27½	- 1.30
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs	lb.	1.26½	- —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, dms	lb.	.35½	- —
Sulphate, dms	lb.	.65	- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs	lb.	1.00	- —

Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve., or N. Y.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs	lb.	.75	- —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	9.75	- —
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb.	.67	- .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb.	.69	- .70
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb.	.19	- .20
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb.	.94½	- —
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	13.25	- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	11.65	- —
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.25	- —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	10.75	- —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).			
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb.	.20	- .21
Blue, root, bls	lb.	.19	- .20
Colchicum seed, bgs., futures	lb.	3.25	- 4.00
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz.	No stocks.	
Collodion, USP, dms	lb.	.24	- .29
Flexible, USP, dms	lb.	.25½	- .30¼
Colocynth, pulp bls	lb.	.50	- .52
Colombo root, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb.	.40	- .45
Condurango bark, bgs., futures	lb.	.20	- .21
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb.	.65	- .66

DOWN ON THE FARM

SANTOBANE KEEPS CATTLE HEALTHIER, IMPROVES BEEF AND MILK YIELD

The economic importance of Santobane (Monsanto DDT) is especially emphasized in the control of livestock pests. Properly formulated and applied, Santobane rids animals of flies and other annoying insects—results in higher meat and milk production.

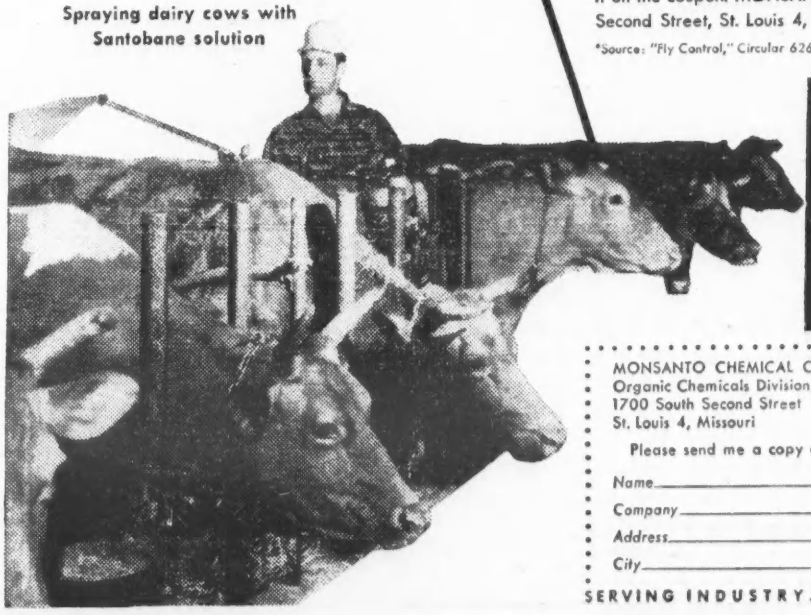
The low cost involved in treating with Santobane is far outweighed by increased profits. Here are typical formulations that have been recommended for livestock:*

BEEF CATTLE — Horn flies can be controlled by spraying animals at monthly intervals with 8 pounds of 50% DDT wettable powder in 100 gallons of water, or with ¼ pound of wettable powder in three gallons of water. Apply at a rate of 2 quarts per animal for each application.

DAIRY CATTLE — Spraying dairy cattle with DDT wettable powder will keep the animals free of horn flies and almost free of stable flies. If 50% wettable powder is used, mix ½ pound in 3 gallons of water, and apply 1 pint to each cow once a week.

Santobane is available from Monsanto for immediate shipment at competitive prices. Carefully controlled manufacturing processes guarantee ease of formulation as dusts, wettable powders, solutions, emulsifiable solutions and aerosols. For information on all phases of Santobane formulation and application send for a copy of the booklet, "Santobane (Monsanto DDT)"... Write, or ask for it on the coupon. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri. *Santobane: Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.*

*Source: "Fly Control," Circular 626, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.



Spraying dairy cows with Santobane solution

MONSANTO CHEMICALS for PLASTICS

MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY OPD-6
Organic Chemicals Division
1700 South Second Street
St. Louis 4, Missouri

Please send me a copy of the Santobane booklet.

Name _____ Title _____
Company _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

SERVING INDUSTRY...WHICH SERVES MANKIND

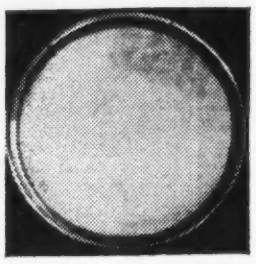
Copper Acetate—Dillseed

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb.	.28 -	—
smaller containers, works	lb.	.29 -	.30
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls	lb.	.25½-	.26¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb.	.29 -	—
crystals, bbls	lb.	.20 -	.20¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb.	.46 -	—
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss	lb.	.26¼-	.26¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb.	.23½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., dlvd	lb.	.22½-	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.25 -	.23
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.33 -	—
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb.	.45¾-	—
12.5% Cu, bbls	lb.	.44½-	—
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb.	.28 -	.30
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb.	.30 -	.32¼
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.21 -	.24
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, dms	lb.	.21½-	—
Stearate, bgs., works	lb.	.39½-	—
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.10 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	9.10 -	—
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	13.50 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	100 lbs.	14.00 -	14.80
tribasic, dealers, bgs., works, c.l.	lb.	.22¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	.24¼
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1 55 -	2.00
bbls., c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	14.00 -	—
Copra, c.i.f., Pacific ports	ton.	246.00	Nom.
Atlantic or Gulf ports	ton.	240.00	Nom.
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs., futures	lb.	.05½-	.06
Italian, bgs	lb.	.06 -	.06½
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	.06¾-	.07¼
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs.	6.24 -	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.29 -	—
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l	100 lbs.	6.60 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.75 -	—
Cornsilk, bls	lb.	.18 -	.19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.68 -	—
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb.	1.33 -	—
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb.	.59 -	.42
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton.		1.75 -	—
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S. E	ton.	58.00	-63.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lbs	lb.	3.00 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	3.05 -	3.15
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb.	.80 -	.85
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship	lb.	.32½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33 -	.34
imported, kgs.,	lb.	.37 -	.38
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys	lb.	1.15 -	1.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works	gal.	.19½-	—
refined, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.38½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.39 -	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.25 -	—
solution, 80%, tanks, works	gal.	.20 -	—
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	.85 -	—
Pinewood, dms	gal.	.31 -	.39
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys	lb.	2.35 -	2.40
Cresol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19 -	.19¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼-	.19¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	.18½
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	.17
5 and 10 gals., l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.75 -	—
bbls., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	13.75 -	14.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb.	.33 -	.35
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.50
powd., cs	lb.	.55 -	.60
Culvers root, bbls	lb.	.60 -	.70
Cumin seed, Cyprian, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Indian, bgs., futures	lb.	.40 -	.41
Italian, bgs	lb.	.08½-	.09
Moroccan, bgs	lb.	No stocks	
Persian, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.21
Syrian, bgs	lb.	.22	Nom.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb.	.09½-	—
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk	unit-ton.	2.55 -	—
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis	unit-ton.	2.45 -	—
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.09½-	.12¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10 -	.13
tanks, works	lb.	.08 -	.11½
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20 -	—
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	.31
tanks, works	lb.	.25 -	.29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., dlvd	gal.	.27 -	—

D

Damiana leaves, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
Dandelion root, bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34 -	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.33 -	.36
smaller lots	lb.	.42½-	—
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd	lb.	.35 -	—
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.40
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton.	41.65	-52.50
Rock, paper bgs., works	ton.	34.25 -	—
Degras, common, bbls	lb.	.10 -	.12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.16 -	.18
over 2% ffa., bbls	lb.	.15 -	.17
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd	lb.	.40 -	—
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.34 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.73 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.49 -	—
Corn, Canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.03 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.47 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.23 -	—
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	8.16 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.57 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.33 -	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.93 -	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	7.32 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.08 -	—
Potato, dom., bgs	lb.	.12 -	.13
imp., bgs	lb.	.11¾-	.1185
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bgs.; cotton bgs., 17c. higher.			
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	5.20 -	5.35
laboratory grade, bots	100 grams.	4.50 -	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00 -	—
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).			
Phthalate, dms., tanks	lb.	No prices.	
Diamylphenols, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.30 -	—
Dianisidin, dms	lb.	1.54 -	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	50.00	-52.00
California	ton.	38.00	-40.00
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	80.00	- —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast.	ton.	62.00	- —
California	ton.	50.00	- —
l.c.l., ex whse	ton.	90.00	- —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	ton.	No prices.	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.03 -	—
l.c.l., Atlantic coast	lb.	.06 -	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l.	lb.	.37 -	.38½
l.c.l.	lb.	.37½-	.39
tanks	lb.	.35½-	.37
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.66 -	—
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.92 -	1.02
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.52½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.53½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.50 -	—
Dibutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.79 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.80 -	—
Dibutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95 -	—
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.65½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.64 -	—
Dichloroaniln, dms., works	lb.	.75 -	—
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
ton lots, works	lb.	.45 -	—
tins, small lots, works	lb.	.48 -	.50
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).			
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.28 -	—
Dicoumaral, bots., works	lb.	18.00 -	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb.	.38 -	—
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.42½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43 -	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27 -	—
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.46½-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l	lb.	.35½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.36½-	—
tanks	lb.	.34 -	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.33½-	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.34 -	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.32 -	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.71 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.65 -	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Miss	lb.	.75 -	—
Diethylanilin, dms	lb.	.48 -	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld, E	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 -	—
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40 -	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.26½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.24½-	—
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16½-	—
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24½-	—
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
tanks	lb.	.20½-	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.50 -	—
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	300.00	-330.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	18.00	-19.00
powd., bots	gram.	1.25 -	1.75
Digitalis leaves, dms	lb.	.90 -	1.00
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.33 -	—
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l	lb.	.33 -	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l	lb.	.40 -	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms	lb.	.85 -	1.00
smaller containers	lb.	1.05 -	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
tanks	lb.	.12½-	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.05½-	—
Dillseed, decorticated, bgs	lb.	.16	Nom.
dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.11½-	.12

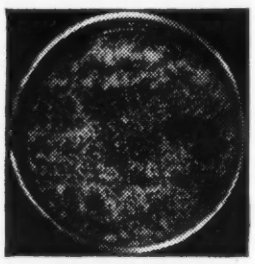
It's your decision...



plus...

or

minus



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"Plus" your profits! Reduce operating losses due to bacteria and fungi—use the Dowicides.

These germicides and fungicides, produced by Dow, are now finding ready acceptance in nearly every major industry—in paint, paper, leather, textiles, lumber, adhesives, petroleum and disinfectants—where they are effectively checking the tremendous industrial losses caused by mold and bacteria. The Dowicides are continually solving new problems of mold and bacteria control in industry—and aiding in the production of higher quality material.

Where fungi and bacteria are the cause of operational difficulties the Dowicides should be considered. We welcome the opportunity to discuss their application with you.

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DOWICIDES

germicides and fungicides

CHEMICAL COMMENTS

MORE AND MORE JOBS FOR DOWFLAKE

Dowflake (Dow's convenient flake-form calcium chloride) has long been well known and valued in Portland cement concrete construction and for making gravel or similar type roads firm and dustless. But many and diversified are its other applications. It dustproofs and freezeproofs coal. It serves as a refrigerant in the frozen food industry as well as in leading warehouses and ice plants, where it circulates freely at subzero temperatures and reduces operating and equipment costs. It acts as an antifreeze in fire barrels. And now it is more and more in demand as a dehumidifier of damp basements, game rooms and storage areas. Dowflake is a real career chemical!

50 YEARS WITH BROMINE

The first products manufactured by Dow over 50 years ago were the bromides—and today over 100 bromine products, both organic and inorganic, are being produced for use by many and varied industries. The story of these interesting chemicals and their properties makes up a new booklet entitled, "Bromine and Bromine Products." A copy may be obtained by writing the nearest Dow office.

METHOCEL IS OUR "GOOD MIXER"

Methocel (Dow Methylcellulose) is soluble in water, and yields neutral solutions in a wide range of viscosities, varied to suit many diversified applications. Many industries, including paper, paint, leather, textiles and cosmetics, make use of Methocel's widely applicable properties which make it ideal as a dispersing, thickening, stabilizing, emulsifying, binding and coating agent.

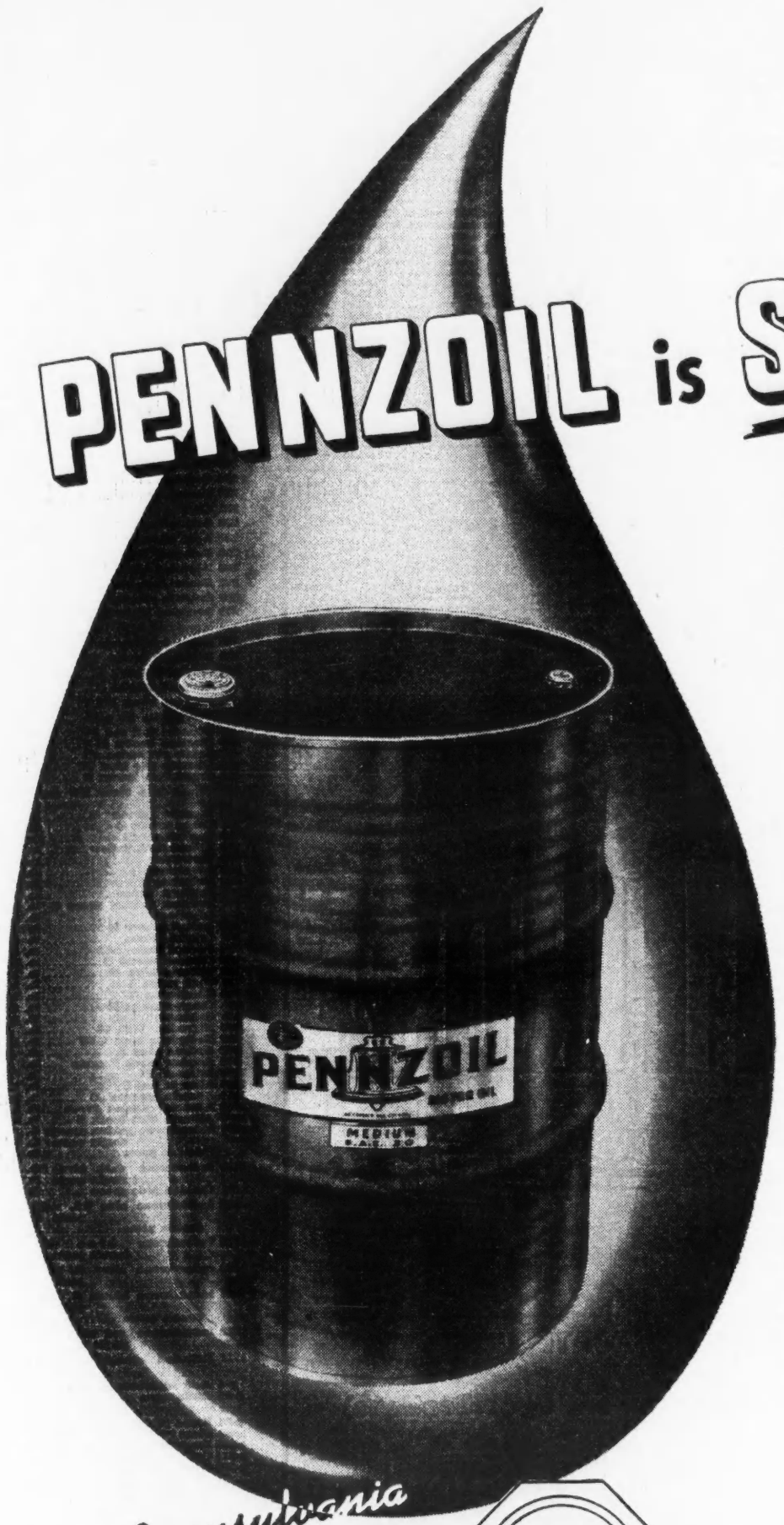
Additional information about any of these products is available on request.

DOW

CHEMICALS INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

PENNZOIL is SAFE OIL

in drums equipped with Tri-Sure Closures



ALL over the world, people know what they are sure of getting when they say "Pennzoil." They get oil that is "100% Pure Pennsylvania." And they get oil that is 100% *safe*— because every gallon of Pennzoil is delivered in drums that are equipped with Tri-Sure Closures.*

Since 1936, Pennzoil has standardized on Tri-Sure Closures — and for the same reasons that other leading shippers use Tri-Sure equipped drums.

The Tri-Sure *flange*, *plug* and *seal* inter-engage to provide an extra margin of safety from every hazard — safety from leakage and seepage . . . safety from internal and external pressure . . . safety from breathing-in and contamination . . . safety from pilferage and substitution.

The Tri-Sure Closure was designed with the conviction that only the *best protection* is good enough for a fine product and a valued reputation. Give *your* product—and *your* company's name — that kind of protection by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures" on every drum order.

**The "Tri-Sure" trademark on a closure indicates that genuine Tri-Sure flanges have been used, and inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies.*

100% Pennsylvania
100% Safe

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Dimethyl Phthalate—Dyes, Coaltar, For Stains

Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73½ - —
tanks, works lb. .71½ - —
Sulphate, ret. 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ret. 10-gal. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, anhyd., cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .38½ - .48½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .59½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .53 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l lb. .21 - .23¾
l.c.l. lb. .23 - .25¾
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Dinitrobenzene, bbls lb. .16 - .21¾
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .14 - .17
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .22 - .25¾
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .07 - .09½
refd., dms lb. .17½ - .18¾
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .433 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .443 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .418 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .50 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½ - —

Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .25 - .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .33 - .55
N. Y. whse gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., whse., NYC gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .62
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .43 - .61
dms. lb. .45 - .54
Diphenylamine, bbls lb. .25 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .35 - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 42% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 64.00 - 66.00
Divinylbenzene, 18%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls lb. .20 - .22
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls lb. .12 - .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. .55 - .67
mass, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
reeds, cs No stocks.

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 - 16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 15.75 - 16.30
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 15.75 - 16.30
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 - 21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 32.65 - 33.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 3.40 - 3.50
No. 2, cns lb. 4.30 - 4.40
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 7.00 - 7.25
No. 2, cns lb. 20.55 - 21.15
No. 3, cns lb. 20.55 - 21.15
No. 4, cns lb. 6.65 - 6.95
No. 32, cns lb. 4.90 - 5.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 9.70 - 10.25
No. 3, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 4, cns lb. 3.10 - 3.15
No. 5, cns lb. 3.70 - 3.80
No. 6, cns lb. 3.70 - 3.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb. 14.90 - —
No. 6, cns lb. 14.90 - —
No. 7, cns lb. 13.70 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 4, cns lb. 18.55 - —
No. 5, cns lb. 5.25 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 19.15 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.45 - —
No. 9, cns lb. 3.45 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 2.75 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 2.05 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 2.75 - —
No. 17, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 18, cns lb. 22.20 - —
No. 21, cns lb. 4.25 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 28, cns lb. 22.20 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 16.15 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Violet D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 13.55 - —
No. 2, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 8, cns lb. 10.10 - —
No. 10, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 9.15 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 14.65 - —
No. 37, cns lb. 13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots:—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 12.50 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 14.90 - —
Fed. Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 12.50 - —
No. 3, cns lb. 26.40 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 10.10 - —

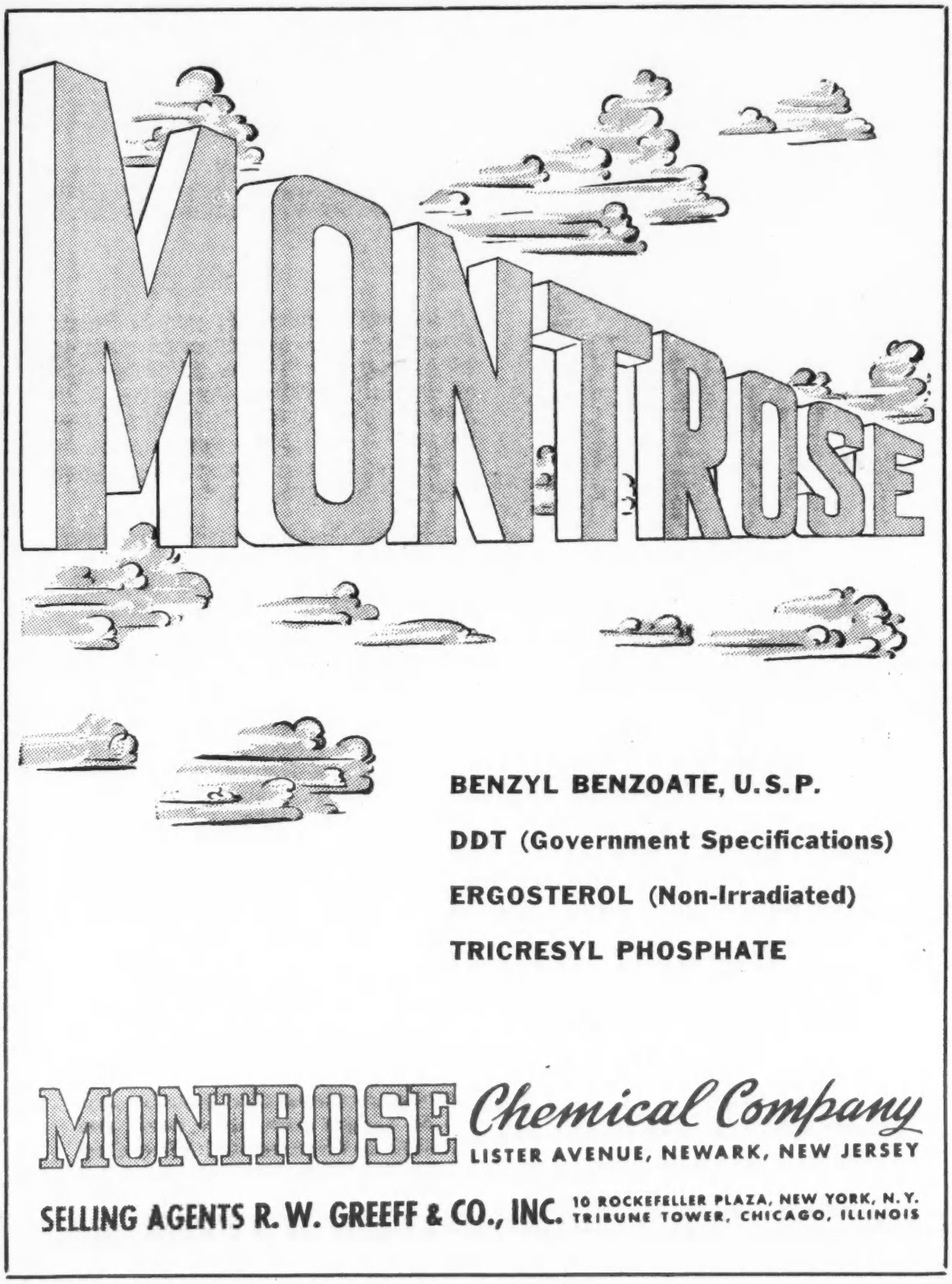
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)
20 Chrysodine G lb. .53 - .55
27 Orange G lb. .64 - .67
31 Amido naphthol red G lb. .53 - .56
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .74 - .76
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .87 - .91
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .87 - .91
79 Ponceau R lb. .61 - .64
151 Orange II lb. .39 - .41
165 Red lake C lb. 1.05 - —
176 Red lake A lb. .75 - .78
179 Azo rubine lb. .65 - .68
180 Diamond blue 3B lb. .83 - .88
185 Cochineal red A lb. .77 - .80
202 Chrome blue black R lb. .51 - .53
203 Chrome black T lb. .59 - .62
208 Sulphon acid blue R lb. .75 - .80
216 Acid alizarin red B lb. .69 - .72
234 Resorcin brown lb. .74 - .77
246 Naphthol blue black lb. .64 - .67
278 Benzo fast red SBL lb. 2.66 - 2.73
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. .90 - .94
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.13 - 1.18
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.65 - 1.73
326 Benzo fast orange S lb. 1.41 - 1.46
332 Bismarck brown R lb. .67 - .70
365 Chrysophenine lb. 1.74 - 1.85
382 Diamine scarlet B lb. 1.47 - 1.53
401 Diamine black BH lb. .52 - .55
406 Benzo blue 2B conc lb. .88 - .94
419 Diamine fast red F lb. .94 - .97
420 Diamine brown M lb .74 - .76
440 Benzo purpurine 4B lb. .83 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF lb. 1.52 - —
561 Trisulphon brown B lb. 1.45 - —
581 Direct deep black EW extra lb. .67 - —
593 Diamine green B lb. .50 - —
598 Congo brown G lb. 1.20 - —
620 Sun yellow lb. .9 - —
638 Xylene light yellow lb. 1.45 - —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.23 - —
655 Auramine lb. 1.52 - —
657 Malachite green lb. 1.53 - —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.30 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.03 - —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.43 - —
680 Methyl violet B lb .95 - —
681 Crystal violet lb 1.91 - —
696 Fuchsyl violet S4B lb. 1.41 - —
720 Chrome azurol B lb. 5.03 - —
729 Victoria blue B lb. 2.43 - —
737 Wool green S lb. 1.93 - —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.25 - —
814 Chloramine yellow lb. 2.33 - —
841 Safranine lb. 2.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78 lb. .56 - —
922 Methylene blue GXX lb. 1.28 - —
939 Hydron blue R lb. .67 - —
978 Sulphur black T extra lb. .20½ - —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 - —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 - —
1054 Alizarin saphiro' B lb. 2.40 - —
1075 Alizarin cyanine green lb. 2.42 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.81 - —
double paste lb. 3.62 - —
1098 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.45 - —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, single paste lb. 2.12 - —
double paste lb. 2.13 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.60 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
double paste lb. 3.29 - —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 - —
1217 Helindon orange R, single paste lb. 1.57 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PG lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.08 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.30 - —
p-90 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.61 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. .90 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.37 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works at warehouse.
Black, blue, No. 550 lb. .67 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .72 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.14 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .73 - —
Red, 4 B conc lb. 1.13 - —
Yellow, C lb. .96 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, same basis:—
Auramine, O lb. 1.54 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.00 - —
Jet lb. 1.00 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.53 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .70 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .50 - —
Y, extra lb. .54 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.63 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 1.70 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.37 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.18 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. .99 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, same basis:—
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .67 - —
Orange, acid, Y, conc lb. .40 - —
Rhodamine, azo-R, extra, conc. lb. .79 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.28 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .89 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 1.35 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .77 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dye in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.



BENZYL BENZOATE, U.S.P.

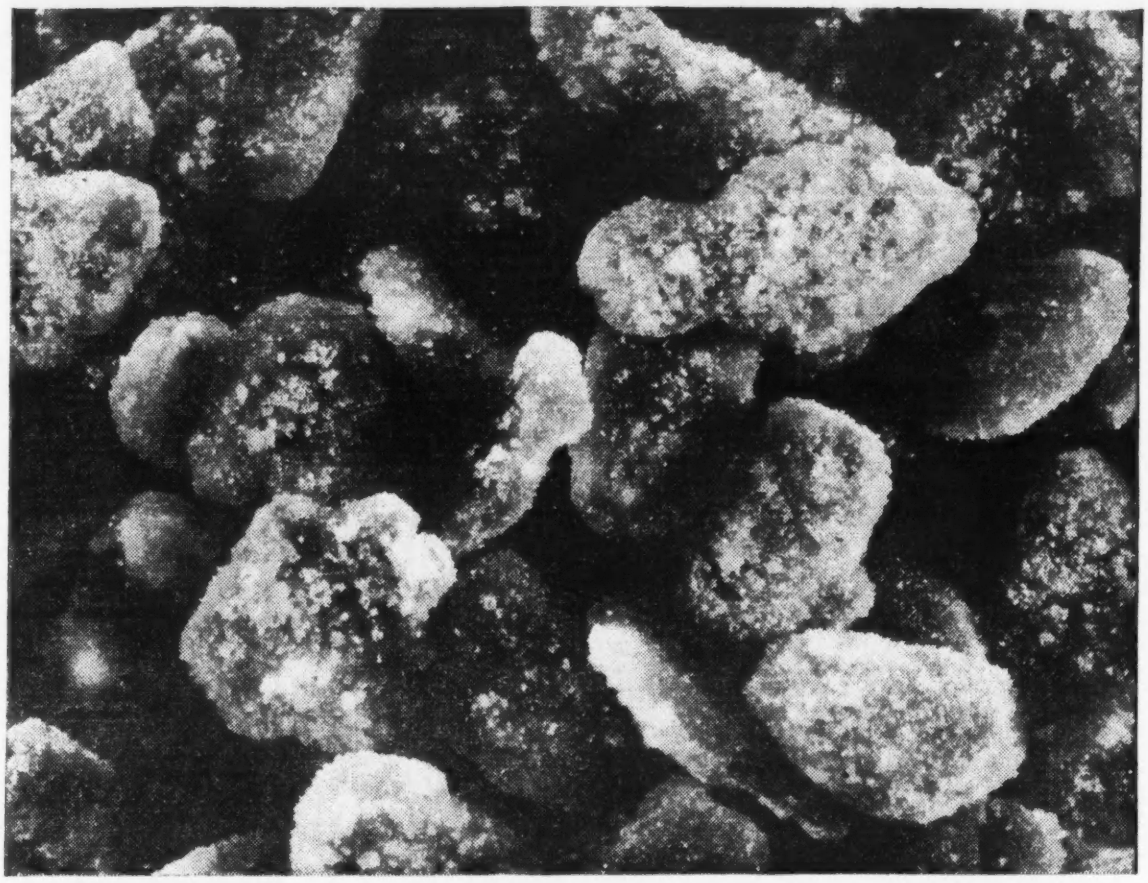
DDT (Government Specifications)

ERGOSTEROL (Non-Irradiated)

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

MONTROSE Chemical Company
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



CRYSTALLIZED GINGER: It "granddaddied" an industry and points the way to better packaging for you!

Thirty and more years ago, there were only three quality confections which came in tin containers . . . crystallized ginger . . . crystallized pineapple . . . and after-dinner mints.

Chocolates were not packaged in tin at that time.

But a man in New York City, who made quality chocolates, wanted to keep his product fresh longer and thereby broaden his market.

He knew that the conventional chocolate package—cardboard—wouldn't do the job.

So, he came to American Can Company for advice. It seemed to us that the ginger container, re-styled and re-designed, would protect the freshness of his product.

We were right. Today, this candy manufacturer is still selling his top-notch chocolates in the gold and mauve tin container we originally suggested to him.

The tin box for candy and other confections, in a multitude of shapes and closures, has made quality products available to more people, has helped build a huge industry, and has produced agreeable profits all along the line.

It may well be that your product plus our packaging "know how" can help you build a larger, more profitable business.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY • New York • Chicago • San Francisco

This trade-mark CANCO *is your assurance of quality containers. Look for it!*

Echinacea Root—Gammapicoline

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. .91 - 1.00
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .27 - .28
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .35 - .36
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .48 - .50
select, bndls ..... lb. .65 - .70
Emetine hydrochloride, bots ..... oz. 42.50 -48.00
Ephedra herb, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs ..... oz. .84 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs ..... oz. .78 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs ..... oz. .60 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs oz. .57 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs ..... oz. .58 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .35 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots gram .60 - .70
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l. ..... 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 with drawal ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized: Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Midland, Mich.

Ergot, USP, cns ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Eserine, bots ..... oz. 55.00 -56.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 60.00 -61.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Amyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .102 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .085 - —
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks ..... lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs ..... lb. .98 - 1.10
Sulphuric, conc., dms ..... lb. .18 - .23
USP, anesthesia, hospital, cans lb. .75 - 1.05
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .18 - .18¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19 - .19¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
NF, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40½- —
Benzoate, bots ..... lb. .60½- .66
Betaethoxypropionate, dms., wks., lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98% dms ..... lb. .36 - .40
Butyrate, bgs ..... gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .65 - .70
dms., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Carbamate, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58 - —
Chloride, tech., tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl ..... lb. .20 - .22
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.60
Formate, dms ..... lb. .38 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 4.08 - 4.27
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .41 - —
Methycrylate, M-2, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works ..... lb. .63 - .67
P-2, cns., works ..... lb. .65 - —
Ethyl myristate, dms., works ..... lb. No prices.
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .75 - —
Oxalate, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms., works, lb. .50 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms ..... lb. .60 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .54 - .62
Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09 - —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .11½- —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .12 - —
smaller containers ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. Rockies ..... lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies ..... lb. .08½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - .22
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - .16
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13½- —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., wks., lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .23 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .33 - —
Ethylmonoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls ..... lb. .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more lb. 6.75 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .12 - .13
Eugenol, prime, USP ..... lb. 1.85 - 3.25
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls ..... lb. .15 - .16

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 17.00 -20.50
bulk, c.l., works ton. 14.00 -17.50
Glass, 20 mesh bgs., tons, works. ton. 12.75 -16.25
bulk, c.l., works ton. 9.75 -12.25
Pottery, bulk, c.l., works ton. 17.00 -19.00
bgs., l.c.l., 2 tons, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .03½- .09
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .14 - .14½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .10½
futures, bgs ..... lb. .09½- .10
Moroccan, bgs., futures ..... lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric sulphate (see iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, es., works lb. .13 - —
water-white, es., works ..... lb. .14 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls ..... gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .24 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area ton. 120.00 - —
65% protein, bgs., Balto. area. ton. 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area ton. 110.00 -115.00
Fleaseed, black, bgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
blonde, bgs ..... lb. .22 - .23
Husks, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .70
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines ton. 47.50 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton. 42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., mines ..... ton. 47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines net ton. 39.00 -41.00
washed gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines ton. 35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines ..... ton. 33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton. 32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, inhibited, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0695- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0745- —
dms., extra, c.l., works ..... lb. .0595- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0645- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .0420- —
tanktrucks, dlvd., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0445- —
uninhibited, tanks, works ..... lb. .0400- —
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb. .53 - .55
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines ton. 30.00 - —
Tex., mines ..... ton. 27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ..... ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imp., bgs., c.l. ..... ton. 30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .29½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .30½- —
tanks ..... lb. .28 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l ..... lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls ..... lb. .55 - —
Galangal root, bls ..... lb. .13 - .14
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock lb. .21 - .25
Extract, bbls ..... No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —

A New Stearic Acid with I. V. under 1. 0.* . . .

Highest Purity . . . Lowest Iodine Value . . . Unique Stability

EMERSOL 132 STEARIC ACID

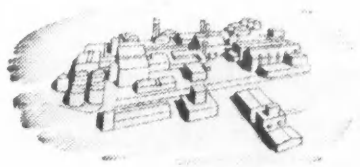
TITRE: . . . 131 to 133° C
IODINE VALUE: . . (max) 1.0
ACID NO.: . . . 203-209
COLOR: (Lovibond) 1.3/0.5-5¼" Col.

You can't buy a better Stearic acid than Emersol 132, Emery's new low-iodine-value Stearic acid. Emersol 132 was developed by Emery Research to provide commercially a stearic acid of:

1. Highest purity.
2. Greater stability against rancidity...oxidation.
3. Bland odor . . . both in the stearic acid and its products.
4. Excellent color stability imparted to most finished products.
5. Ageing characteristics unsurpassed. Emersol 132 stands up under most severe tests for longer periods of time than any commercial stearic acid.

Recommended for all uses where this extremely high quality is a prime requisite. Emersol 132 Stearic acid is available in unlimited quantities, slab, flake or powder.

*Maximum allowable Iodine Value by Wijs methods: 1.0



EMERY INDUSTRIES, INC.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT — CHICAGO COLISEUM — NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION — OCT. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 1948

Booth No. 363-364

4206-19 CAREW TOWER • CINCINNATI 2, OHIO
EXPORT DEPARTMENT: 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

STEARIC ACID* • OLEIC ACID • ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATTY ACIDS • TWITCHELL PRODUCTS • PLASTICIZERS

For the good name of your product...

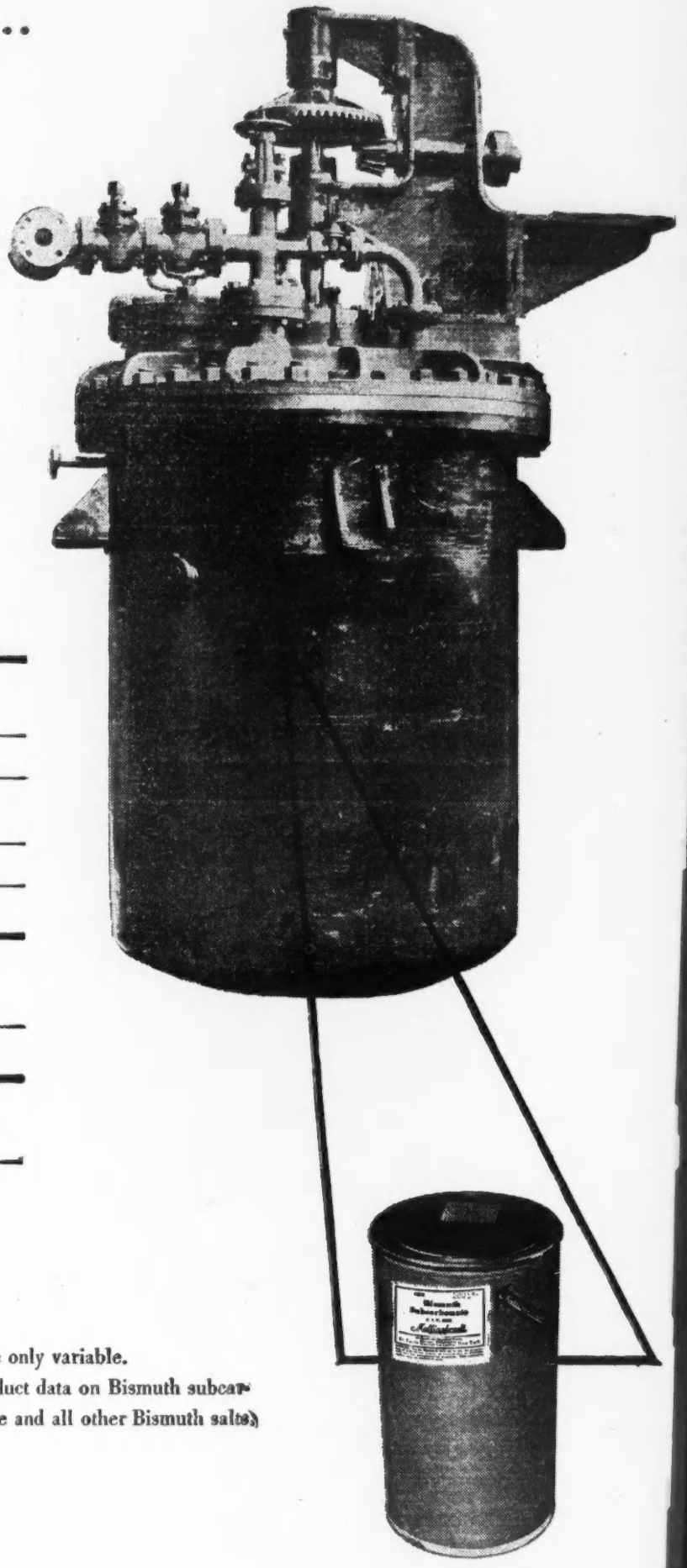
custom-built protection

Basic fine chemicals of uniform dependable purity are the best protection for the name of your product. You add to your manufacturing skill eighty-one years of chemical experience when you specify **Mallinckrodt.**

Chemicals in a wide range of grades are *custom-built* to meet every pharmaceutical and cosmetic need.

Bismuth Salts

Grades	*Bulk* *fl. oz. per lb. (average)*	*Custom-Built for*
Bismuth Subcarbonate		
Extra Light	*80*	*Suspensions*
U.S.P. Light	*55*	*Suspensions*
U.S.P.	*32*	*Powders* *All-purpose use*
U.S.P. Heavy	*23*	*Tablets*
U.S.P. Extra Heavy	*19*	*Tablets*
Bismuth Subnitrate		
N.F.	*32*	*Powders* *Suspensions* *All-purpose use*
N.F. Heavy Powder	*28*	*Tablets*
Bismuth Subsalicylate		
U.S.P. Special	*140*	*Suspensions* *Powders of great bulk*
U.S.P.	*96*	*Powders* *All-purpose use*



All U.S.P. grades of a compound are of identical purity. Bulk is the only variable.

Call or write your nearest Mallinckrodt office for prices and product data on Bismuth subcarbonate, Bismuth subgallate, Bismuth subnitrate, Bismuth subsalicylate and all other Bismuth salts.

81 Years of Service to Chemical Users

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works

Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York 8, N. Y.
CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES
MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

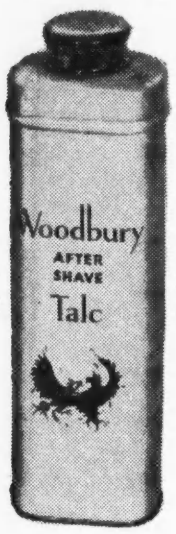
UNIFORM DEPENDABLE PURITY

A partial listing of Mallinckrodt pharmaceutical chemicals • *Acid Acetylsalicylic* • *Acid Mandelic* *Bismuth Subcarbonate* • *Bismuth Subnitrate* • *Calcium Gluconate* • *Calcium Mandelate* • *Calomel Precipitated* *Magnesium Trisilicate* • *Phenobarbital* • *Phenobarbital Sodium* • *Potassium Bicarbonate* • *Potassium Bromide* *Potassium Iodide* • *Sodium Bromide* • *Sodium Iodide* • *Sodium Salicylate* • *Sulfanilamide* • *Sulfathiazole*

Gasoline—Gum, Talha

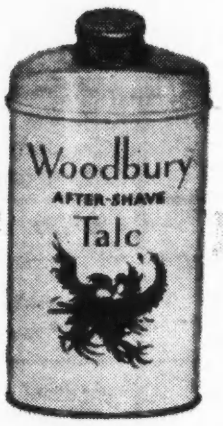
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .1075- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks gal. .118 - —
Gulf coast, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks gal. .105 - .1175
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks gal. .1175- .12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .085 - —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd lb. 1.25 - —
export, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Gelatin price 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash., Wyo.
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Gentian root, bls lb. .14 - .15
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .19
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms lb. 3.10 - —
prime lb. 2.50 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.15 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, bots lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Root, African, bls lb. .15½- .16
Cochin, bleached, bgs lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs lb. .22½- .23
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No stocks.
No. 2, bgs lb. .26½- .27
No. 3, futures lb. .25½- .26
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.75
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.10
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
50-90, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
95-145, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
145-180 bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.
ground, 40-45 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
pulverized, 60 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), same basis lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .29
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .31
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .32
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .37
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .38
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .39
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .40
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .41
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88% to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .31
Glycerin, dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .39½- .40¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .39¼- .40
high gravity, dms., c.l lb. .39¼- .40¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .40¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l lb. .39¾- .41½
tanks lb. .39½- .41¼
USP, 95%, dms., c.l lb. .39½- .41¼
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .41¾
tanks lb. .39¼- .40
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l lb. .39⅝- .40⅛
l.c.l. lb. .39⅛- .40⅛
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glycol borihorate, dms lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Golden seal, root, bls lb. 5.00 - 5.25
powd., bxs lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots oz. 13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. .04 - .06
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .14 - .16
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. .16 - .19
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. .22 - .25
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. .21 - .22
No 2 whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, house, loose lb. .10¼- —
White, choice, loose lb. .13¼- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .10½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .34½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis, lb. .35½- —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .36½- —
16-20%, bbls.,same basis lb. .37 - —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .38¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .38 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .42½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .44¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .45¼- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .10 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .10¾- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .11¼- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .12 - —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¼- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .12¾- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .13 - —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .13½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .20 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .23¾- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .23½- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .24 - —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - —
66-70%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd, Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works, lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindella robusta herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Guaiac resin, cs lb. .48 - .49
Wood, bls lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins lb. No prices
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, dms lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.)
Ammoniac, tears, cs lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
white, sorts, 1, bgs lb. .28 - .29
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphalthum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .17½
Macassar DBB, bgs lb. .20 - .21
MA, bgs lb. .18 - .19
loba C, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Philippine, 1st quality, bgs lb. .24 - .26
2nd quality, bgs lb. .19 - .21
3rd quality, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Dammar, Batavia, AE, cs lb. .24½- .26½
E, cs lb. .17½- .18½
Singapore, No. 1 lb. .28 - .29
No. 2, cs lb. .23 - .24
East India, black, bold, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
Batu, bold, bgs lb. .10 - .11½
nubs, bgs lb. .08½- .09½
Elemi, cns lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17 - .17¾
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .17 - .17¾
Euphorbium, cs lb. .50 - .55
Galbanum, cs lb. .98 - 1.00
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.20 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, No. 1 lb. .48 - .49
No. 2 lb. .40 - .44
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
No. 4 lb. .31 - .32
No. 5 lb. .29 - .30
No. 6 lb. .27 - .28
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .35 - .37
Mastic, cs lb. 2.25 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .35 - .38
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs lb. .22 - .38
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. 1.20 - 1.45
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11

"National Can is as near as your telephone"



A GOOD PRODUCT DESERVES

A GOOD CONTAINER



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When selecting a container supplier, consider the advantages you get by using National Can. With nearly fifty years of experience in the manufacture of lithographed metal containers, National Can will help you build your container around your product. From advising on size and shape of the container to origination and layout of the illustration, colors and photography, National Can specialists stand ready to render complete, personalized service.

Quality products are better promoted and protected by quality containers. And for quality containers, there's no better source than National Can. Obtain full details by telephoning our nearest sales office or plant.

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Executive Offices 110 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Important News For Every Oil Man in the United States!

OCTOBER 14 proclaimed OIL PROGRESS DAY!

A day set aside on which your community's attention will be focused on YOU and YOUR BUSINESS!

Here's what this special occasion will mean to you...and what YOU can do to make the most of it!

On October 14, the people in your locality will turn their attention to *you!* For that's the date of Oil Progress Day—the day for you to report the progress you and your industry have made. People will look to YOU on that day—because you are the part of the oil industry best known to the people in your community.

This is your big opportunity to tell how your company is helping to meet the greatest demand in history. Your chance to tell the role your company plays in handling the tremendous amount of oil products being supplied America today. Yes, Oil Progress Day is a wonderful time to tell your neighbors how you serve the community.

You're The One Who Gains!

YOU gain when the public understands the competition in oil—the way you compete with rival firms to win customer approval. For once the public knows the great job you've been doing, they'll understand why your business freedom means MORE OIL FOR THEM! That's why this open house for the oil industry can be of so much benefit to *you!*

Get Ready For Your Big Day!

Right now free material to promote Oil Progress Day is being rushed to your local committee office. Tie in ads ... sample speeches ... booklets ... motion pictures ... employee meeting material ... poster designs ... radio material ... *everything* you need to make Oil Progress Day YOUR DAY!

Get in touch with your local committee office NOW! The address is listed below. Write TODAY so you'll be all set for Oil Progress Day!

OIL INDUSTRY INFORMATION COMMITTEE

District Offices:

ATLANTA	CINCINNATI	KANSAS CITY	NEW YORK
BOSTON	DALLAS	LOS ANGELES	PHILADELPHIA
CHICAGO	DENVER	MINNEAPOLIS	TULSA

Here's how you can benefit from Oil Progress Day in your community

Hold "open house" on October 14 and let people get acquainted with your business. That way, your neighbors will get a new understanding of the problems you face...an understanding that's *bound* to result in more friends for YOU! Tell them how great the need for oil is ... how *hard* you've worked to keep them supplied and still maintain your high standards of quality and service—and you create good will that pays off for *you* and *your firm* in the long run!

Get in touch with your district committee NOW!

They'll make it easy for you to make the most of Oil Progress Day. They'll give you material you can use to tie your business in with this big nation-wide report!

Don't miss this chance to stand out in your community! *Make Oil Progress Day Your Day!*

Gum, Tragacanth—Isopropylamine

Gum, tragacanth, No. 1, cs..... lb. 3.60 - 3.70
No. 2, cs..... lb. 3.20 - 3.25
No. 3, cs..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls..... lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yucca, bgs..... lb. .06 - .07
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 - —
Southard, Okla, frt. equald ton.12.50 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald.... ton. 8.00 - —
Akron, N. Y., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bgs., Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works ..... ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ..... lb. .55 - .57
Heliotropin, cryst., cns ..... lb. 3.10 - 3.45
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls.... lb. .40 - .45
Helonias root, bls..... lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .19 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .18 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l.... lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.
tanks, works ..... lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls..... lb. .70 - .75
Henna leaves, bls..... lb. .21 - .23
powd., bbls., bgs ..... lb. .25 - .27
Heptane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .12½- .13½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks..... gal. .16 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, cns., works. lb. 1.25 - —
dms., c.l., works..... lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .28½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis..... lb. .39½- —
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks, gal. .13½- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks..... gal. .16 - —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .26 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—1, fib. dms., works, 50 kilos.. kilo.120.00 - —
1-5 kilos..... kilo.130.00 - —
Homatropine, hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -25.00
Hydrochloride, bots..... oz.20.00 -22.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 6.50 - 7.00
Hops, NF, bls..... lb. .45 - .50
Horehound, bls..... lb. .12 - .13
Hydrangea root, bls..... lb. .14 - .17
Hydrastine, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.50
Sulphate, bots..... oz.53.50 -53.50
Hydrastine, 10-grain bots..... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls ... lb. .03¾- .05
27½% cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal lb. .17½- .19¼
35% cbys., same basis..... lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis..... lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½- —
tanks..... lb. .19¼- —
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms..... lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns..... lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots..... oz.34.00 -38.00
Hyoscyamine, bots..... oz.18.00 -20.00
Hydrobromide, bots..... oz.18.00 -19.50
Sulphate, bots..... oz.14.00 -19.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .44½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .28½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .23½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .41 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs..... lb. .55 - .60

I

Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests..... lb. 2.14 - 2.80
synth., paste, bots..... lb. .16½- .19
Iceland moss, bgs..... lb. .40 - .50
Ichthammol, NF, bots..... lb. 2.45 - —
powd., bbls..... lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots..... lb.16.00 -23.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd..... lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse, Staten Island. lb. 1.729 - —
resubl., bots., jars..... lb. 2.55 - 2.65
Iodoform, dms., kgs..... lb. 4.30 - 4.74
Ionone, alpha, cns..... lb. 5.15 - 6.00
beta, cns..... lb. 8.60 -10.00
Methyl (see M).
IPC, bots., 1-5 lbs..... lb. 2.68 - 2.72
fib. dms., 100 lbs., ship't point lb. 2.50 - 2.50
50 lbs., ship't point..... lb. 2.40 - 2.52
10-25 lbs., ship't point..... lb. 2.50 - 2.54
Ipecac root, bgs..... lb. 4.60 - 4.70
powd., bgs..... lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .18 - .19
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .09¼- —
solut., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
dms..... lb. .17 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.50
cryst., tech., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - 8.00
USP X, lump, bbls..... lb. .07½- .08
solut., 42 Be., cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald. lb. .06 - .06½
Citrate, gran., dms..... lb. .77 - .79
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.35 - —
Hypophosphite, dms..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, bots..... lb. 3.48 - 3.63
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
Nitrate, red, tech., dms..... lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms..... lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .69 - .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4%, Fe, dms..... lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l..... lb. .43 - —
ton lots..... lb. .44 - —
less ton lots..... lb. .45 - —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.52.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton.57.50 - —
partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 - —
(ferrous), tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms..... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs..... lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms..... lb. .25½- .29½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. ..... lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25½- .28½
Isobornyl acetate, cns..... lb. .97 - 1.10
Isobutyl acetate, cns..... lb. .97 - 1.25
Methacrylate, M-8, dms., works lb. .60 - —
cns., works..... lb. .63 - .67
P-5, cns., works..... lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns..... lb. No prices.
Thiocyanocetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works..... gal. 3.85 - 4.05
tanks, works..... gal. 4.23 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works... lb. .33 - .36
Isoeugenol, extra, cns..... lb. 3.20 - 4.00
cbys., extra..... lb. 3.10 - 3.35
Isopentane, dms., works..... lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works.... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .22 - —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .12 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Isopropylamine, dms., works..... lb. .37 - —

No Steaming Needed

—in spite of 21 days of rugged winter!

Columbia Caustic Soda Tank Car Unloaded Without Difficulty

On January 28, 1948, a Columbia Caustic Soda tank car left Barberton, Ohio, consigned to a Massachusetts plant. Heavy snow storms side-tracked the car near Buffalo. Transit time for this haul, ordinarily three to four days, stretched out to twenty-one days.

In spite of the long exposure to sub-zero weather, the temperature of the caustic liquor, loaded at 150°F., dropped only to 95°F. None of the liquor had solidified and the car was unloaded easily and completely, without steaming.

Delays of this duration are rare. The incident therefore provides unusual evidence of the highly efficient design and construction of these cars—particularly in respect to insulation—and the rigid inspection and attention given to loading temperatures.

The same care is used in the manufacture and shipping of all Columbia products. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON CINCINNATI MINNEAPOLIS CHARLOTTE ST. LOUIS CLEVELAND SAN FRANCISCO PITTSBURGH PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls ..... lb. .13 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls ..... lb. .47 - .59
powd., bbl's., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .60
Resin, powd., bxs ..... lb. 7.15 - 7.25
Juniper berries, bgs ..... lb. .10 - .16
Tar, USP, dms ..... lb. .40 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns ..... lb. .33 - .40
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls ..... lb. .27 - .23
Kerosene, at refinery: Ark., 42-44 w.w., tanks gal. .09625- —
Bayonne, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .103 - —
California, 40-43, w.w., tanks gal. .1115- .1290
Gulf ports, 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .095
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, w.w., tanks gal. .0950- .0975
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks ..... gal. .1125- .13
47 w.w., tanks ..... gal. .12 - .13
Kola nuts bxs ..... lb. .06½- .07
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .22 - .24
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .20 - .22
hydrous ..... lb. .13 - .20
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago ..... lb. .13¼- .19¼
Larkspur seed bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Laurel berries, bls ..... lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Portuguese, bls ..... lb. .07½- .07½
Greek, bls., futures ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Turkish, bls ..... lb. .13½- .14
Lavender flowers, medium, bls .. lb. .06 - —
ordinary, bls ..... lb. .20 - .21
select, bls ..... lb. .70 - .75
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls ..... lb. .26¼- —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .26¼- —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 6-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l lb. .24½- .25
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25½- .26
1-lb. bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .35 - .36
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19½- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib, dms ..... lb. .49 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars ..... lb. 2.94 - 3.13
Linoleate, solid, 13%, bbls .. lb. .33½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. ..... lb. .19½- —
E. St. Louis ..... lb. .19.39- —
Metallic paste, dms., 10,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .27½- —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½- —
1 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., divd lb. .16½- —
24% Pb, dms., divd ..... lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .22 - —
Oleate, bbls ..... lb. .33 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls .. lb. .39 - .41
Red, 95% Pb.O, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
97% Pb.O, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
98% Pb.O, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb, dms, lb. .25 - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .2015- .2043
Stearate, bbls., c.l ..... lb. .49 - .52
ton lots ..... lb. .50 - .53
less ton lots ..... lb. .54 - .57
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, liquid 16% Pb, dms lb. .14½- .15¼
solid, 30% Pb, dms ..... lb. .23½- .24
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾- .24¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¼- —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Lemon peel, bls ..... lb. .25 - .30
Licorice extract, mass, cns ..... lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls ..... lb. .07 - .08
5-lb. bundles, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls ..... lb. .10½- .11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works .. ton. 9.00 - 9.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass .. ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn .. ton. 8.50 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va .. ton. 8.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio .. ton. 9.00 - —
Hannibal, Mo ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Limedale, Ark ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Longview, Ala ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Manistique, Mich .... ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio .... ton. 8.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va .. ton. 8.50 - —
Menominee, Mich .... ton. 9.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Newala, Ala ..... ton. 7.50 - —
Ripplemead, Va. .... ton. 8.50 - —
Riverton, Va ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Rockland, Maine .... ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton. 6.50 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Sherwood, Tenn ton. 9.50 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ..... ton. 8.50 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va. .... ton.10.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. .. ton.11.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn. ton.11.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va. ton.10.00 - —
Engle, W. Va. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn. .... ton.11.50 - —
Lefton, Minn ..... ton.10.50 - —
Limedale, Ark. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Manistique, Mich. ... ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ... ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Newala, Ala. ..... ton.12.25 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Port Island, Mich. .. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. . ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine .... ton. 9.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va. .... ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. .... ton.12.14 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ..... ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio .... ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Bellefonte, Pa ton.11.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ..... ton.11.00 - —
Eagle, W. Va. ..... ton.11..0 - —
Farnams, Mass. ..... ton. 9.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ... ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ..... ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ..... ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ..... ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa. ..... ton.11.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bulk, works .. ton. 1.10 - —
Linalool, ex bois de rose ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.35
ex lignalos wood ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots lb. 4.35 - 7.20
ex lignalos wood, bots ..... lb. 3.25 - 3.40
ex petit grain, bots ..... lb. 5.10 - 6.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .23 - .30
without leaves, bls. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.60.00 -61.00
Litharge com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. ship't point, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
Lithium bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, dms ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.65
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.45
Fluoride, bbls. ..... lb. 1.95 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .07½- .06¾
Trianated (high-strength), bgs., c.l. lb. .08¼- —
smaller lots ..... lb. .08½- —
Lithopone's prices, Pacific Coast, ½c per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. ..... lb. .85 - .90
Lobelia herb, bls. ..... lb. .65 - .70
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works .. oz.25.50 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .33½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l., ... lb. .36½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .... lb. .18½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½- —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .28½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .24½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .44½- .49½
Lovage root, imp., bls. ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Lupulin, tins ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.50

M

Mace, No. 1, Sinaw, cs ..... lb. 1.24 - 1.26
East Indian, bgs., futures ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.22
Papua, bgs., futures ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.20
West Indian, bgs ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.35
broken ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Scents mean dollars!

Odormasque P gives a pleasant, mellow odor to paints, solvents, mineral terps, kerosene, insecticides, and similar items. It's extremely economical to use!

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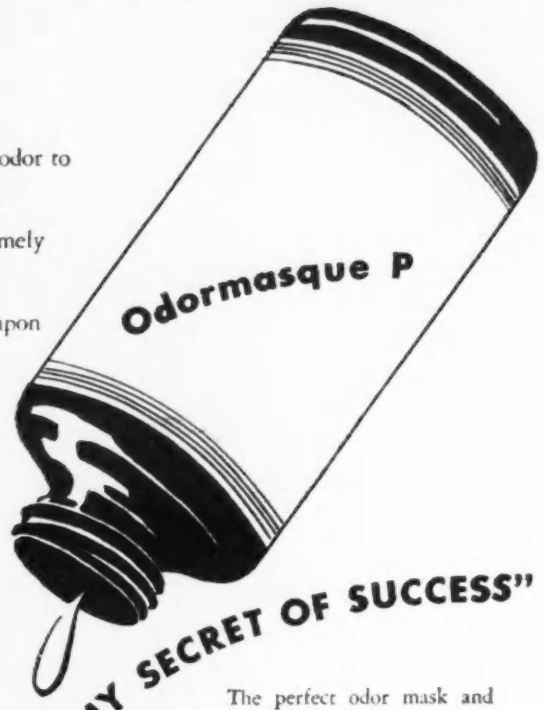

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Madder—Mica, Wet-Ground

Madder, Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bbls., works lb. .29 - —
USP, bbls ..... lb. .31 - .33
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .10¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .10¾- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ..... ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.44.00 -46.00
Fluoride, bbls ..... lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Laurate, bbls ..... lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs ..... lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .40½- —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls .. lb. .70 - .77
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works .... lb. .10 - —
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l lb. .46 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .47 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .37 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif ton.60.00 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.27.00 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l ..... lb. .30 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls ..... lb. No stocks.
Blue, bls ..... lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Leaves, bls ..... lb. .40 - .42
Manaca root, bls ..... lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, dms ..... lb. .25½- —
Arsenate, bgs ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Carbonate, bbls ..... lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .18 - .19
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 28-40 tons, works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.74.75 -79.79
paper bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.73.00 - —
85-90%, bbls., c.l., works ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.77.00 -82.00
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 1.80 - —
Manganese hydrate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .26 - —
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms, lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs, dlvd, East ..... lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms, lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls ..... lb. .44¾- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, bbls lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms ..... lb. .16 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ..... ton.67.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs ..... lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs, c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.68.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... ton.75.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms ... lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms ..... lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
Manna, flake, large, cs ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.45
small, cs ..... lb. .80 - .85
Mannitol, com'l, bbls., works ... lb. .38 - .43
reagent, cs., works ..... lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls ..... lb. .14 Nom.
Chilean, bls ..... lb. .18½- .19
French, bls ..... lb. .32 - .32½
Matico leaves, bls ..... lb. .25 - .28
Menadione, USP, bots., works gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 9.05 - 9.15
synthetic, tech., cns ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.40
USP, laevo, cns ..... lb. 8.90 - 9.95
Menthyl salicylate, tins ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.35
Mercury bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms ..... lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd ..... lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.17 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.27 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate), yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide),
USP, fib, dms ..... lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11½- —
Metachloranilin, dms., works .... lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., works .... lb. .65 - .80
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls ..... lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works ..... lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs ..... lb. .77 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .74 - .80
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... gal. .77 - .85
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .66 - .70

Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss 3c. higher.

synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .38½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld .... gal. .42 - .44½
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .28 - —
zone 2, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse ..... gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —

Synthetic methanol Zones are: Zones 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Texas production, Midwest and Gulf states, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld gal. .37½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .27 - —
West of Rockies, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... gal. .33 - —
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 8.25 - —
50 to 999-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 8.40 - —
1 to 49-lb. lots, works ..... lb.10.00 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .50 - .60
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .67

Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.

group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity gal. .50 - .60
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .61½- —
frt. alld, W ..... gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E gal. .65 - —
frt. alld, W ..... gal. .68½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld, E gal. .52 - —
frt. alld, W ..... gal. .55½- —

Methyl acetone, synth., East. territory, is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.

Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more .. lb. 2.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.00
Benzoate, cns. ..... lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns. ..... lb. .50 - .52
cyls. ..... lb. .46 - .59
Chloride, indust., cyl., works ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works .... lb. .13 - —
single-unit, works ..... lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .34 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd .. lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 1.65 - 3.50
Formate, dms. ..... lb. .89 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. ..... lb.36.00 -58.00
Iodide, bots., cbys. ..... lb. 4.33 - 4.52
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, M-1, dms., works . lb. .45 - —
cns, works ..... lb. .48 - .58
P-1, cns., works ..... lb. .60 - —
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs ..... lb. .40 - —
25-50 lbs. ..... lb. .45 - —
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l. .. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .04½- —
Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works .. lb. No Stocks
Methylcellulose, special vis., (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis .. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .. lb. .75 - .80
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis .. lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .. lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald .. lb. 2.42 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis . lb. 2.52 - 2.57
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .11½- —
Methylenecanilin, dms., ton lots, frt. alld .. lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis ..... lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd .... lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .10 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, tech., dms., works .. lb. .60 - —
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns ..... lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylpentanediol, dms., works, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .03⅝- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E. lb. .06¼- —

Even back in the '90's . . . when the folks went to meeting in the family buggy . . . Esso Standard Oil Company had already begun its experiments on light fraction petroleum refining—from which has developed Esso Petroleum Solvents.

SINCE THEN, the demand for Esso Solvents has grown tremendously . . . and today they're to be found meeting many needs in the automotive, textile, paint, food and rubber industries, as well as in hundreds of others.

From the gleaming finish of modern automobiles, to coated fabrics and plastic fittings . . . the answer to many industrial problems is found in Esso Solvents.

Whatever *your* solvents needs may be, you can be sure of high-quality *uniformity* and *stability* — when you use Esso Petroleum Solvents!

FOR HELP on *any* solvents problems you may have . . . call on your Esso Solvents sales representative.

ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY—Boston, Mass.—New York, N. Y.—Elizabeth, N. J.—Baltimore, Md.—Richmond, Va.—Charleston, West Va.—Charlotte, N. C.—Columbia, S. C.—Memphis, Tenn.—Little Rock, Ark.—New Orleans, La.

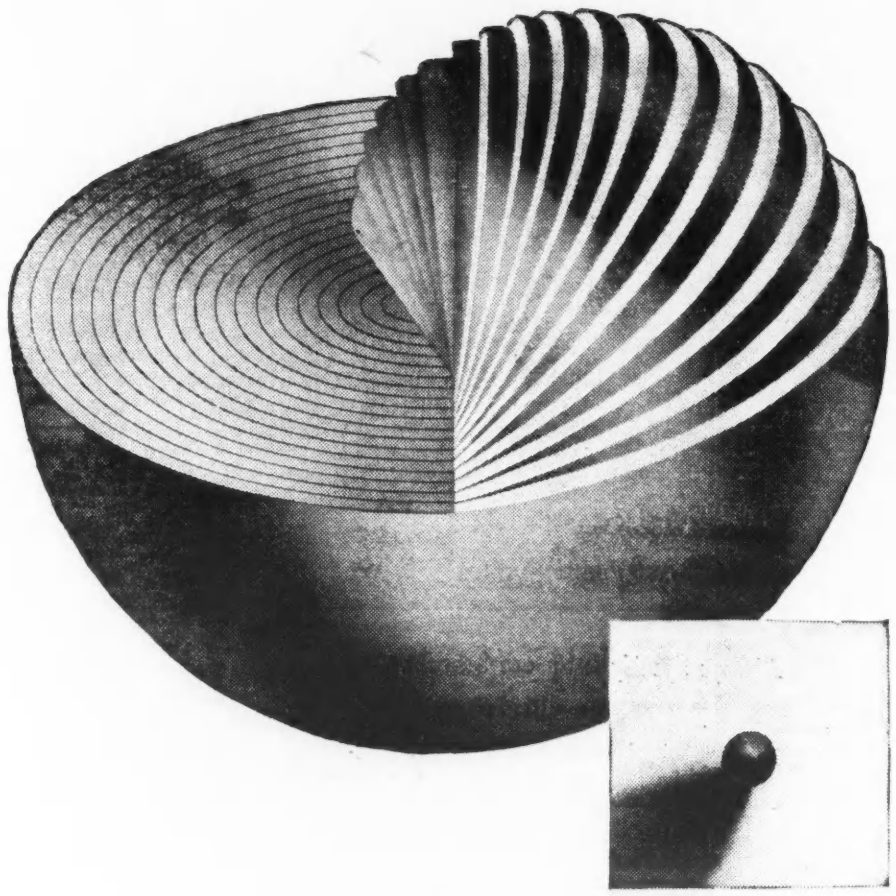
ESSO STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, Pa.

The problem was to develop a stable multivitamin product of uniform potency, size and color. When Strong Cobb's staff of 52 pharmaceutical chemists developed their answer—the finished product met their most exacting specifications. It was called a CELET, and its 18 different coats consisted of 64 individual layers. The CELET provided unique separation of incompatible substances. AGAIN STRONG COBB'S PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS HAD DEVELOPED SOMETHING NEW IN PHARMACEUTICALS.

The CELET is but one form of product manufactured by Strong Cobb. Private formula enteric-coated tablets, coated tablets and plain tablets are produced by the millions each day at the Strong Cobb plant.

Whatever form your product may take, Strong Cobb can manufacture it for you. Remember that our 52 pharmaceutical chemists work and think for you, when Strong Cobb does your manufacturing. Why not discuss your production problems with our Technical Sales Director?

. . . then 52 pharmaceutical chemists built a *celet*



1. *Compressed slug—therapeutic agents and filler.*
2. *15 layers—therapeutic agents.*
3. *3 layers—protective coat, water-soluble moisture-resistant film.*
4. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
5. *2 layers—protective coat.*
6. *2 layers—therapeutic agent.*
7. *2 layers—protective coat.*
8. *3 layers—therapeutic agent.*
9. *2 layers—protective coat.*
10. *3 layers—protective coat and adhesive.*
11. *1 layer—aqueous medium protective coat.*
12. *2 layers—white shellac.*
13. *1 layer—gelatin solution.*
14. *4 layers—protective coat.*
15. *4 layers—sub-coat.*
16. *2 layers—adhesive.*
17. *12 layers—finishing coat.*
18. *Color process (eight hours).*
19. *4 layers—polishing agent.*

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Strong Cobb & Company, Inc.
2654 Lisbon Road, Cleveland 4, Ohio

SEP 13 1948 XUM

Mica, Wet-Ground—Oil, Clove, USP

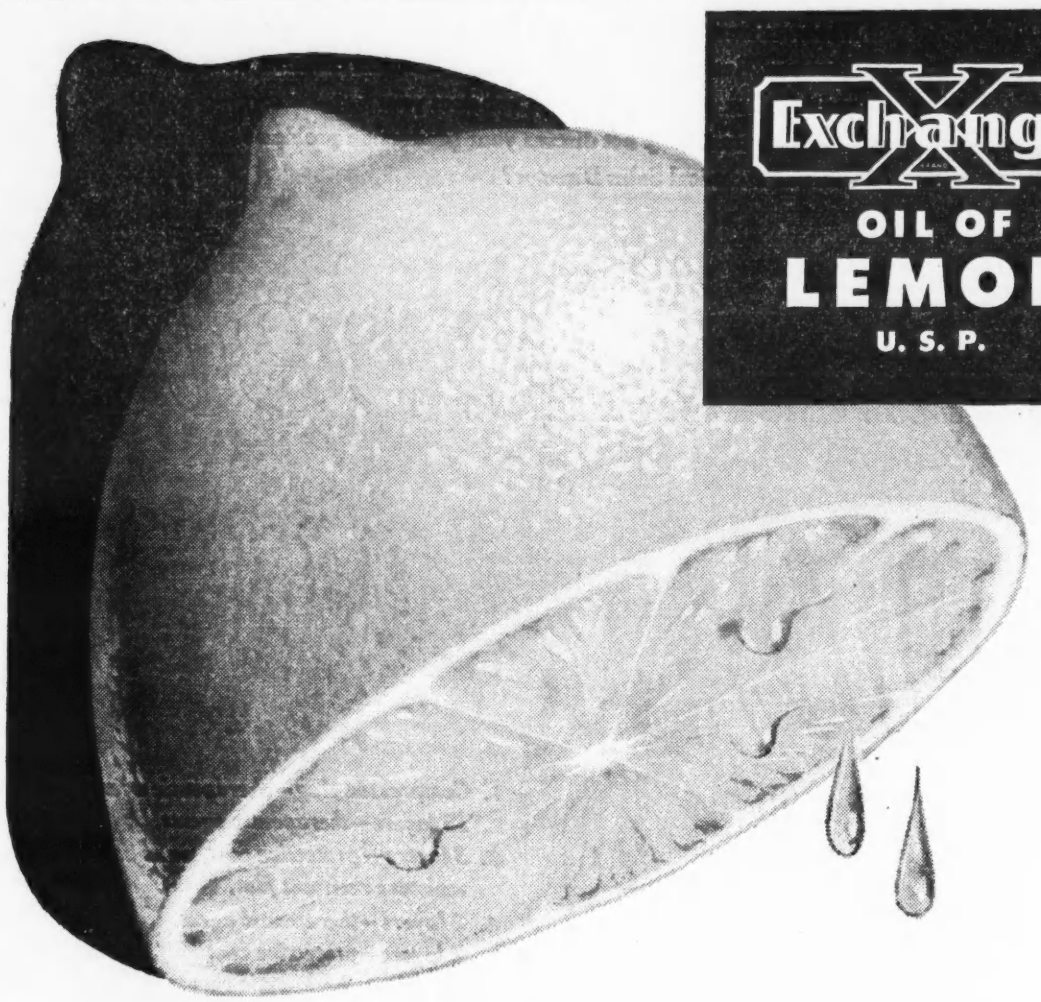
Mica, wet-grd., extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - .07¾
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¼ - .07½
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07½ - .07¾
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾ - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher.; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .15 - .17
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .17½ - .18½
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l lb. .41 - .43
spray, bbls., c.l lb. .44 - .46
Sugar, edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼ - —
USP, bbls., works, 3,000-lb. lots. lb. .26 - —
2,000-lb. lots lb. .28¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .27¼ - —
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks gal. .24 - —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs. lb. 2.60 - 3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. .80 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .06½ - .08
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .09
smaller containers, works lb. .09 - .12
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .06 - .06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
smaller containers, same basis. lb. .30½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Monomethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100% lb. .34½ - .44½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 12.40 - —
Acetate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Hydrobromide, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Sulphate, cns., 25 ozs. oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .59½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tanks, works lb. .58 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .75 - —
Mountain ash berries, bgs lb. .75 - .76
Mullein leaves, bls lb. .12 - .13
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz. 35.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 5-lb oz. 5.65 - 5.75
Ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.60 - 4.95
25 lbs lb. 4.70 - 5.05
5 lbs lb. 4.60 - 5.45
Xylol, cns lb. 1.60 - 1.80
25 lbs lb. 1.70 - 1.90
5 lbs lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed, Calif., brown lb. .21 - .21½
Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
English, yellow, bgs lb. .16¼ - .16½
Montana, brown, bgs., source lb. .07½ - .08
Oriental, bgs., source lb. .06¾ - .07
yellow, bgs., source lb. .13 - .13½
Washington, yellow, bgs lb. .17 Nom.
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, ex dock ton. 54.00 -55.00
J2, ex dock ton. 46.00 -47.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, bgs., bbls., frt. equald lb. No prices.
tanks, same basis lb. .05¾ - .07¼
78°, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½ - .09½
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - .07½
refined, industrial, bbls., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, j.-bbers, 50-lb. cs., c.l., same basis lb. .12 - .12½
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .43 - .50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .23 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd lb. .43½ - —
Metal, electro cathodes, cs lb. .40 - —
Nitrate, bbls., works lb. .24½ - .25½
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .42 - —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works kilo. 11.00 -11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., works kilo. 10.50 -10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs lb. .903 - —
tins, dealers lb. 1.105 - —
Nikethamide, bots., cbys lb. 5.50 - 6.80
Nitercake, bulk, works ton. No stocks.
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l lb. .09 - .09½
l.c.l. lb. .10 - .11
tanks lb. .08 - .08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - .31
8-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - .33
250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - .35
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N ton. 117.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit ton. 4.15 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works lb. .25 - —
2, dms., works lb. .25 - —
Nonylnaphthalene blend (mono and di), tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .50 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .44 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .29 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs., futures, afloat lb. .60 - .60½
West Indian, bgs lb. .59 - .59½
futures lb. .58 - .59
Nux vomica, bls lb. .08 - .09
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .11 - .12

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks
Octane, 100°-140° C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .40
tanks gal. .15½ - —
Bayonne, N. J., tanks gal. .16 - —
Octanol (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .16 - —
Oil, almond, bitter, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 4.45 - 5.00
NF, bots lb. 4.80 - —
Sweet, dms., cns lb. .80 - 1.30
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -250.00
Seed, bots lb. 110.00 -200.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. .76 - .80
Russian, cns lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Apricot kernel, cns lb. .48 - .56
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, tanks lb. .26¾ Nom.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.25
55-60%, cns lb. 1.20 - 2.35
60-65%, cns lb. 2.50 -
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.65
Bergamot, artil., cns lb. 2.50 - 4.25
natural, Italian, cns lb. 3.90 - 6.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. .95 - 1.76
rectified, cns lb. 4.25 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, tech., dms lb. 2.00 - 2.45
redistilled, USP IX, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Calamus, cns lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, natural, white, cns lb. .40 - .75
synthetic, dms lb. .15 - .40
Cananga, native, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.10
rectified, cns lb. 5.00 -12.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 6.50
Cardamom, bots lb. 23.00 -31.50
Cassia, USP, cns lb. 2.00 - 3.75
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l lb. .24 - —
cold-pressed, USP, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .23 - .23½
tanks lb. .21 - —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
tanks lb. .24½ - —
unbodied, dms., c.l lb. .24¼ - —
tanks lb. .23½ - —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
No. 3, tech., ret. dms., c.l lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¾ - —
tanks lb. .21 - —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms. lb. .13 - .13½
75% (60-62% fat), dms lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.15 - 2.85
Cedarwood, cns lb. .51 - .95
dms. lb. .45 - .85
Celeryseed, bots lb. 14.00 -20.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms lb. .56 - —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 33.00 -73.00
Leaf, Ceylon lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Seychelle lb. 1.20 - —
Citronella, Ceylon, cns lb. .70 - 1.05
Java, cns lb. 1.35 - 1.75
Clove, USP, from Madagascar buds, cns lb. 1.20 - 1.36
from Zanzibar buds, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.40



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Prepared Monthly by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1948

William P. Marsh, Jr. Is Newly Elected President of U.S.I.

Succeeds Glenn L. Haskell Who Becomes Vice Chairman of Board

William P. Marsh, Jr., executive vice president, has been elected president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. He succeeds Glenn L. Haskell who is retiring and becomes vice chairman of the Board of Directors.

New president of U.S.I.
WILLIAM P. MARSH, JR.

Mr. Marsh joined U. S. Industrial Chemicals in 1937, was elected a vice president in 1943, a director in 1947, and has been executive vice president since the first of this year. Mr. Marsh was graduated from Yale in 1930. He is a member of the New York State Society

Retiring president of U.S.I.
GLENN L. HASKELL

of Certified Public Accountants and of the Controllers Institute.

Mr. Haskell became associated with the company in 1921 when it was known as The U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. He became a director in 1934 and president in 1943.

THE AMERICAN HYDROCARBON SYNTHESIS: IX

American Hydrocarbon Synthesis Is New Source of Aldehydes

Acetaldehyde, Propionaldehyde, and Butyraldehyde Available Commercially From Single Process For First Time

The American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will soon provide the chemical industry with commercial quantities of three important aldehydes — acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and butyraldehyde. For the first time these versatile chemicals, whose characteristic reactivity makes them useful as raw materials and intermediates in a wide range of processes, will be available from a single source.

Aldehydes Widely Used

A great variety of acids, alcohols, and intermediates can be produced by the various oxidation, reduction, and condensation reactions into which aldehydes enter. Acetaldehyde is a raw material for the manufacture of acetic acid. It is also used in the production of acetic anhydride by a carefully controlled catalytic reaction in which peracetic acid is an unstable intermediate. In addition, synthetic butanol, polyvinyl acetal, and a number of resinous materials are produced from acetaldehyde.

Safety glass takes punishment in a standard test. The polyvinyl butyral inner layer of safety glass is one of many products made from butyraldehyde — a raw material and intermediate which the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will soon make more readily available.

A less well known but nevertheless important use of acetaldehyde is in the preparation of rubber accelerators and antioxidants by condensation with aromatic amines. Pentaerythritol, used in wartime for explosives and in peacetime for resin production — and ethyl acetate, an important commercial solvent — can be prepared from acetaldehyde.

Butyraldehyde is used in the manufacture of butyric acid, and of polyvinyl butyral — found in safety-glass inner layers. Reduction of butyraldehyde yields the corresponding alcohol, butanol. 2-ethyl hexanol also can be prepared from butyraldehyde by the aldol condensation reaction.

It is highly probable that the increase in the availability of propionaldehyde resulting

MORE

Deafness Treated By Vitamins and Amino Acids

A new method for treating acoustic disorders, described in a recent scientific report, makes use of high dosages of vitamins and amino acids. The authors of the report believe that vitamins, in combination with protein and amino acids, catalyze many vital body reactions and bear an important relationship to the enzymes facilitating metabolic transformations. Among the amino acids employed is DL-methionine, a product of U.S.I.

Of a group of 78 patients treated for acoustic disorders by this method of combined vitamins and amino acids, 57 were reported as showing improvement. The favorable results were said to be especially reflected in gains of perception of high tones.

Recognizing the fact that deafness can be the result of any of a large number of different causes, the trial tests of this treatment seem to indicate that vitamin and amino acid therapy may produce an increase in threshold perception and in acoustic range in certain individuals.

Spinning Balls Test Adhesiveness Of Paint

Steel balls, a quarter inch in diameter, spinning at a speed of approximately 600 miles an hour, are being used to test the ability of paints to stick to a surface. The method, developed recently, has just been reported.

Dots of paint are put on the balls (which spin in an ultracentrifuge at a top speed of 2,400,000 revolutions per minute). The balls are suspended in a vacuum and driven by a rotating magnetic field. When the balls spin in the ultra-centrifuge, the dots of paint fly off, and the speed at which this takes place is used to calculate the adhesive qualities of the paint under test.

Improves Foam Control

An improvement in apparatus for the retarding of foam and froth formation in boilers and pressure vessels is described in a recent patent. It consists of an overhanging partitioning member having vertical intake passages and laterally-directed upper discharges with restricted outlets.

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September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1948

New Process Improves Brightness of Magnesium

Bright metallic finishing of magnesium, long awaited by manufacturers who want a scratch-resistant and durable bright metallic finish for the light metal, is now available for commercial production, it was announced recently. Automotive parts, cameras, home appliances, hardware, and many other products can now be made in magnesium and electro-plated with chromium, nickel, or other hard bright surfaces.

Key to success of the process, which has been under development for several years, is the application of a thin zinc coating to the magnesium part by simple immersion in a pyrophosphate zinc solution. Thereafter, standard electroplating procedure is used.

CONTINUED New Source Of Aldehydes

from the American Hydrocarbon Synthesis will act as a stimulus to the development of new uses for this chemical. Propionaldehyde has properties midway between those of acetaldehyde and butyraldehyde. Present uses for polyvinyl acetal and polyvinyl butyral suggest that polyvinyl propional might likewise prove to be a valuable product. Higher alcohols from propionaldehyde also represent a promising field.

Previous Sources

Justus von Liebig, working in his university laboratory at Giessen, Germany, first isolated and investigated acetaldehyde in the year 1835. He called it *alcohol dehydrogenatum* — and up to now the dehydrogenation (oxidation) of alcohols has been important in the preparation of aldehydes. Acetaldehyde has been produced commercially by the catalytic hydration of acetylene and both acetaldehyde and propionaldehyde by the oxidation of petroleum gases.

Now, however, for the first time, three lower aldehydes — acetaldehyde, propionaldehyde, and butyraldehyde — will be available from a single basic operation, with quality assured by the high standards maintained by U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc. With such a consolidated competitive source of supply a nearby reality, many new and challenging opportunities await the producers who use aldehydes as raw materials and intermediates.

Polyvinyl Chloride Parts Now Joined By 'Welding'

The joining of plasticized polyvinyl chloride parts by welding is widely practiced in Germany, according to a report now available. Welding is preferred to adhesive binding since it results in a virtually continuous material. Investigators say one of the secrets of German success is the use of as hot a blast of air as possible to obtain quick local melting of the surface without deep penetration, and the application of firm pressure with a roller. Confining the heat to the surface permits rapid cooling, making the maintenance of pressure over long periods unnecessary.

ATTENTION

Users Of Specially Denatured Alcohol

Now is the time to renew your basic permit (Treasury Department Form 1479) for 1949. If you require forms or any assistance in their preparation, please call your nearest U.S.I. office.

Plastics Handbook Ready

Reflecting the four years spent in the preparation of this book for the plastics industries, the *S.P.I. Handbook* is now available as an authoritative source of information on plastics. The eleven chapters, covering 430 pages, treat the subject with detail and precision, from the classification of materials to the finishing and assembling operations. The book contains over five hundred charts and illustrations.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Further information regarding the manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new nylon floor covering, claimed to be nonflammable, can be cleaned easily with soap and water, the makers state. **(No. 360)**

A new liquid rust remover is said to remove even the thickest coat from iron, steel, copper, brass, bronze and other metals. Application is by paint brush or cotton swab. **(No. 361)**

A new acid-resistant coating is said to be useful for coating metals to resist all types of inorganic solutions, particularly plating solutions. Resistance to attack or absorption by chromic acid is claimed to be an outstanding feature. **(No. 362)**

A new fusion oven, designed for use in curing plastic coatings, can use either gas or electricity as a heating medium, it is stated. **(No. 363)**

An electronic color analyzer, alleged to be so sensitive that it will detect color differences too small to be seen by the average human eye, has been designed for photographic work. It is also claimed to be adaptable to measuring or matching colors in textiles and in paints and dyes. **(No. 364)**

A non-curling adhesive plaster, said to offer greater freedom from skin irritations, does not creep or curl at the edges, the makers state. **(No. 365)**

A low-cost diluent for insecticides, described as having a low grit content to reduce abrasion on pipes and nozzles, is said to permit unusually effective dispersion of the active ingredients. **(No. 366)**

A new one-coat silicone waterproofing, applied to the exterior of brick, concrete, stucco, or cinder block, is claimed to make them lastingly and completely water-repellent and stain-proof. **(No. 367)**

White leather that stays white has been announced. It is claimed to be exceptionally soft and to be readily washed or dry-cleaned. **(No. 368)**

A new starch product, said to have unusual clarity and stability, gelatinizes with extreme sharpness and at considerably lower temperatures than ordinary starches, the manufacturers claim. **(No. 369)**

An improved supersonic testing instrument, said to be about one-half the size of models now in use, is described as particularly valuable for field testing welds in tanks, pipe, and various structures. **(No. 370)**

U.S.I INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS, INC.

60 EAST 42ND ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol
Butanol (Normal Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof, C.P. 96% Absolute
*Super Pyro Anti-freeze
*Solox proprietary Solvent

***ANSOLS**
Ansol M
Ansol PR
*Registered Trade Mark

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
*Diatol
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-anisidide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodiumoxalacetate

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether
Ethyl Ether Absolute—A.C.S.

FEED CONCENTRATES
Riboflavin Concentrates *Vacatone 40
*Curbay B-G *Special Liquid Curbay

ACETONE
Chemically Pure

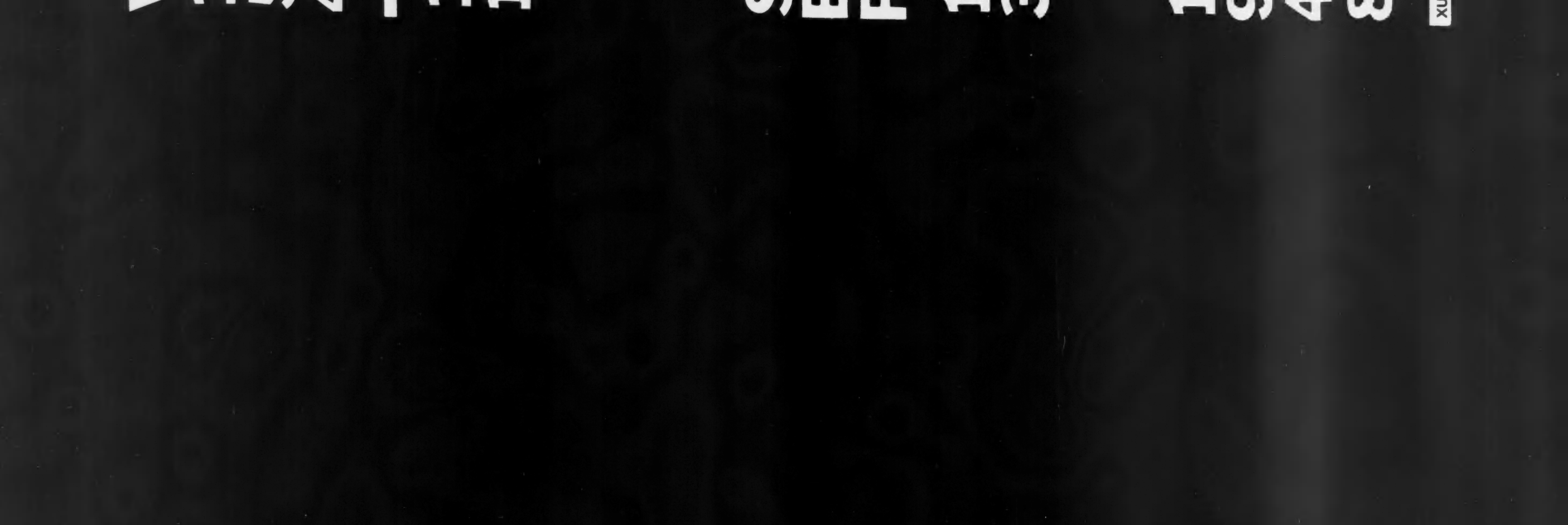
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
*Aroplaz—alkyds and allied materials
*Arofene—pure phenolics
*Arochem—modified types
Ester Gums—all types
Congo Gums—raw, fused & esterified
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
*Pyrenone Concentrates
Pyrethrum Products
Rotenone Products

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
*Indalone
*Dimelone
Triple-Mix Repellents

OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Nitrocellulose Solutions
Ethylene
Urethane, U.S.P.
DL-Methionine

Printed in U.S.A.



Oil, coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .26 Nom.
Pac. coast .....lb. .25 Nom.
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms, l.c.l..lb. .30½ Nom.
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .31½ - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .24 - .25
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 2.60 - 2.70
Coriander, bots. .....lb. 34.00 -40.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24½ - .25
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06 Nom.
refined, tanks, mills.....lb. .29 - —
Cosmus, bots.... .....oz 42.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works..lb. .25 - —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06 Nom.
refined, dms., c.l.....lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .33 - .33½
tankcars .....lb. .28½ - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. .....lb. 6.75 -10.00
Cumin, bots. .....lb. 6.25 -11.50
Cypress, bots. .....lb. 11.00 -15.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. .....lb. 9.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. .....lb. 2.30 Nom.
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns. .lb. .90 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .75 - 1.35
Fennel, sweet, cns. .....lb. 3.05 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.35
Fishliver, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms. ..1,000,000 units. .22½ - —
20,000 to 80,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, 50,000 to 125,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .34 - .43
pharmaceutical or food, 200,000 A units, dms..1,000,000 units. .42 - .45
concentrate, 160,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units. .38 - .40
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units .42 - .45
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .46 - .73
1,000,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .49 - .55
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 9.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb. 12.00 -21.00
Bourbon, cns. .....lb. 8.75 -10.50
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots. .....lb. 7.50 -13.00
Grapefruit .....lb. 1.45 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .18½ - .19
extra, winter, strained, dms.....lb. .20 - .21
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .22 - .22½
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 2.05 - 4.15
Hemlock, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. No prices
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
twice rectified .....lb. 7.00 - 7.25
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 1.50 - 3.75
Lavender, flower, French, 38-42% esters, cns..lb. 3.25 -10.15
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 3.10
Spike, Spanish, pure, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 2.25
tech., cns. .....lb. 1.40 - 2.75
Lemon, natural, USP, Calif., cns..lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Messina .....lb. 2.75 - 4.00
terpeneless, bots. .....lb. 52.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - 2.30
Ligualoe seed, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.20 - 4.30
Wood, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose)
Mexican, cns. .....lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 6.50
expressed, West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.75 -11.25
terpeneless, bot.....lb. 35.00 -53.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l.....lb. .2300- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2380- .2910
tankcars .....lb. .2740- —
tankwagon .....lb. .2810- —
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw
Lubricating, at refinery, ex tax, Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 10-25 p.p. tanks..gal. .255 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0.10 pour, tanks..gal. .21 - .22
200 vis., No. 3, col., 15-20 pour, tanks..gal. .18 - .19
145-155 vis., No. 5, color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .235 - —
Penna., W., cylinder, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .33 - .38
cylinder, 600-650 steam reid., tanks..gal. .37 - —
neutral, 70° F, No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .27 - .32
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks.gal. .35 - .41
South Texas, neutral, pale 200 vis., 25-4 pour, tanks..gal. .11 - .12
red, 200 vis., 4-6½ pour, tanks..gal. .11- .12¼
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 8.40
Italian, cns.....lb. 8.50 -16.00
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto....lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2100- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2340- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2010- —
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard, synthetic, USP, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Seed, expressed, dms.....lb. .28 - .29
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .42 - —
20°, dms. .....lb. .42 - —
30°, dms. .....lb. .40 - —
Neroli, French, bots.....lb. 75.00 -250.00
Italian, bots. .....lb. 175.00 -200.00
Nutmeg, dist., cns.....lb. 4.65 - 8.75
Orotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .52 - 1.15
Otticica, liquid, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½ - .18
l.c.l. .....lb. .18½ - .19
tanks .....lb. .17½ - .18
Oleo, extra, tcs.....lb. .29½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. .....lb. 4.50 - 6.25
extra fine.....lb. 6.25 -10.50
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. 3.00 - —
edible, Calif., dms. .....gal. 4.25 Nom.
Spanish, dms., duty paid....gal. 4.50 - 4.75
Moroccan, dms., same basis...gal. 3.90 - 4.00
foots, dms. .....lb. .23 - .23½
tankcars .....lb. .21½ - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
75% (62½ fat), dms., c.l.....lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns..lb. .75 - 1.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns. lb. 1.25 - 1.95
Calif., cns. .....lb. 1.45 - 2.10
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.85
Messina, coppers .....lb. 3.50 - 5.00
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots. .....lb. 55.00 -155.00

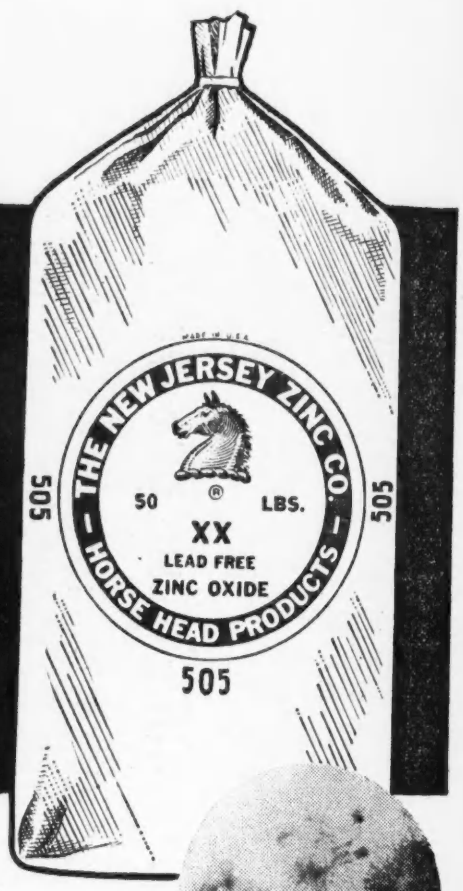
Oil, origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.40 - 3.50
Palm, dms.....lb. .29 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 6.50 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, cif, NY..lb. No prices
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F, tanks, works..gal. .10 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb. 7.50 -18.00
Peanut, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .24½ - .25
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06 Nom.
refined, tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .28½ - —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., dms., cns. lb. No stocks.
imported, cns. .....lb. 2.50 - 5.00
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.30 - 7.75
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.10
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.10 - 4.20
Pimento berry, dms. .....lb. 4.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 3.25
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - .69
dms, incl., c.l., works, South.lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .61 - .70
l.c.l., works, South.....lb. .08 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....gal. .67 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C.....lb. .09½ - —
tanks, works, South.....gal. .60 - —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .062 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East..lb. .11 - —
non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse, N.Y.C..gal. .80 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Swiss, 25-lb. cans.....lb. 4.00 -14.50

Oil, putty, petroleum, heavy, dms.gal. .18 - —
tankwagon .....gal. .13½ - —
light, dms.....gal. .16½ - —
tankwagon .....gal. .12½ - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .23½ - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .26
Red, single dist., dms.....lb. .20½ - .21½
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
saponified, dms.....lb. .19½ - .20½
double dist., dms.....lb. .22½ - .23½
tanks .....lb. .21½ - —
Rose, natural, coppers.....oz. 16.00 -40.50
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms. lb. .90 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.90
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms.....gal. .66 - —
2d rectified, dms.....gal. .68 - —
3d rectified, dms.....gal. .78 - —
Rue, bots. .....lb 3.25 - 5.00
Sage, clary, bots.....lb. 15.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns. .....lb. 2.80 - 5.55
Spanish, cns. .....lb. 1.90 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb. 13.00 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .15 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2190- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2310- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .2010- —
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Sassafras, artificial .....lb. .53 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP XII, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.30

Oil, sarin, cns.....lb. 5.00 -13.50
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal, No. 1, tanks, U. S. ports...lb. No prices
Sesame, tanks.....lb. No prices
Shingle stain, tbls., c.l., works.gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .25 - .29
tanks, works .....gal. .15 - .16
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills....lb. .25 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .07½ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E....lb. .06 Nom.
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .2062- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2080- .2720
tanks .....lb. .2182- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .2152- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2530- .2790
tanks .....lb. .2352- —
winterized, refined, tankcars, dlvd. East..lb. .27 - —
Spearmint, dms. .....lb. 5.85 - 9.00
Sperm, bleached, 76°, dms.....lb. .2670- —
natural, 45°, dms.....lb. .25½ - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.75
Sunflower-seed, crude, refined, tanks, lb. No prices
semi-refined tanks .....lb. No prices
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.....lb. 4.70 - 8.60
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....ton. 40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .07½ - —
tanks works .....lb. .05½ - —
Tallow, acidless, dms. .....lb. .18 - .18¼
Tansy, cns. .....lb. 9.00 -14.00

XX-505 ZINC OXIDE*

improves industrial finishes through Zinc Soap Control



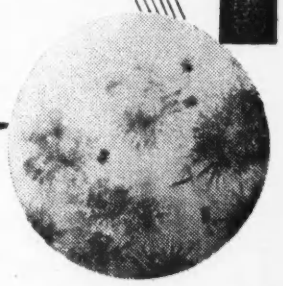
*U. S. Patent 2,251,869

Are you overlooking an easy means of zinc soap control?

- The right amount of zinc soap in industrial finishes provides:

Desirable consistency	Aid to proper drying
More toughness	Better washability
Improved durability	Added tint retention

- Insufficient zinc soap deprives you of those PLUS values.
- Too much soap, or variation in amount, may give rise to consistency problems.



Zinc soap formed in controlled amounts from XX-505 zinc oxide adds plus values to industrial finishes.

XX-505 zinc oxide provides an effective method of zinc soap control

1. It forms soaps more slowly than other oxides.
2. It is pre-tested for soap formation.
3. It is compatible with many vehicles which are too reactive with other zinc oxides.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY
Established 1848
160 Front Street, New York 7, N. Y.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

Oil, Tar, Pine—Pentane

Oil, tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .41 - .43½
l.c.l., works, South.....gal. .43 - .45½
whse., N.Y.C. .....gal. .52¼- .54¼
tanks, works, South.....gal. .32 - .34½
rectified, USP, l.c.l. dms., incl., works, South..gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Tensed, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .33 - —
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.35
white cns. .....lb 2.85 - 3.80
technical, white cns.....lb .35 - 1.00
Tung, dms., c.l. .....lb. .22½- .22½
l.c.l. .....lb. .23¼- .24
tanks .....lb. .20½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms. .....lb. .35 - .50
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.13.50 -15.00
Haitian .....lb.12.00 -20.00
Whale, ref., natural, dms.....lb. No stocks
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb No stocks
Wheat germ, dms.....gal.10.00 -13.50
White mineral, tech., 50 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., San Francisco..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S.F. .....gal. .53½- .56½
60-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. .....gal. .48 - .52
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y....gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., N. Y. .....gal. .51 - .55
70 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S.F., gal. .51½- —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .53½- .56½
USP, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. .....gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .55 - .59
Oil, white, mineral, USP, 85 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S. F..gal. .51½- —
l.c.l. S. F.....gal. .53½- .56½
100 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S. F., gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .61 - .64
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .67 - .71
145 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S.F., gal. .68 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .70 - .76
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .69 - .73
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y..gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .72 - .76
180 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S. F., gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .72 - .75
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y. gal. .73 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .76 - .80
235-245 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., N. Y.....gal. .84 - .88
240 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., S. F., gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., S. F.....gal. .85 - .88
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns...lb. 7.00 -14.25
Southern, cns.....lb. 3.05 - 6.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.50
Wormwood, cns .....lb. 7.75 -13.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots., lb. 9.50 -25.00
first, bots. .....lb. 9.75 -15.00
second, bots. .....lb. 7.00 -10.00
third, bots. .....lb. 3.50 - 7.50
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, dms. .....lb. .22¾- .23¾
tankcars .....lb. .21½- —
low titre, dms. .....lb. .23¼- .24¼
tankcars .....lb. .22 - —
Oleostearin, tres. .....lb. .24 - .25
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines....ton. 7.00 - 9.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works. ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.12.00 - —
lumps, bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 7.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb.19.45 - —
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.90 - —
powd., USP, cns.....lb 21.90 - —
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts....lb .20½- —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.0c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner.....lb. 1.15 - —
Orange mineral, American bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld...lb. .2560- —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Orange mineral, American bbls., 5 tons, ship't point, frt. alld....lb. .20½- —
smaller lots, bbls., same basis. lb. .21 - —
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .13 - .14
Sweet, bls. .....lb. .14 - .16
Oregano, Mexican, bgs.....lb. .16½- .17
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .26 - .28½
Sicilian, bgs. .....lb. .24 - .24½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .28 - .29
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .32 - .33
Verona, bls. .....lb. .18 - .19
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .22 - .23
Orthoaminobiphenyl dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .31 - —
Orthoamylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .62 - .67
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., works. lb. .65½- .81
Orthochlorophenol, dms. .....lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° dms., c.l., works..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .35½- —
tech., 28°-30°, dms., c.l., works...lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .31½- —
26°-27°, dms, c.l., works.....lb. .29½- .28¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .29½- .28¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., wks., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07½- .08½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½- .10½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07 - .08
Orthodichloroenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms .....lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms.....lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.....lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, dms.....lb. .66 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms.....lb. .11 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms.....lb. .90 - —
Orthotolidin, distilled, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms. .....lb. .18 - .20
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Oxalidine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb 6.40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb 6.55 - 7.40

P

Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, N.F., cns., 1,000-oz. lots. oz. 6.60 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 6.50 - 6.50
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
Portuguese, bgs. .....lb. .30 - .33
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .41 - .43½
Para-anisidin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .28 - .33
Parachloroaniline, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss.lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms....lb. No stocks
Permetrosol, 98%, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .48
Paracymene, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1545- —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots, works..lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .14
Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 118-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .07 - —
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .0750- —
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0765- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0715- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0725- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0750- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0780- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y.lb. .0820- —
Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7.10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.70c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.70c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dms., 1,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .25 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½- .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works...lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
USP, cbys.....lb. .37 - .40
Paranitroaniline, kgs., works.....lb. .43 - —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works.lb. .18 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.....lb. .3634- —
Paraphenylphenol, kgs., works.....lb .27 - .28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works..lb. 1.30 - —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, kgs., works, lb. .19 - .20
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works. lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .55 - .58
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31
ground, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
powder, bgs.....lb. .42 - .43
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. lb .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .33
Passion flower herb, bls. .....lb. .26 - .28
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .70
Pectin, citrous, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin, amorph., calcium, bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .10 - .11
sodium, wholesalers, bots. (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - —
G, cryst., sodium, wholesalers (100,000 units)..bot. .24 - —
(200,000 units).....bot. .432 - —
bulk, 1,000,000,000-unit lots..... 100,000 units. .12½- —
procaine, cryst., bulk, 100,000,000-unit lots..100,000 units. .13 - —
in oil, 10 c.c. bots. of 300,000 units, wholesalers..bot. 8.00 - —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .25 .30
Pentachlorophenol, dms., works....lb. .20 - .25
Pentaerythritol, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb .34 - .36
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3.gal. .10½- .11¼

E. F. DREW & CO. INC.

15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO • BOSTON • MONTREAL • RIO DE JANEIRO

FACTORY: BOONTON, N. J.

REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS AND THEIR DERIVATIVES

Coconut Oil 76°

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Coconut Hard Butter

Coconut Oil Stearine

Peanut Oil

Hardened Peanut Oil and Flakes

Soya Bean Oil

Hardened Soya Bean Oil and Flakes

Cottonseed Oil

Hardened Cottonseed Oil and Flakes

•

Shortening-Standard and all Hydrogenated

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SPECIAL VEGETABLE COMPOUNDS

MANUFACTURERS OF FATTY ACIDS AND PLASTICIZERS

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Linseed Oil

Soya Bean Oil

Corn Oil

Cottonseed Oil

Tallow

Hardened Tallow

Marine Oils

•

Stearic Acid

•

Plasticizer SC for Vinyl Resins, Synthetic and Natural Rubber Compounds

•

OIL ESTERS MADE TO SPECIFICATION

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

Pepper, black, bgs.	lb.	.77	.78
futures, bgs., nearby	lb.	.77	.78
distant	lb.	.77	.78
Red, cayenne, Louisiana longs, bgs., shipment point	lb.	18	Nom.
Hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.70	.70½
Mombasa, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Nigre, bgs.	lb.	.40	.41
birdseye, bgs.	lb.	.45	.45½
Sierra Leone, futures	lb.	.23	Nom.
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.	lb.	No stocks	
Mexican, bags	lb.	No stocks	
White, bgs.	lb.	.76	.76½
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls.	lb.	.60	.65
imported, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld.	lb.	10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	11½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	11½	—
t.c.l., zone 1, same basis	lb.	11½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	12	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	12½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	12	—
tanks, zone 1, same basis	lb.	10½	—
zone 2, same basis	lb.	10½	—
zone 3, same basis	lb.	11½	—
zone 4, same basis	lb.	10½	—

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ariz., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Nebr., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash

Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	.75	.85
Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., group 8	lb.	021	—
f.o.b. Indiana refy.	lb.	01½	—
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.	lb.	032	—
t.c.l.	lb.	036	—
red, veterinary, bbls., c.l.	lb.	024	—
t.c.l.	lb.	028	—
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	06½	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	04½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	05½	—
California refy.	lb.	08½	—
cream, c.l. dms.	lb.	06½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	08½	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb.	07	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	04½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	06½	—
white, lily, dms., c.l.	lb.	06½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	08½	—
snow, dms., c.l.	lb.	07½	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	07½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	09½	—
California refy.	lb.	12	—
soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	06½	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	06½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	07½	—
California refy.	lb.	10½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.	lb.	04½	—
Pennsylvania refy.	lb.	04½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	06	—
California refy.	lb.	08½	—
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.94	2.88
Illinois	bbl.	2.65	2.77
Kentucky	bbl.	2.60	2.77
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.14	2.75
Montana	bbl.	2.50	2.85
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.27	2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl.	5.00	—
Upper field	bbl.	3.10	5.00
Texas, East	bbl.	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl.	2.38	2.65
North, North-Central	bbl.	2.23	2.65
Panhandle	bbl.	2.23	2.65
West	bbl.	2.10	2.52
Wyoming	bbl.	1.90	2.65
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, cns., divd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., group 5	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	—
35° 6/° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 5	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	—
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E.	gal.	1.50	—
dms., c.l., Group 5	gal.	.26	—
t.c.l., same basis	gal.	.41	—
90°-160° C. ret. dms., ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.67	—
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.10	2.20
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.35	2.40
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N.Y.	bbl.	3.219	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	3.05	3.17
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	3.055	3.315
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.99	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.99	3.41
New York, N. Y.	bbl.	3.05	3.57
Norfolk, Va.	bbl	3.00	3.04
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	3.03	3.27
Portland, Me.	bbl.	3.095	3.115
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	3.045	3.085
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.99	3.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	0785	.093
Pennsylvania	gal	.11	.125
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.00125	—
No. 3	gal	.08875	—
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal.	091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.091255	.0925
No. 1, straw	gal.	.08875	—
No. 2, straw	gal.	.09	.10
No. 3	gal.	.0925	—
range	gal.	.095	—
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal.	.1125	.13
No. 2	gal.	.11	.13
No. 3	gal.	.11	.125
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-235 F. b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.1225	.13
Mineral spirits, California, 170-235 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
215-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
365-392 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.112	—
312-401 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.112	—
390-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal.	.152	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y. refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1025	.113
Gulf coast, tanks, refinery	gal.	.0875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.175	—
Boston	gal.	.16	—
Buffalo	gal.	.165	—
Camden, N. J.	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.195	—
Detroit	gal	.211	—
Kansas City, Mo.	gal	.182	—
Lancaster, Pa.	gal.	.16	—
Newark	gal	.15	—

Petroleum, mineral spirits, tankwagon, New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.175	—
Providence	gal.	.165	—
Rochester	gal.	.175	—
St. Louis	gal.	.189	—
Syracuse	gal.	.185	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.175	—
Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco	gal.	.123	—
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.10625	.12
tankwagons, St. Louis	gal.	.1470	—
Newark	gal.	.15	—
Chicago	gal.	.1495	—
Detroit	gal.	.1595	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
high-flash, 140° F. group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, tanks, refinery, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C mixed aniline pt.	gal.	.22	—
25-26° C. m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
270-370 b.r. 78-81° C. m.a.p.	gal.	.24½	.26
49° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.29	—
26° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26
300-400 b.r., 26-92° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.26½
340-410 b.r., 32° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
38° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	.28½
340-410 b.r., 82° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.26½	—
399-480 b.r., 25° C, m.a.p.	gal.	.21	—
V.M.&P., California, 215-350 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, Calif., 205-290 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore.	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash.	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.15	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.1125	.12
Gulf coast, tanks, New Orleans	gal.	.12375	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.175	—
Chicago	gal.	.205	—
Detroit	gal.	.221	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.207	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.205	—
Newark	gal.	.165	—
New York	gal.	.165	.17
Philadelphia	gal.	.165	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.185	—
St. Louis	gal.	.190	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.11	.1175
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Stoddard California, tanks, ex-tax, San Francisco	gal.	.142	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.14	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11	.1175
Pennsylvania, western, tanks,	gal.	.10	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.16	—
Chicago	gal.	.155	—
Detroit	gal.	.174	—
Milwaukee	gal.	.169	—
Minneapolis	gal.	.164	—

Pepper—Phenyl Acetate

Petroleum, Stoddard, tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.15	—
New York	gal.	.15	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.15	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.15	—
St. Louis	gal.	.17	—
Syracuse	gal.	.17	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13½	—
60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10½	—
Phenobarbital, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.00	4.35
Phenol, 10-92½ cresol, 8-10½), dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald.	lb.	.13½	.14
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.14¾
tanks, same basis	lb	.12½	.13
Phenol, 82-84½ cresol, 16-18½), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	.14¾
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	.15½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	.13¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.13	.14¼
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13½	.15
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	.12½
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs.	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.01	1.04
Phenothiazine, NF, 60 dms., ton lots, works, lb	lb.	49	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50% bets	lb	2.35	2.75
pure, bots.	lb	4.00	4.80
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	60	—

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SODIUM NITRITE
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

Phenyldiethanolamine—Pumice

Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks., lb. 34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 35 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. 64½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 65 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms. lb 1.65 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. .. lb 4.50 - 6.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots. lb 5.00 - 5.07
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works lb 5.00 - 5.07
commercial, kgs., works lb 1.75 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works, lb. 1.58 - 1.60
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib dms. lb. 13.75 - —
tech., fib dms. lb 10.00 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. 20½- 27
10-lb cyls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D.).
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-69% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine, long ton. 4.61 - —
70%-68% b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.01 - —
72%-70% b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 5.21 - 5.61
75%-74% b.p.l., same basis, long ton. 6.31 - 6.51
77%-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis, long ton. 7.31 - —
finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.78 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 5.98 - —

Phosphate rock, land pebble, run-of-mine 70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, short ton. 6.93 - —

Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on currely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-29% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.00 - —
30-32% P_2O_5 long ton. 6.75 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. 53 - .36
tins, expect lb. 40 - 45
Yellow, cns lb. 36 - 37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. 12 - 15
Pentoxide, dms c.l., works lb. 12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. 28 - 29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. 12 - .15
l.c.l., works lb. 13 - .16
Phthalamide, bbls., works lb. 35 - 40
kgs., works lb. 45 - 50
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 19½- 20½
Pacific Coast, dlvd. lb. 21½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. 20½- 20½
Pacific Coast, dlvd. lb. 23½- —
Picht leaves, bgs. lb. 07 - 08
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).
Picrotoxin, bots. oz. 8.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials, ez. 6.50 - 7.50
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs. lb. .27 - 29½

Pinstar, retort, dms. incl., c.l., works, South. gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .45½- —
whse., N.Y.C. gal. .51½- —
tanks, works, South gal. .34½- —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - —
98%, dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, coaltar, 150° m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 34.00 - —
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .10½- .10¾
Hardwood, paper bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. No prices
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms ex whse. East. 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .10¼- .10¾
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 93.00 - 96.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb. .33 - .34
Podophyllin, dms. lb. 14.25 - —
Pokeroot, bls lb. .17 - .18
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .35 - .42
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .27 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - .35
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .75 - .76
Poppy flowers, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Seed, Danish, bgs., futures lb. 24½- 25
Dutch, bgs. lb. 20 - 20½
Turkish, bgs lb. 13½- 14
futures, bgs lb. 13 - 13½

Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
liq'd, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. 6785- —
l.c.l., works lb. 0869- —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 03575- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 0395- —
tanks, same basis lb. 0315- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works lb. 0745- —
l.c.l. lb. 08 - —
Potassium abietate lb. 08 - —
Acetate, USP, dms. lb. 28 - 30
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms. lb. 20 - 22
powd., dms. lb. 22 - 24
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. 12½- —
l.c.l. lb. 12¾- —
Potash bichromate in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bromate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton 200.00 - —
ton lots, works ton 218.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton 225.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. 18 - —
25-200 lbs lb. 19 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs., lb. 33 - 34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bols., c.l., works lb. 6715- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 08 - —
hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works lb. 06 - —
dms., l.c.l. works lb. 0615- —
Carbonate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lb. 16 - 18
powd., bbls., dms. lb. 21 - 23
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb. 25 - 29
Chlorate, cryst., kgs. c.l., works, lb. 0815- —
l.c.l., works lb. 10¼- —
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works, lb. 03 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 0815- —
export, kgs., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse. lb. 12 - —
Chloride, USP cryst., bbls. lb. 26 - 28
gran., bbls lb. 28 - 30
powd., bbls lb. 29 - 32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms. lb. 37½- 42½
Potash citrate, USP, powd., 3c per lb. higher.
Cyanide, dms., works lb. 55 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. 24 - —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, chcs. lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash, caustic)
USP sticks, cns lb. 34 - 36
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 78 - —
Iodide, dms. lb. 1.55 - 1.75
Mercuric salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton 20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines, unit-ton 21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls lb. 19 - 21
powd., bbls lb. 25 - —
Muriate (see, 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M., unit-ton 37½- —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton 45½- —
Nitrite (see Saltpeter)
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls. lb. 50 - —
Permanganate, tech., kegs works lb. 23½- 24
USP, dms., works lb. 23½- 24
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. 17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. 14 - 13¾
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. 35 - 38
Yellow, bbls lb. 19 - —
Pyroantimonate, tech., bbls lb. 18 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, ton 200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 13.25 - —
solution, 20° Be' ret. drums, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
42° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
46.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. 09 - —
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 31 - 33
powd., bbls lb. 11½- 15
tech., dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% works, ton 32.50 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms. lb. 70 - 75
tech., works lb. 45 - 50
Tartrate, cns., c.l., works lb. 12 - —
5 tons, works lb. 12½- —
1 ton or less, works lb. 12½- 13
Xanthate, dms., c.l. lb. 12 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min. 40% K_2SO_4, 18-20% Mgo, works ton. 14.50 - —
Potassium sodium ferricyanide, kgs., works lb. 45 - 48
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms. lb. 50 - 55
Prickly ash bark, bls. lb. 28 - 33
Berries, bgs. lb. 60 - 65
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. 55 - 60
Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 200-lb lots, lb. 4.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.00 - 5.75
Propane, commercial grade, tanks, group 3 gal. .06 - —
Propionaldehyde dms., c.l., works, lb. 16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 17 - —
tanks, works lb. 15 - —
Propyl alkiehyde (see Propionaldehyde).
Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. 19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 20½- —
tanks, works lb. 18 - —
tankwagons, works lb. 18½- —
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. 18½- —
l.c.l. lb. 19½- —
smaller containers lb. 12½- —
tanks lb. 07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. 20½- —
l.c.l., frt alld. E lb. 21½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. 18½- —
Propyleneglycol, N F, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. 17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 15½- —
Prurythiouracil, bots. works kilo 30.00 - —
Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. 55 - 60
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. 06¾- 04
Chinese, bgs., ton lots lb. 04½- —
smaller lots lb. 05½- 06
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 06¾- —
smaller lots lb. 06½- 08
Italian, silk-screen, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 04 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lb. 03½- —
powdered, fine, bgs., ton lots lb. 03 - —
coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. 04½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

From SHELL CHEMICAL... in commercial quantities

IONOL*

a non-staining, non-discoloring oxidation inhibitor

...to add lasting quality to rubber products

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF THE PURE COMPOUND

Melting point . . . . . 70° C
Boiling point . . . . . 265° C
Specific Gravity, 1/4° C. . . . . 1.048 at 20° C
0.899 at 80° C
Vapor Pressure . . . . . 20 mm. at 147° C
100 mm. at 191° C
Viscosity . . . . . 3.47 centistokes at 80° C
1.54 centistokes at 120° C
0.920 centistokes at 160° C
Solubility in absolute ethanol . . 26% by wt. at 20° C
46% by wt. at 40° C

● IN RUBBER PRODUCTS — especially those of light color — Ionol provides superior anti-oxidant properties. It also insures freedom from stain and discoloration . . . *even after prolonged exposure to light, air and heat.* In addition, Ionol has a high degree of compatibility with either natural or nitrile rubber and is not subject to leaching by dilute aqueous or alcoholic alkali.

● Ionol is a light colored, granular material of high purity. It is readily soluble in petroleum fractions and most organic solvents, but is insoluble in water.

The unique anti-oxidant and non-discoloring properties of this compound suggest many other important applications. For example, as a stabilizer and anti-oxidant for soap and as an anti-skinning agent for paint and ink.

You may find that Ionol can help your product. Why not send for a sample?

A letterhead request to any of the Shell Chemical district offices listed below will bring you technical information and a sample.

*Trademark Registered—U.S. Patent Office

Other Shell Chemical products are: Acetone, Acrolein, Epichlorohydrin and Glycerol Dichlorohydrin.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 • 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18

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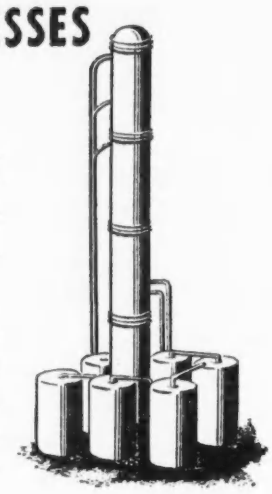
Announcing

SWIFT'S FATS and FATTY ACIDS

for technical uses

Swift & Company is now inviting inquiries on its new lines of fatty acids and fractionated glycerides. Extensive use of solvent processes will make possible new high standards of purity and stability.

1 THE PROCESSES



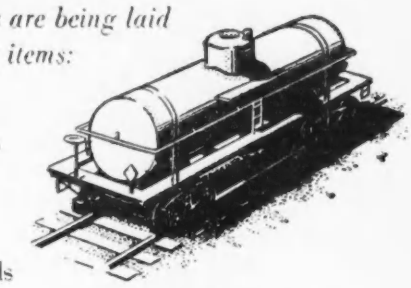
Solvent processes yield fat fractions of higher quality and wider usefulness. Most of Swift's new fats and fatty acids will be processed with solvents.

Unsaturated acids and drying oils will be separated by the Solexol process, using propane as a solvent. Fractions are separated selectively at temperatures not exceeding 200 degrees F. Since thermal and chemical side reactions are thereby avoided, products of greater purity and stability are obtained.

Saturated acids will be fractionated by solvent crystallization. Here, too, processing temperatures are low and harsh catalysts are absent, so that the natural structure of the substances is preserved.

2 THE PRODUCTS

Production plans are being laid for the following items:



Swift's Mixed Fatty Acids
Swift's Cottonseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Animal Fatty Acids
Swift's Linseed Fatty Acids
Swift's Corn Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Soybean Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Palm Oil Fatty Acids
Swift's Hydrogenated Marine Oil Fatty Acids

Swift's Fractionated Fatty Acids
Swift's Stearic Acid
Swift's Oleic Acid

Swift's Drying Oils
Swift's Fractionated Sardine Oil
Swift's Fractionated Menhaden Oil
Swift's Fractionated Soybean Oil
Swift's Fractionated Linseed Oil

Other Swift Glycerides
(*now in production*)
Swift's Lard Oils
Swift's Tallow Oil
Swift's Marine Oils
Swift's Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Sperm Oil

Specialties
(*now in production*)
Swift's Sulfonated Sperm Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Tallow Oil
Swift's Sulfonated Castor Oil (Turkey Red Oil)
Swift's Sulfonated Neatsfoot Oil
Swift's Spermaceti
Swift's Textile Oils
Swift's Anti-foam Agents

3 SWIFT'S TECHNICAL PRODUCTS SERVICE

It brings you:

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Product technicians available for consultation on any Swift technical product.

Exploratory research developing products to further increase the efficiency of your operation.

This team is at your service now. Make use of it today!

Address inquiries to:

SWIFT & COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL OIL DEPARTMENT
Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill.

Pumpkin Seed—Sodium Silicofluoride

Pumpkin seed, bgs. .....lb. .25 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%: for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 7.10 - 7.35
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc, odorless base, dms., works..gal. 5.50 - —
regular base, dms., works..gal. 5.40 - —
(30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works..gal. 8.15 - —
regular base, dms., works gal 8.10 - —
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works....lb. .26 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .38 - —
Pyridin, denaturing ret dms., works and frt. equald..gal. 2.49 - 2.52
refd., 2° non-ret dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .69 - .70
l.c.l., same basis. .....lb. .69½ - .70½
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis....lb. .69 - .80
Pyridoxin hydrochloride, 100-gram lots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.l.f Atl. ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite, standard, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines .ton.11.00 11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines... ton 14.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.00 -10.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton 7.00 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works...lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works.lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works, lb. .15 - —
mixed colors, cs., works.....lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

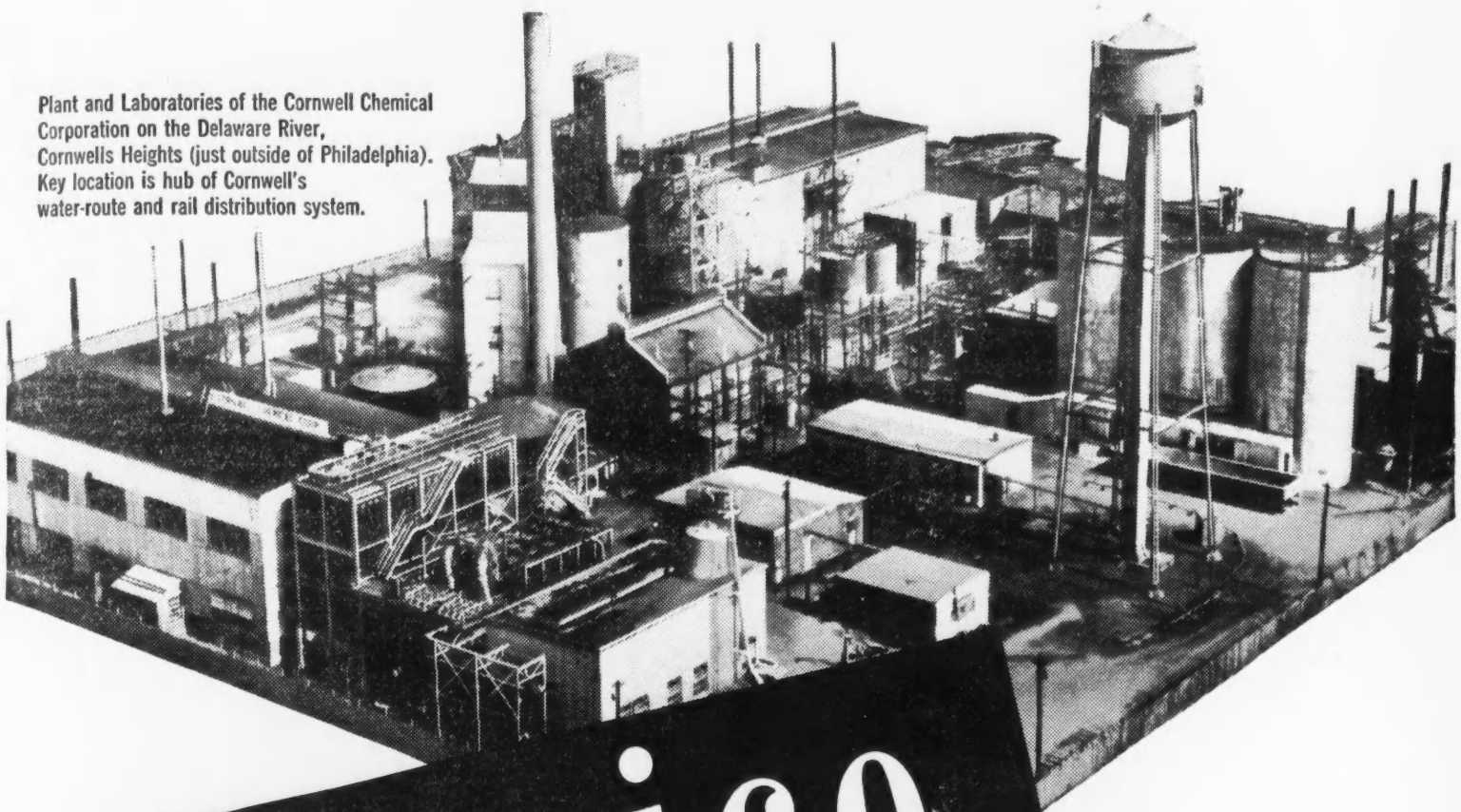
Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .07 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l..lb. 17½ - —
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works.lb. .06½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra...lb. .13½ - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis.....lb. .18 - —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis..lb. .1275- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root bgs....lb. .12 - .18
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. 33½ - —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½ - —
solid, bxs.....lb. 28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net..flask.76.00 -78.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. .95 - 1.75
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns.....oz 1.30 - —
powd., precip., cns .....oz 1.22 Nom.
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. .95 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.00 - —
Arsenate, cns. 100 ozs.....oz. 1.30 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .73 - —
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs....oz. 1.00 Nom.
Dihydrochloride, USP.....oz. 1.00 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .95 Nom.
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.20 Nom.
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz cns. oz. .91 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .91 - —
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs....oz. 1.40 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .95 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .80½ - —
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs....oz. .60 Nom.
Valerate, NF, IV, 100 ozs.....oz 1.25 - —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.oz. .97 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .54½ - .55
l.c.l., works.....lb. .55 - .55½

R

R salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .69 - .70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. 1.45 - 2.25
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport., 1½c.l., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld, E of Rockies..lb. 1.25 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis.lb. 1.10 - —
maroon, bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.35 - 1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb 1.20 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.15 - —
orange-red, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.05 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs. 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse., Los Angele and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon, iron oxide)
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works.....lb 1.35 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y., lb. .11½ - 11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.....lb. .11½ - 11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J..lb. .05¼ - .09¼
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works..... lb .80 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls. works..lb 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works.....lb 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works...lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works .....lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works...lb. .04 - —
MNPT toner, kgs., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher
Red, mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .02½ - .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works..lb. .06¾ - .07
Para toner, bbls. .....lb. .85 - .88
chlorinated, kgs. .....lb. .95 - 1.05
concentrated, alizarin lake, kgs., 225s..lb. .80 - —
Phloxin toner (see eosin toner).
Phosphotungsic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kgs. .....lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works...lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05½ - .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05¾ - .06
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06½ - —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock..lb. .05¼ - .05½
l.c.l., ex dock.....lb. .05½ - .05¾
ex whse., New York.....lb. .06¼ - —
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½ - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald.....lb. .24½ - .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works.....lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works.....lb. .0300- —
25%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works.....lb. .0410- —
35%, bgs., works.....lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works.....lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls. .....lb .22¼ - .48
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.27 - —
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms.lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders, wood, grd., bbls.....lb .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.....lb .68 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb 1.80 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb 2.00 - —
Rhatany root, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .10
Rhubarb root, whole, cs.....lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls. .....lb .50 - .55
Riboflavin, USP, bots.....kilo.125.00 - —
95%, bots. .....kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, gran., powd, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb 31½ - —
smaller lots.....lb 32 - —
Rose flowers, pale, bls. .....lb 23 - .24
Rosemary flowers, bls. .....lb 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .13 Nom.
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Spanish, bls .....lb. .09 - .09½
Rotenone, cryst., bbls., works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Extract, liq., dms., works, per unit of 1 percent. 2.50 - —
Powder (see Cube root)
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines... ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines .....ton.43.00 - —
Rue herb, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Rutin, bots. .....gram .23 - .29
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.40 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.70 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .42 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls.lb. .34 - .35
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb lots..lb 1.55 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower (see Saffron, Mexican).
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.25.50 -24.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb .78 - 1.20
Sage, cyprus, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .13½ - .14
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .13½ - .14
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .21 Nom.
Sago flour, bgs. .....lb. .08½ - —
Salicin, bots .....lb. No stocks
ens .....lb No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.20.00 -25.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
Powdered salol, 10c. higher
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.10 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.22.40 -23.00
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., ton.19.60 -21.60
l.c.l. .....ton.24.40 -26.40
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works.....ton 25.00 -28.00
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter cryst., bbls. 10 tons 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.50 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, cryst., powd., ens.....kilo.190.00 -200.00
Saponin, No. 1, ens. .....lb 2.45 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .40 - .42
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .30 - .32
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb .30 - .31
select, bls. .....lb .60 - .65
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .20 - .20½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Scammony resin, lump, ens. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd. ens. .....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb. .13 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs...lb. 27¾ - —
smaller lots.....lb. .28¼ - —
kegs, 5,000 lbs. .....lb. .28¼ - —
smaller lots .....lb. .28¾ - —
Selenium powd., ens., 10-lb lots...lb. 2.10 - —
ens., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
siftings, bgs. .....lb. .22 - .23
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .20 - .24
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bls .....lb. .13 - .14
Pods, bls. .....lb .14 - .15
Serpentaria root, bls .....lb 2.50 - 2.75
Shellac, bleached, honedry, bgs., 1,500-lb lots..lb. .62½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .72½ - —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots.....lb. .73 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .75 - —
honedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs. 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs .....lb. .68 - .69
No. 2, bgs. .....lb. .66 - .67
Shellac, superfine, bgs., 10 bgs...lb. .63 - .64
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .61 - .62
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton 25.00 - —
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 15.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 16½ 27
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .55¼ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .63½ - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63½ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .63¾ - —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .64 - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .47¾ - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾ - —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .49¾ - —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .50¾ - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz .45 - —
strong, bots. dms. 1,000-oz. lots. oz. .40 - —
Simarubra bark, bls. .....lb. .85 - .86
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Western, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls. .....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs. .....lb. .33 - .40
Smalt, black, ctns. .....lb. .11 - —
Blue, ctns .....lb. .16 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .26 - .27
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .28 - .30
powd., bbls.....lb. .29 - .30
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.25 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points, zone 1.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 4.35 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Soda ash prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated. Minimum quantity 500 lbs. For less than 500 lbs. prices are ex warehouse. Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., Ga. and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....100 lbs. 5.80 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 6.30 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 6.90 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
50%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1.....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Prices f.o.b. stock points in zones indicated, minimum quantity 500 lbs.; for less than 500 lbs., prices are ex-warehouse. Soda caustic zones are same as soda ash
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car.....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse.....100 lbs. 1.75 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works.....lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms, works.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Alkylbenzene-sulphate, dms., works. lb. .12 - —
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Arsenate dealers, dms., c.l., works.lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. — - —
Arsenite, gray, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
l.c.l., works. .....lb. — - —
solution, dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons...lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, o.as., 2 tons.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .47 - .52
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾ - .09¼
Sodium bichromate, in bbls., ¼c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11½ - .12¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¾ - .12½
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Sodium bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut, 35°, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works, lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 9.00 -12.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .07½ - .08
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .08¾ - —
Chloride (see Salt)
Chlorite, tech., dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works.lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾ - .11½
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .21½ - —
dms. .....lb. .22½ - .26½
USP XIII, gran., bbls.....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - .33
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works...lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .85 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .15 - .15½
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½ - .12½
anhydrous dms., works.....lb. .14 - .15
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¾ - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs.....lb. 1.55 - 1.57
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls..lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls. .....lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
50%, cbys. .....lb. .82 - —
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .23 - —
Hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
USP, sticks, dms.....lb. .24 - .29
Hypophosphite, dms.....lb. .73 - —
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 3.30 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area. 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c higher
USP (see Sodium thiosulphate)
Iodide, USP, dms., jars.....lb. 2.72 - 2.83
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .19 - —
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works....lb. .12½ - .15
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15½
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Metaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton.90.50 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.108.00 -113.00
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher
Metal, dms., works.....lb. .16½ - —
Metanilate, bgs .....lb 48 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 4.00 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.65 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
Molybdate, anhyd., works.....lb. .50 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works, ton.45.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.42.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse...ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis.....ton.48.00 - —
Nitrite, 99%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports.....100 lbs 8.00 - 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs 5.55 - 7.1
hydrated, flake, bbls.,c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .60 - .10
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .19 - —
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .18¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss, lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.20 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.75 - 3.90
NF, dried, powd., dms., works.lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.12.45 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 12.85 - —
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. No stocks
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic).
Phosphoaluminate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. .12 - —
bbls. .....lb. .12¼ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.11.25 -13.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.11.75 -13.50
ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works, lb. .22 - —
smaller lots works.....lb .22½ - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.15
Ricinolate, tech., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .57 - .60
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., bgs., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.45 - —
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 3.85 - —
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
Sodium sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.25 - 1.35
tanks, works.....ton 16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks, works.....ton.32.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½ - .06



Plant and Laboratories of the Cornwell Chemical Corporation on the Delaware River, Cornwells Heights (just outside of Philadelphia). Key location is hub of Cornwell's water-route and rail distribution system.

service

SULPHURIC ACID
60° 66° 98% 100%

ELECTROLYTE ACID
—from 1.225 Sp. G. to 1.835 Sp. G.

MURIATIC ACID
18° 20° 22°

NITRIC ACID
36° 38° 40° 42°

MIXED ACID—any strength

ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

SALT CAKE
(Sodium Sulphate)

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INHIBITED ACIDS

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Sodium Stannate—Tara Powder

Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .58 - .633
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF VII, dried powd., bbls. lb. .16 - .16½
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., gran., bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Sulphonilate, obls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs 3.90 - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - 6.00
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.75 - 6.00
fused, bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - 5.75
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs 5.25 - 6.50
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.45
crystals, bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.75 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs 3.60 - 6.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sulphydrate, flake 70-72%, dms., c.l., lb. .05 - —
liquid, 45%, tanks, works....ton.95.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, obls.....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10½- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .13½
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., obls.....lb. .10 - .12
Tungstate, tech., bgs. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald..lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose, high vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., works frt. alld...lb. .66 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb .70 - —
low and medium vis., ctns., 2,000 lbs., same basis...lb. .62 - —
smaller quantities, same basis.lb .66 - —
Sodium-cinchonhen, bots., dms., works. lb 5.00 - 5.10
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms..lb .22 - .26
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, dms., works, gal. .27 - .30
high-flash, dms., works.....gal. .27 - .30
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, 100° F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
150°F flash, tanks, same basis, gal. .27 - —
Sorbitol, comℓ, dms., c.l., works..lb. 25½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
crystalline, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
solution, aqueous, dms., c.l., works, lb. .185- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .196 - —
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .24½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .061 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .063 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .065 - —
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works, lb. 61%- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works..lb. 65¼- —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxs. lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls. .....lb. .08 - .10
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .14 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb .12 Nom.
Stannous chloride (see tin chloride, stannous).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.07 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.81 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.77 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 6.23 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.92 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c higher.
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l.....lb. .0715- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08¼- —
Rice bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks.
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0680- .0780
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .33 - .35
Stonecrop, bls.....lb. 67½- .68
Storax, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Strontium leaves, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals .....gram. 1.58 - 1.60
wholesalers .....gram. 1.20 - 1.25
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98% obls.....lb. .24 - .25
Chloride, tech., obls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald.....lb. .42½- .44
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.20 - 3.26
Lactate, dms.....lb 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, kgs., c.l., works.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .08¼- .08½
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bbls., works..ton 58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Strophanthin, bots.....oz. 30.00 - 32.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs oz 1.60 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works....lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octo-acetate, denat., obls., l.c.l., works..lb. .55 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works.....lb. .50 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works.....lb. 4.60 - —
Sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphadiazin sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works.lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, USP, dms., works..lb. 9.00 - —
Sulphamerazin, sodium, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 - —
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works, lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Sulphanilamide, 30-60 mesh, 10c higher.
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works..lb. 7.00 - 7.30
Sulphapyridin - sodium, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 7.70 - 7.80
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 8.00 - 8.15
Sulphathiazole - sodium, USP, dms., works..lb. 8.60 - 8.75
Sulphonethylmethane, NF, kgs.....lb 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, NF, kgs. .....lb 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, comℓ, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.f., bulk, mines, contract.... long ton.18.00 - —
vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export... long ton 22.00 - —
flour, comℓ, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs.....lb .18 - .50
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.50
rexyl, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.60 - 3.85
Sublimed flowers in bbls., 75c higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.25 - 2.50
roll, bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.95
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .07½- —
c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
10 gal. dms., c.l., works.....lb .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Dioxide, liquid comℓ, cyls., works, lb. .60 - —
multi-unit cars, works.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .06½- .08
refrigeration, cyls. l.c.l. works, lb. .16 - —
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac bark, 25%, grd., bgs., ex dock, ton.55.00 - —
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .10 - —
redness, bbls. .....lb. .14½- —
Leaves 20%, bgs., ex dock.....ton.55.00 - —
Sun phosphinate run-of-pile, under 25% agric. pulv., bulk, Baltimore-mill-ton. .70½- —
triple, 45% or more, agric. pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla.-mill-ton. .85 - —
Prices on 45% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per mill-ton plus freight charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, agric., 2c. per unit-ton higher than industrial.
Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

T

Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., New York works..ton.21.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.50 -24.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., works .....ton.22.00 -28.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.17.50 - —
Persian, New York, off-color, ground, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.26.50 -28.00
98.50-99.50% grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.23.50 - —
98-99.5% grd., bgs., c.l., works, ton.24.00 -25.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.27.00 -29.00
Imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.25.00 -25.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .12½- —
Texas, loose .....lb. .12½- —
special, loose .....lb. .12 - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb. .08 - .08½
50%, dms. .....lb. .11 - .11½
Tamarinds, bbls. .....lb. .16 - .17
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 2.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 2.50 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% bn3.l. Chicago..unit-ton. No stocks
10-11% ammon., 15% bn3.l., bulk bulk, unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls. .....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.....lb. .16 - .20½
medium grades, bgs. .....lb. .09 - .09½
Java, bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, ret. dms., c.l., works..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .56 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .47 - —
20-28% dms., c.l., works.....gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., works .....gal. .69 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .60 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton. No prices
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..long ton.280.00 nom.

These waxes, Crown Quality 23 and Crown Quality 36, were specially developed in the Petrolite Laboratories for the manufacture of NO-RUBBING POLISHES. They are compatible with other Petrolite Microcrystalline waxes and vegetable waxes. They emulsify readily into stable, translucent emulsions. Polish formulations from these waxes are hard, long wearing and have a high gloss. The specifications below show their many manufacturing advantages.

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.	Acid Number	Sap. Number
23	180/185	6 Maximum	4½ to 6	20 to 25	55 to 65
36	180/185	8 Maximum	5½ to 8	30 to 35	85 to 95

These are the specifications for the other waxes in the Petrolite line. Note the extreme hardness and high melting points.

Crown Wax	Melting Point °F.	Pen. with 100 Grams	Color N.P.A.
500	185/190	10 Maximum	2½ Maximum
1035	195/200	2 Maximum	2 to 2½

Complete information and sample are yours for the asking. Technical advisory service available upon request.

Petrolite Crown Quality WAX
Petrolite Corporation, Ltd. ★ WAX DIVISION
30 Broad Street, New York 4 ★ REFINERY: Box 390, Kilgore Texas

Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Tartar emetic, tech., gran., or powd., bbls., kgs...lb. .41 - —
dms.....lb. .44½ - .47
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs...lb. .49 - .52
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l....lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l.....lb. .25 - .25½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .95 - .97
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Terpineol, Alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
prime, dms.....lb. .45 - .97
Terpineol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms...lb. .65 - 1.10
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .61 - 1.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachlorethane, dms., works.....lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works...lb. .20 - .21½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works, lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, dms., c.l., works...lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .90 - 1.25
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works...lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd...lb 15.00 - 17.50
Theobromine, bbls., kgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Thenyl fine, bots., kegs.....lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams...kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiram, tech., dms., works.....lb. .40 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works.....lb 3.50 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24½
Illinois, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb 3.65 - 3.75
Flake, NF, dms.....lb 3.50 - 4.20
Tiglio root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., lb. .97 - .98
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works, lb. .71½ - —
Metal, Bolivian.....lb. 1.02 - —
Straits.....lb. 1.03 - 1.04
Oxid., bbls.....lb. 1.01 - 1.02
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .09 - .02
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½ - .19
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18½ - .19
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
benchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E.....lb. .20½ - .21
Iodide, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Calcium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
Calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd, lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - —
Magnesium base, bgs., c.l., dlvd.lb. No prices
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. No prices
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms....lb. .54½ - .55
smaller, bgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.25
technical, 55-gal. dms., works...lb. .52 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base (see Orthotolidin)
Toluol, coal tar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .24½ - —
Birmingham, Ala.....gal. .23½ - —
Chicago district.....gal. .26½ - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Dongefield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Jamestown, Pa.....gal. .23 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .26 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .28 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .24½ - —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala.....gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½ - .25
tanks, East, frt. equald.....gal. .28 - —
Prices on 2° toluol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are—Ariz., 30c. (2½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2½c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2½c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/16c.); La., 30c. (2½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (2¾c.), and W. Va., 30c. 30c. (2c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2½c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (2½c.)

Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls.....lb. .85 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Surinam, cs.....lb. .85 - .90
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots.....oz. .52 - —
Trascetin, dms., works.....lb. .40½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers.....lb. .46 - .52
Trisodium phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies...lb. .06 - —
smaller containers.....lb. .71 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., works...lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .07½ - .09¾
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald...lb. .08½ - .11
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09½ - .12
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., frt. alld., zone 1...lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 2.....lb. .10 - .10½
Zone 3.....lb. .10½ - .11
Zone 4.....lb. .10½ - .11
Trichlorethylene dm., c.l. prices ½c. higher l.c.l. 1½c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kans.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Cal., Mont.; (4) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricresyl phosphate coaltar, dms., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .43 - .46½
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½ - .47
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .41½ - .45
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43 - .44
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½ - .44½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .42 - .43
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½ - —
smaller containers.....lb. .25½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .20 - —
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb. .54 - .56
smaller containers.....lb. .59 - .65
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l.....lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E...lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .52 - —
tanks.....lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, anhydrous, cyl., works, basis 100%...lb. .29½ - .39½
25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%...lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%.....lb. .29½ - —
tanks, works, basis 100%.....lb. .25 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald...lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works...lb. .75 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works, double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .017½ - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .015 - —

Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic)
Tryptophane, 25 lbs. cns., works, kilo 240.00 - 275.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms, works...lb 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works.....lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls.....lb. .36 - .37
Madras, bgs.....lb. .23½ - .24
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sulphate, rel. dms., East.....gal. .65 - —
Spirits, East.....gal. .40 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., frt., c.l., works, gal. .40 - .55
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - .55
N. Y. wire.....gal. .50 - —
steam-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., ex whse, NYC.....gal. .63 - .75
tanks, works.....gal. .35 - .50

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs.....lb 2.55 - —
Yellow, kgs.....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 6¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 6¼ - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 20 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east.....ton 89.00 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., 40 tons, frt. allowed, Conn., Mass., W.Va., and west.....ton 98.00 - —
42% N, paper bgs., c.l., 20 tons, frt. allowed, Kans., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. Dakota, Tex., and west.....ton 89.00 - —
40 tons, frt. allowed, Conn., Mass., W.Va., and west.....ton 102.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquid, A and M grades N basis, Bulk, W. Va.....ton 100.00 - —
C and D grades same basis.....ton 98.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .13

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Indian, bls.....lb. .29 - .32
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock.....ton 80.00 - 81.00
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton 57.00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra...lb. .11 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 1.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.20 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins.....lb. No prices
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 1.75 - 5.00
whole, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 6.00
Tahiti, tins.....lb. 2.00 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs....lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 4.55 - 4.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15

—Continued on page 81

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Schooling Is Inadequate

Schooldays have come again, and the newspapers are full of news and comment on the inadequacy of school housing and contain some measure of comment on the inadequacy of school ability. Both shortcomings are the natural, inevitable result of the fact that less than 2.5 percent of the national income will be spent this year for the upkeep of the school system of the nation—perhaps a little more than will be spent for perfumery and cosmetics; not so much as will be spent in foreign aid programs.

The United States Commissioner of Education and the deputy commissioner resigned a few months ago, because of inadequacy of compensation. The pay of teachers in public schools has always been insufficient to provide the sort of persons who should best be entrusted with the molding of national character at its most plastic stage. It is not to be said that the great majority of those engaged in public-school teaching have not given their best to their jobs. The fault is that they have not been able either to afford adequate preparatory qualification or to keep progress with the demands laid upon them.

The inadequacy of the schooling facilities of the nation, chiefly below the high-school level, is a matter of grave concern to the businessmen of the nation. It contributes more than any one other influence to the inability and aversion of such a large proportion of the population to think for itself. It does more than anything else to provide fertile soil for the implanting of political and social theories which jeopardize everything on which the existence of private enterprise and individual opportunity depends. There is reason to spend billions in Europe to prevent the spread of totalitarianism. There is more reason to spend at least as much to equip the mentality of American youth with ability properly to evaluate the same propaganda and to resist it.

Cooperation Is Prime Essential

How much economic cooperation will be provided by western Europe in the processes of the Economic Cooperation Administration is the world's biggest question today. Yes; it looms larger than any question of two-world political ideologies, because on its answer—and that can have any one of a variety of forms—more than on any other factor depends almost all that the clash of so-called "communism" and so-called "democracy" will be.

The answer to the biggest question has been given a deal of added uncertainty, has, in truth, been tinged quite deeply with doubt by the decision of ECA to let western Europe supervise and police the distribution of the recovery aid provided by the United States. In spite of the best intentions on the part of everyone who will have a part in the distribution, it is a foregone conclusion that the job will not be equitably done. There are far too many forces ready to be loosed with the basic purpose of wrecking the recovery plan. There are far too many persons waiting to hijack the relief program on general principles and for individual gain. There is far too much strength in the organized scheme to strip the United States of all credit—it is not difficult to paint over or otherwise obliterate labels of origin. The cards are stacked against cooperation, and only the United States, and to a degree Britain, can be expected even to call for a new deck.

ECA labor advisers have come back from western Europe with a new idea of the magnitude of the recovery problem. From the little that they have had to say for public consideration it is plain that, whatever the measure of individual desire and intention, correlation and coordination are badly lacking in national programs and still less in evidence in an international sense. There is no spirit of a United States of Europe even to the extent of working together for the common good.

The ECA administrator knows that a master plan among the nations receiving recovery aid is a prime essential to any expectation of recovery. He has made it plain that the prewar variety of nationalistic views and activities will not serve. How far he has succeeded in convincing anybody remains to be seen. It is easy to believe that there is a substantial sentiment that self-help means help yourself to whatever is being handed out. It is possible to sense in many places a feeling that the United States will not dare to insist that a people needing aid must comply with certain conditions in the way of self-help. Needless to say that feeling is being nurtured and spread by those who are reputed to present the reasons why the United States will have to be cosygoing.

There is no way of getting around the stern fact that the only way in which the aid to western Europe can result in recovery is through the application of a hard and fast rule that those who do not work shall not eat. There is nothing to be gained by dodging the fact that the prime purpose of the aid is recovery—but not the recovery of national characteristics of a decade ago. So, the United States cannot afford to delegate any part of the supervision of the program to any recipient of aid. And it must be ready in every way summarily and finally to dispose of all who will not cooperate fully for recovery.

Economic Development of Brazil

Representatives of the United States have gone to Brazil to function as members of a binational technical commission in a survey of Brazilian resources and the capacity of that country for "economic" development. Its studies will encompass natural and financial resources, labor supply, fiscal problems, problems of domestic and international trade, and the position of Brazil in world economy. Apparently the term, "economic," is applied in this instance almost wholly in a commercial sense. That is good; for neither party would gain from any joint consideration of the political or social aspects of the economy of either.

Primarily the joint commission is to be concerned with the most effective and best balanced utilization of Brazilian resources in materials, men, and money. The emphasis appears to be laid on the third item. The United States chairman is a man of long experience in foreign trade. The other two United States commissioners are a banker and an expert in agricultural marketing and credit. Of the seven advisers—all out of governmental agencies—three will have to do with fiscal aspects, and one each with manpower, minerals, power, and transportation. There is no industrialist, technical or commercial, in the group. Whether that is because of the frequently alleged opposition of United States business to the industrialization of Latin America cannot even be inferred. Whatever the reason, the omission is unfortunate. Certainly one industrial expert could have been found who did not have an ineradicable, ingrown profit motive. One such man—and one less fiscal expert—would have made the commission much more competent to help Brazil to utilize its resources to industrial and commercial advantage.

Particularly useful in any consideration of the economic development of Brazil would be representation therein of the chemical and related industries. Brazil has mineral wealth. It has, perhaps, the largest and most varied resources in vegetable oils of any country in the world. Banking cannot help much to make the most of either group. And the fact that Brazil's imports of caustic soda during the first quarter of this year had a value of over 16 cents per pound doesn't point in the direction of profitable use of its oils. United States business stands to gain much from the proper industrial development of Latin American countries, and from proper regard for those countries as customers. Its attitude in both respects has never been promotive of the potentialities. Permitting that promotion to be largely a banking job is not going to do much real good.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

is in order before the application is filed will avoid a lot of trouble later.

It should be remembered also that the name and address indicated on the acknowledgment card must be that of the applicant and both portions of the card must be completed with the applicant's name and address.

Allocation Ruling Issued

Attorney General Tom Clark has given a ruling to the Department of Commerce that voluntary industry allocation agreements drawn up under Public Law 395 can continue in operation for six months after the law expires next February 28.

The law was inconsistent on the point of termination of such agreements. In one section it states that all allocation agreements must expire on or before March 1, 1949, and in another section it states that the authority to make agreements shall expire on March 1, but any agreements entered into prior to that date may remain in operation for another six months.

All the agreements negotiated thus far have the March 1 expiration clause in them. In view of the AG's ruling, the department probably will ask the parties to the agreements to extend them for another six months. It is also quite likely that the department will ask Congress for an extension of the law for another period, probably one year.

Except for petroleum, all of the agreements negotiated have been in the field of steel. Their effect has been to lessen the amount of "free" steel on the market by channeling supplies to specific uses. Steel men are saying that steel supplies may be even shorter next year than now because of the large amounts needed for the defense program.

Small Business' 'Gripes' Heard

The other day the Department of Justice held a conference of its field officers having charge of small business problems. Also called in for discussions were representatives of some of the small business organizations and trade associations. The press was excluded, however, so that the only information made available to the public generally was the official release on the opening day's proceedings.

Little by little, however, some of the details of what went on behind the closed doors of the conference room are coming to light, and it doesn't look too good for big business. What the conference amounted to largely was a "gripe session" on the troubles little business is having in trying to get supplies of scarce materials. The charges against big business ran the gamut from favoritism in customer selection to boycott.

There seems to be but little doubt that the charges were sympathetically received by antitrust division officials. They in turn told how they had gone to bat for some of the complainants by communicating with some of the big suppliers, and prevailed upon them to make materials available. "Intimidation" was the word used by one informant on the meeting to describe the division's actions.

This informant is firmly convinced that the department is readying another campaign of trust busting against big suppliers who favor their old-line customers over newcomers.

Military Cost Principles Revised

An inter-agency committee, set up by the Munitions Board, has been working for the past six months on a new set of cost principles that are to be followed by the military services in the negotiation of contracts. The principles are now in their third revision, and appear to be as far from satisfaction from the industry standpoint as they ever were.

The industry representatives who have been "in" on the drafting of the principles say that they are full of "silly accounting notions" and are not in line with accepted business practices. For example, they would permit the charging of the cost of converting a plant for a war contract, but not that of reconverting it for civilian production. Nor would any allowance be made for charging off the cost of interest paid on loans secured to build new plants or acquire new machinery.

On the other hand, they would permit charging as costs such things as contributions to charities, and similar organizations. In the matter of advertising, which has been one of the points in controversy, the latest draft would allow contractors to charge the cost of advertising in trade papers against the contract, but no other advertising costs except those for help wanted. This is a little broader principle than that which previously limited advertising costs only to those advertisements placed in technical publications.

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Heavy Chemicals

One of the producers of powdered zinc sulphate has advanced the price 1c. per pound and the general market has developed a firmer tone. Methyl chloride, technical and refrigerator grades, in cylinders is priced higher. Another producer of glacial acitic acid has announced an advance effective October 1, the increase will be 60c. per 100 pounds. Nickel sulphate production is running behind demand and the market has developed a tighter condition with plating inquiries on the increase. Other nickel based salts remained on even beam. A rise of $2 per ton for 66° sulphuric acid was set for October 1.

Truckmen's strike has interfered with the movement of less than carlot shipments in the local area. Strike at an alkali plant in the South has shutdown production. The walkout started September 6 and no word as to the probable length of the strike is known at this time. Loss of tonnage may affect soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine in that section. Locally, the supply of soda ash has continued relatively easy with no apparent improvement in the industrial demand. Liquid caustic soda was in slightly tight supply as a result of a shortage of tankcars. Liquid chlorine was in fair supply with some increase in demand for cylinders owing to prolongation of hot weather. Chromic acid has continued exceedingly short with production insufficient to meet the expanding requirements for plating use. Naphthenic acid stocks have not increased and current production is barely equal to demand.

Conditions in caustic potash have improved, particularly with the liquid variety. Improvement in potassium carbonate was also noted. The makers of electronic tubes have been in the market for this chemical. Potassium chlorate has remained sold ahead. Potassium permanganate is now meeting all domestic requirements but producers are not in a position to consider export trade at this time.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 94.8 percent for the week ending September 4, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 95.2 in the preceding week and 84.7 for the corresponding week in 1947.

Export figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Acetic Anhydride — May exports showed an appreciable gain over the preceding month. The total was 261,000 pounds against 86,000 pounds April. Exports for five months ending May 31, amounted to 754,000 pounds, against 932,000 pounds for the corresponding period in 1947.

Alum—Market situation has remained steady with stocks about equal to demand. Buyers have shown a preference for quantities representing actual requirements.

Arsenic—Relatively quiet at present as a result of completion of the insecticide season. The domestic contract price remains at 6¼c. per pound, carlot shipments from works. Importations during May amounted to 2,241,600 pounds an increase of 79 percent over April but 223,000 pounds less than in May 1947.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Shipments behind schedule in some producing quarters but no serious shortage of stocks. Export trade relatively quiet. Foreign shipments in May were down to 292,000 pounds, against 947,000 pounds in the preceding month. Exports for the first five months in 1948 amounted to 1,949,000 pounds, compared with 2,490,000 for the corresponding period last year.

Chlorine—Buying interest in cylinders was more active last week as a result of continued warm weather. Producers were able to meet demand without difficulty. The tankcar situation was about in balance with available stocks somewhat freer at some supply sources. Strike at a producing plant in the South may have a tendency to tighten supplies in that area if it is to be a prolonged affair.

Copper Chloride—Both the cupric and cuprous varieties are meeting a moderate demand promptly. The inquiry is of miscellaneous character with catalystic and reagent uses predominating. Stocks fair but not excessive.

Copper Hydrate—Seasonal relaxation in fungicide demand, but meeting requirements from cellulose, cement and other consuming industries promptly. Prices firm at recently advanced selling level.

Copper Nitrate—Showing no unusual activity at present. Stocks maintained at a level to meet requirements of electroplaters and paint driers promptly. Small lots have commanded the most attention.

Copper Sulphate—Firmly established at the recently advanced level. Principal demand for agriculture at present is from Florida. Industrial inquiry not as active as a month ago but showing signs of improvement. Exports in May amounted to 9,012,000 pounds, the highest for any of the first five months of 1948. In May last year exports amounted to 4,107,000 pounds. The only shipment to a destination outside the western hemisphere in May this year was 165,000 pounds to the Netherlands Indies.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock—After a rather quiet demand early in the Summer, sales increased in August and have continued to expand in September. Production has kept slightly ahead of demand which has made it easy for buyers to secure prompt shipments. It was stated that the movement of this material has been for live-stock foods.

Methyl Chloride — Buying interest of satisfactory seasonal dimensions is reported by producers with stocks sufficient to meet requirements. The technical or industrial grade is priced at 17c. per pound for cylinders and at 13c. for multi-unit tanks. Single unit tanks are held at 10½c. all these prices are f.o.b. the works. The refrigerator grade for manufacturers is priced at 34c. per pound in cylinders delivered and at 42c. to other consumers, delivered.

Nickel Carbonate—Platers are showing interest in this market and there is also a fair inquiry for the manufacture of esters, chemicals and cellulose products where it is used as a catalyst. Stocks have been maintained at a level to meet requirements promptly.

Nickel Sulphate — Heavy demand for plating requirements has kept current production under pressure and shipments have fallen slightly behind contract schedules. The delay is not serious but the general supply situation has leaned toward the tight side.

Phosphorus Sisquisulphide — This material along with oxychloride and other phosphorus compounds has showed a satisfactory balanced market condition. Output has been geared to meet current requirements and shipments have continued on even beam with demand without divulging any change in prices.

Potash Caustic—Soapmakers have continued buyers of this material. The liquid is obtainable for prompt shipment but there is still a slight shortage of the dry forms. Looks like an open market before many weeks.

Potassium Carbonate — Production is meeting requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Demand from the glass trade, particularly the plants that make electronic tubes, has picked up of late. Like caustic potash, the liquid is in better supply than the dry forms.

Potassium Chlorate — Maintenance of steady demand from the match factories and for other industrial uses has kept production for prompt shipment constantly under pressure. October is not fully scheduled to date and late October shipment might be considered although suppliers prefer to name November.

Potassium Perchlorate—Fusee trade has been active in prolonging the buying movement in this chemical. Domestic pro-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Methyl chloride, tech, in cylinders, 1c. per lb.
refrigerator grade, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
222.6	222.6	220.0	201.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
122.4	122.4	122.4	119.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

duction is under contract for two months ahead which means that part of November is open for additional business. Producers are making every effort to keep shipments moving out on time.

Potassium Permanganate—Gradual improvement in the supply situation is taking place and domestic requirements are now being filled without difficulty. Stocks have not reached a level yet where export business can be considered. Prices are unchanged.

Salt Cake—Not in free supply but in better shape than noted earlier in the year. Relaxation in demand from the paper, glass and dyestuffs trades and the maintenance of production have been factors contributing to an improved market condition.

Saltpeter—Finding a steady seasonal demand at former prices. Stocks not excessive but sufficient to meet requirements of the meatpackers and other consumers on a prompt basis. Local shipments have been temporarily interrupted by the truckmen's strike.

Soda Ash—No important recovery from the relaxation of industrial demand, which featured the market throughout the Summer months, could be noted. The market appeared to be in balance in this section. A strike has closed a plant in the South but it is too early to ascertain what effect the shutdown will have on stocks in the Louisiana area. At present, the paper, glass, chemical and aluminum industries are not reporting shortages of soda ash and it looks as though production had leveled off demand. Producers in general are not taking on additional business at this time although, according to trade reports, some suppliers might consider new orders. Exports of soda ash during May amounted to less than 15,000 tons and were more than 1,000 tons below the total of the preceding month.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid caustic soda appeared in somewhat tighter supply last week. This did not seem to be the result of an improved demand but rather to a shortage of available tankcars. It was stated that where consumers owned tankcars they had no trouble in securing stocks. The dry forms were not flush with demand. As previously stated, a southern plant has been shut down by labor difficulties and at this time, it is not known whether the strike will be a long or a short one but some tonnage is going to be lost. May exports of caustic soda amounted to about 16,400 tons which is slightly above foreign shipments for April.

Sodium Chlorate—Production has been sold for two months ahead and consumers are now booking November shipments. While the weed-killer season is nearing its close, it is stated that the agricultural trade is placing contracts for next year's requirements to make sure of having stocks on hand. Demand for industrial uses is sustained at a level said to be considerably above normal. Prices for shipment are firm but unchanged.

Sodium Nitrite—Moderate improvement in the supply situation was noted although no excess stocks were reported. Aside from the meat-packers and the dyestuff manufacturers, inquiries are reaching the market from the petroleum and metal industries.

Sodium Sesquicarbonate—Sales of seasonal dimensions are reported with stocks meeting requirements on a prompt basis. While buyers have shown a disposition to purchase for actual requirements, the aggregate has been satisfactory. Manufacturers of household cleaning and bath preparations have been in the market for this material and so have the textile processing and laundry trades. The truckmen's strike has made it difficult to move less than carload lots in this area.

Sodium Silicate—Market situation appeared in balance with no reports heard of shortages. Production has been keyed to meet demand and sales of satisfactory seasonal dimensions are reported in all grades.

Sodium Tungstate—Market steady with trading rather quiet during the Summer months. Some improvement in demand noted in September with lakes and color trade showing more interest. Stocks meeting requirements promptly at $1.30 for contracts and $1.35 per pound for spot.

Zinc Sulphate—Market has developed a firmer undertone and one of the producers of the powdered grade has advanced the price 1c. per pound. The continued steady position of the metal has maintained a strong background and this with other mounting costs of production has created a firm situation in sulphate.

Acids

Acetic—At present the market price for glacial in tankcars covers a range

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from 8c. to 8.62c. per pound works with intermediate prices heard at 8.12c. On October 1 a large producer will advance the price to 8.60c. per pound, freight equalized with recognized competitive points. While demand fell off from the plastic trade during the Summer months, the inquiry from the rayon mills held steady. There has been some pickup in demand since the turn of the month and it is expected that further improvement will develop during the last quarter. Labor difficulties have not been settled at one plant although it is stated that about 75 percent of the plant is now in operation and that shipments are going forward. May exports of acetic acid were down to 142,000 pounds, against 546,000 pounds for May in 1947. Exports for five months ending May 31 were 2,204,000 pounds, compared with 3,780,000 pounds for the same period a year ago.

Chromic—Consuming demand has continued active and in excess of current production and the market has maintained an exceedingly tight supply condition. It is stated that about all output is being shipped to contract consumers mostly for plating use. Occasional resale lots have reached the market at premiums over the contract price.

Naphthenic—Market position steady with demand active enough to keep available stocks short. The 220-230 acidity is priced at 12c. per pound in tankcars works and 230-240 acidity is held at 17c. per pound in tankcars works.

Oxalic—Shipments of this acid have fallen farther behind contract schedules on account of a recent shutdown at one of the largest producing plants for a vacation period of two weeks. The movement has been restricted to contract consumers and there appears to be little chance at present for placing additional orders for anything like prompt shipment.

Sulphuric — Except in isolated instances, demand has been leveled off for this acid. A producer will advance the price of 66° acid $2 per ton in tanks, f.o.b. works, October 1. It is reported that idle sulphuric acid plants exist in the southwest, due to fertilizer manufacturers installing their own sulphuric acid facilities.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Aluminum—Consuming demand active with a tendency to increase. Power limitation at producing points said to be holding production down. Expected increase in output this Winter if water supply for hydro plants improves. It is stated that continued shortage of aluminum scrap is also interferring with current aluminum production.

Copper—Firm with demand active but absence of stocks having a restrictive influence on sales. October books expected to open shortly with buyers still endeavoring to secure late September shipments. Export trade was quiet with 23½c. per pound f.a.s. New York, the prevailing selling figure.

Lead—No improvement can be noted in the supply situation. Loss of output caused by a strike at a large producing plant has seriously affected the supply for consumers and the loss of tonnage will likely be reflected for a long time. The market position is apparently becoming tighter with each successive week.

Quicksilver—Supplies have continued sufficient to meet requirements promptly. Sellers name $76 for flasks in lots of 100 and $77 to $78 for smaller quantities. Late advices from the Pacific Coast state that the labor strike in that area has shipments entirely tied up.

San Francisco.—The quicksilver market was quiet. Spot metal was scarce. Prices were unchanged. Metal was quoted at $81 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Silver—Followed a more regular course last week. Some confusion in the trade as to whether the 15 percent tax on exports will apply to silver. The official closing price for silver bullion in the New York market was 75¼c. per ounce.

	Per ounce— New York	London
High	Sept. 3, 1948—75¼c.	Sept. 7, 1948—46d.
Low	Aug. 13, 1948—72⅝c.	Aug. 17, 1948—44d.

Zinc—Slab zinc output, including all grades, amounted to 68,180 tons in August, according to the American Zinc Institute. Production in July was revised to 69,833 tons. The high was in March at 74,322 tons and the low was recorded in February at 67,917 tons. Domestic shipments in August were 63,712 tons, export and drawback amounted to 4,893 tons making a total 68,605 tons, compared with a revised total of 67,377 tons in the preceding month. Stocks on hand August 31 were 45,246 tons, against a revised total of 45,671 tons on July 31. Unfilled orders at the close of August were 60,357 tons, compared with 64,922 tons at the end of July. Daily average production in August was 2,199 tons, against 2,254 tons in July. The daily average production for August, 1947, was 2,157 tons and the daily average for the entire year 1947 was 2,323 tons.

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Forest Products Research Group to Meet October 21-22

The northeast section of the Forest Products Research Society will meet at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, on October 21 and 22. The program for the meeting has been keyed to problems currently encountered in wood working plans, and the first morning session will hear papers on "Plant Layout," "What's Wrong with Present Kiln Drying Methods?" and "Dry Bending of Wood."

The afternoon session of the opening day will be devoted to a gluing clinic, highlighting stock preparation, glue formulation, and hot and cold press and radio frequency curing. A panel of recognized authorities in the gluing field will discuss problems presented by those in attendance.

The single session on the second day of the meeting will be devoted to research and development in the wood industry. Papers dealing with "Sawdust Molding," "The Need for Better Machinery" and "The Future of Research in the Paper Industry" will be presented and floor discussions will be held.

Stream Improvement Program Described to ACS Division

A program for pulp and paper mill stream improvement was described before last Wednesday's meeting of the division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry of the American Chemical Society by August S. Erspamer, of the P. H. Glatfelter Company, Spring Grove, Pa.

Recognizing that the most effective and usually the least expensive methods of waste disposal are preventative measures, Mr. Erspamer, said that first efforts were concentrated on means of reducing the usage of fresh water and making more use of process water. A program was set up, he said, whereby education of operating personnel, reporting of lapses in proper mill operation, improvements in plant operation and elimination of leaks and unnecessary wastes considerably reduced the volume and quantity of the pollutional load.

Pilot plant studies were carried out, he continued, to obtain information on sedimentation which could be applied to a process for treating the wastes. The optimum settling time was determined and the studies are being continued to establish the effects of chemical flocculation as well as the most efficient and economical method of sludge handling and disposal.

Goodrich Plans New Facility For Rubber Lining Operations

The B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, is planning the addition of equipment for the production of rubber linings for storage tanks, tankcars, pipelines and other equipment to the facilities of its Tuscaloosa, Ala., plant. Construction of a building to house the new operation will be commenced immediately, and is expected to be in operation in the near future.

Dow Assigns Five To New Staff Posts

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has appointed R. F. Boyer and W. C. Bauman director and assistant director, respectively, of its physical research laboratory. The company has also added J. C. Cravens, Roderick Steward and J. R. McComb to the sales staff of its agricultural chemical division.

Mr. Boyer has been associated with the company since 1935, when he was appointed a member of its student training course. He has been active in research on plastics and has done considerable work on studies on the light and heat stability and second order transition effects in polystyrene and saran. For the past three years he has been assistant laboratory director.

Dr. Bauman joined the Dow organization in 1938 as a member of the physics laboratory staff, and has worked since that time on such projects as extraction of bromine from sea water, iodine from brine, magnesium from sea water, chlorination of organic compounds and ion exchange resins.

On the agricultural chemical sales staff, Mr. Cravens will be located at the company's Chicago office and will cover the northern Illinois and northern Indiana territory. Mr. Steward has been assigned to a territory including Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

Mr. McComb, who will make his headquarters at Midland, will handle general agricultural chemicals throughout western Michigan, with special emphasis on products of interest to fruit growers. He was formerly associated with the Standard Oil Company, where he worked extensively with insecticides and tree spray oils.

Water, Sewage Facilities In U.S. Shown in Detail

Publication of an "Inventory of Water and Sewage Facilities in the United States" was announced last week by the Federal Security Agency. The 900-page inventory was prepared by the staff of the Public Health Service's water and sanitation investigations station in Cincinnati.

The completion of this census marks the first time that a comprehensive listing of communities and their sanitary facilities has been available in this country. Prior to this combined inventory, information concerning water treatment plants, untreated water supplies, and sewerage systems was available in separate publications. Communities having no facilities were not listed.

In the present tabulation all incorporated places of over 100 population and all unincorporated communities of over 500 population have been entered from Census Bureau publications. The inventory therefore also furnishes current information of basic needs in the sanitation field. The Inventory includes details on sources of water, type of water treatment plant, methods of treating sewage, (or lack of such treatment), and sewerage facilities for each community listed.

The report is furnished to all state health departments, to technical journals, to libraries, manufacturers of sanitary equipment, consulting engineers, and others interested in environmental sanitation activities.

Shell Chemical Opens New York Headquarters

The administrative office of the Shell Chemical Company, recently transferred from San Francisco, opened last Wednesday in quarters occupying four floors of a new building at 4 West Fifty-eighth street, New York. Approximately 115 administrative and staff employees were moved to the new location, from which the company's plants and sales operations will henceforth be directed. The western sales division office will remain in San Francisco.

Edwal Appoints Zahray Research Project Head

Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, has appointed Walter K. Zahray chemical engineer in charge of a research project for the development of a new fuel component.

Mr. Zahray was formerly associated with the Illinois Institute of Technology, where he was project supervisor in the Institute of Gas Technology, engaged in work involving phase equilibria studies of nitrogen-methane. Prior to that association he was research chemical engineer with the American Cyanamid Company.

Melooz Manufacturing Offers New Hand Truck

The Melooz Manufacturing Company, Los Angeles, is marketing a new mechanized three-wheel hand truck, known as the "Tri-Truck." Advantages claimed for the new truck are that because of a unique balancing principle it permits easier and safer materials handling, eliminates a major cause of industrial accidents, and dispenses with rehandling and lost motion. Complete data and illustrated circulars may be obtained from the company at 4730 Avalon boulevard, Los Angeles 11, Calif.

Roumania Chemical Output Progress in '47 Reported

Planned production in Roumania in 1947 of certain chemical products reached the following percentages, according to that country's Ministry of Commerce and Industry: caustic soda, 116; ammonium sulphate, 113; carbon black, 107; sodium bichromate, 90; ammonia, 82, and formaldehyde, 58.

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Chemicals Production Boosted in Australia

The chemical industry in Australia is undergoing a tremendous expansion program, according to information revealed last week by the Commonwealth Trade Commissioner's Office. Present plans call not only for a substantial increase in production, but also for broadening the scope of the industry to include chemicals not hitherto manufactured in that country.

The number of basic chemical materials produced in Australia has more than doubled during the past nine years, rising from fifty-nine before the war to 129 at present. In addition, 110 new projects have been started since the middle of 1945. At the close of that year, the Australian chemical industry numbered 862 separate establishments, with a production valued at $75,200,000.

Recent developments have included the construction of a new plant at Botany, New South Wales, to produce urea-formaldehyde molding powders and polyvinyl chloride. Capacity of an alkali plant in South Australia is being doubled. For the first time, Australia will make cellulose acetate and sulphuric acid from lead concentrates at plants under construction at Port Pirie and Sydney, respectively.

The manufacture of carbon black is being resumed in Tasmania, while a new plant is being built in Melbourne for the production of white lead under United States patents. The industry will also have a new synthetic butanol and organic solvents plant at Sydney; a new source of bleached barytes, barium sulphate and barium carbonate at Adelaide; four expanded synthetic ammonia plants, three of which will produce methanol, and a number of new oil refineries.

Among the concerns participating in the expansion program are Monsanto (Australia) Proprietary, Braybrook, Victoria, which plans to double its output of phenolic molding powders and increase its production of sulpha drugs, and Shell Company of Australia, Melbourne, which is expanding its facilities for the production of road bitumen and high-grade lubricating oil.

Chromite Imports Increase Reported by Mines Bureau

Imports of chromite during the second quarter of 1948 increased 30 percent over those of the first quarter and established an all-time high, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic production continued during the second quarter at the Oregon Chrome mine, near Grants Pass, Ore., and a small shipment was made from Stockton, Calif. The total supply of chromite totaled 440,005 net tons, compared with 339,322 tons during the previous quarter.

Consumption of chromite decreased 5 percent from the first quarter and totaled 204,048 net tons. Of this quantity 85,390 tons, or 42 percent, were used for metallurgical purposes, mainly in the manufacture of ferrochromium; 61,532 tons, or 30 percent, were used in the manufacture of 78,904 tons of chromium refractories, and 18,613 tons, 9 percent, were used for miscellaneous purposes, mainly in repairing basic-furnace linings. Thus, 39 percent of the total consumption was used for refractory purposes and 19 percent, 38,513 tons, was used in the production of chemicals. During the first quarter of 1948, metallurgical, refractory and chemical consumers used 44 percent, 39 percent, and 17 percent, respectively, of the total.

A breakdown of the domestic production, imports and consumption of chromite in the second quarter of this year, as compared with the first quarter, is as follows, in net tons:—

	Apr.-Jun.	Jan.-Mar.
Domestic production	1,015	1,936
Imports	438,990	337,436
Total new supply	440,005	339,322
Consumption	204,048	215,614

Copper and Nickel Output Up in Canada in Jan.-June

For the first six months of 1948, Canada produced 122,400 tons of copper, compared with 111,100 tons in the like period a year ago—a rise of 10 percent, according to Canada's Bureau of Statistics. Production of nickel totaled 69,100 tons, a 19 percent gain over the 58,100 tons in the first six months of 1947.

Trade Briefs

Tinius Olsen Testing Machine Company has moved into its new plant in Willow Grove, Pa.

Stanford Research Institute has opened a Los Angeles division at 649 South Olive street. Dr. A. M. Zarem heads the division.

Soda ash plant is being constructed on the Belaya river near Sterlitamak, Russia. It will get brine from salt wells in the nearby region.

Ransom Chemical Company has been formed in Los Angeles County, Calif., by George F. Ransom, Harry L. Jones and James V. Dalglish.

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Chemical Workers Weekly Earnings Increased in June

Weekly earnings of factory workers in chemical and related fields showed a light increase in June, as compared with May. A breakdown of the weekly earnings for the chemical and allied industries follows:—

	Weekly		
	June 1948	May 1948	April 1948
Chemical and allied products	$56.70	$55.24	$54.38
Ammunition	51.48	50.23	49.37
Chemicals	63.15	61.48	60.97
Cottonseed oil	37.94	38.07	37.50
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	49.22	48.91	48.36
Explosives, safety fuses	61.44	59.34	56.47
Fertilizers	39.34	37.40	36.49
Paints and varnishes	57.34	57.22	55.54
Petroleum refining	71.05	71.14	68.50
Rayon, allied products	51.72	51.46	51.29
Soaps	65.46	64.99	64.29

Cement Case Decision

—Continued from page 5

way to get action from Congress on controversial decisions of administrative agencies is to arouse public opinion. Recent innovations, however, are extremely technical and difficult for the people to grasp, he said. He mentioned such things as the basing point pricing system, carload discounts, delivered price selling methods, and so forth.

In addition, Mr. Smethurst asserted, people in industry and business are not of one opinion on the evils of the basing point pricing system decision. There is a segment of industry, he said, which feels the basing point system worked to its disadvantage.

Confusion of Decision

Mr. Smethurst said there was confusion as to what the court meant in its decision in the Cement Institute case. What he feels are the conclusions to be drawn from the decision of the court and the policies of FTC are:—

1. Basing point pricing system is outlawed for use by five specific industries.

2. Basing point pricing system use by any other industry or company in any other industry is condemned even though that industry or company is not directly concerned with the five industries affected.

3. Decisions by courts and policies of FTC are openly hostile to basing point system, discounts, delivered price selling basis, and so forth.

4. Any of the above practices are subject to attack by FTC if there is a "reasonable possibility" that they might work to the disadvantage of a buyer.

Mr. Smethurst pointed out that although there are attempts to condemn delivered price selling the practice is not unlawful. He emphasized that in revising the Clayton act Congress specifically rejected an ameadment calling for f.o.b. mill selling.

FTC's New Rule of Law

Mr. Smethurst described the workings of the FTC and pointed out that changes in law did not come about through legislation but through decisions of FTC. In the cement case, he said, FTC enunciated a new rule of law as it applied to one company. But this new rule, he added, can apply to any industry and all future transactions and thus FTC is initiating legislation and not Congress.

He stressed that in arriving at its new rule of law FTC did not consult industry, labor, agriculture, Congress, or any other body and therefore information necessary to appraise the effect of the ruling is inadequate. The conclusions of FTC are practically supreme, he said, because the courts have indicated they will virtually accept as conclusive findings of administrative agencies.

Mr. Smethurst declared that as a result of this, practices which have been lawful since 1934, when the antitrust laws came into being, are suddenly now unlawful.

Hope of Remedial Action

He held out some hope in regard to the cement case decision, however, and pointed out that the Capehart committee of the senate is now in the process of studying the affects of the decision.

Mr. Smethurst said the committee will start holding hearings in November and report its findings to Congress in January. But in conclusion he warned that the problem is still a basic one and that should Congress, as a result of the Capehart committee's findings, take remedial action, there is no guarantee against further abuse by administrative agencies.

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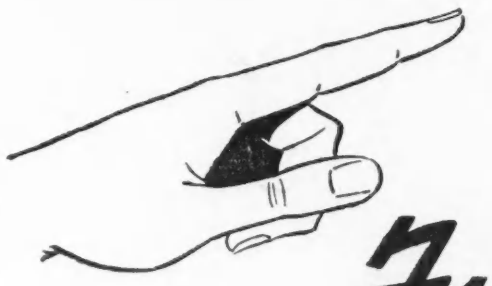
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Water Analysis Method Told to ACS Meeting

Dangerous traces of copper in drinking water can now be revealed by a new ultrasensitive chemical technique described September 7 at the 114th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis.

Noting that excessive amounts of copper in water supplies can be injurious to human beings, a report by Prof. Philip W. West and Maria Compere of Louisiana State University declared that present chemical methods for seeking out copper in water are tedious and require the skill of specially trained analysts.

The new technique employs a chemical detective so keen that it even shows the presence of copper "on the fingers of a person who has picked up a penny," according to the chemists, who pointed out, however, that his reagent, a compound called dithiooxamide, has been of limited value in the past because it responds also to several other metals including iron, which is always to be found in water supplies.

The detective's dilemma can now be solved by an assistant, malonic acid, which ties up the interfering metals, it was reported. Dithiooxamide reveals copper by producing an olive green color, the intensity of the hue indicating the amount of copper present, the report added.

Terming malonic acid a sequestrant, the chemists said that it reacts with such metals as iron, manganese, nickel, and cobalt to form colorless, soluble complexes that do not follow the ordinary chemical reactions of the original metals and, in effect, behave as if the metals had been completely removed from the water.

"Since the addition of the sequestrant is such a simple operation, the determination of copper is now being accomplished very rapidly," the report continued. "Because the sequestering agent eliminates interfering effects, the determination of copper according to the proposed method can also be made with great accuracy.

"Essentially the method consists of adding the sequestrant, malonic acid, and the reagent, dithiooxamide, and estimating the color produced, the amount of color being a direct indication of the amount of copper present in the sample analyzed. Using the method described, as little as one part of copper in 10,000,000 parts of water can be disclosed.'

Montana Resources Mapped

A colored map of Montana showing the location of nonmetallic mineral deposits has been published by the Geological Survey, Director W. E. Wrather announced Wednesday. This map is one of a series of state resource maps being compiled as a part of the Interior department's program for the development of the Missouri River Basin. It was prepared in cooperation with the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology, from published and unpublished information of the state and Federal agencies, and from trade and scientific publications.

Copies of the map "Missouri Basin Studies No. 11, Construction Materials and Nonmetallic Minerals Resources of Montana" may be obtained for 90c. from the Director, Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

California Official Asks State Action on 'Untried' Chemicals

A California legislative body is considering a proposal for the appointment of a disinterested board to test and pass on new agricultural chemicals before they are released for use by farmers.

John Quail, assistant Fresno County farm adviser, told a joint legislative interim committee that "companies use the farmers to do their experimenting for them and make the farmers pay for it," and that "thousands of acres of cotton in the Fresno area have been damaged through use of 2,4-D spray."

He expressed fear that if untried chemicals are used too much their reputation may be damaged to the point where the public will force them off the market. He emphasized that many of them are valuable tools for the farmer if used properly.

Witco Publishes Data On New Rubber Softener

Witco Chemical Company, New York, has published a technical service report describing its new rubber softener, called "Witco No. 30." The product is described as a petroleum base, low viscosity rubber softener which imparts physical properties to rubber equal or superior to those obtained with higher viscosity softeners.

Further details of the new product may be obtained by requesting technical service report R-6 from the company at 295 Madison avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

Koppers Opens Detroit Sales Consulting Office

The Chemical division of the Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, has opened a branch office in Detroit, and has placed William V. DeGalan in charge. The new office, located in the McKerchey building, 2631 Woodward avenue, will function in a sales consulting capacity in plastics to the automotive and other industries in the Detroit area.

Calcium Nitrate Fertilizer Facilities Planned in Egypt

The Egyptian Fertilizer & Chemical Industries Ltd., Cairo, is planning to build a $20,000,000 calcium nitrate fertilizer plant near Suez. It already has received a credit of $5,600,000 from the Export-Import Bank for the project.

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Italy Expands Production Of Agricultural Chemicals

The Montacatini Company of Italy has established at Assisi a large new plant for the production of sulphuric acid and fertilizers. The new works will replace plants destroyed in 1944 and will cost 400,000,000 lire to build.

Italy plans a considerable expansion in its production of nitrogenous fertilizers from an annual prewar average of 83,000 metric tons to 205,000 tons in 1951, which will leave a large margin for export. Under the European Recovery Program it is planned to utilize Italian hydroelectric power resources.

Calif. Fertilizer Ass'n Plans 25th Anniversary

The California Fertilizer Association will celebrate its twenty-fifth anniversary in its convention to be held October 18 and 19 in the Mission Inn, Riverside. Business sessions and recreation events will be about evenly blended for the occasion.

Among those scheduled to address the convention are Dr. L. D. Batchelor, director of the State citrus experiment station; Dr. Hans Jenney, soils division, University of California; Dr. Oscar A. Lorenz, truck-crop specialist; Dr. Wallace Macfarlane, of the Pacific Guano Company; Dr. W. E. Martin, soils extension specialist; M. E. McCollam, of the American Potash Institute; C. B. Moore, of the Western Growers Association; Dr. Oliver E. Overseth, the association's manager; C. T. Prindeville, of Swift & Co., vice-chairman of the N.F.A. board of directors; Dr. George D. Scarseth, of the American Farm Research Association; Dr. A. D. Shamel, retired citrus specialist; Dr. E. F. Wallihan, of the citrus experiment station; and Francis R. Wilcox, assistant general manager of the California Fruit Growers Exchange.

Arrangements will be made for visiting the by-product ammonium sulphate plant at the Kaiser Steel Works October 20.

National Starch Appoints Klempner to Midwest Post

National Starch Products, Inc., New York, has appointed Lester Klempner field manager of its midwestern division, with headquarters at the company's Chicago office. The company has also named Fred Eastwood to take charge of sales in Atlanta, Ga., and has transferred John Noone from its Philadelphia office to Memphis, Tenn.

Mr. Klempner joined the National Adhesives division of National Starch Products, Inc., in 1935, and served as sales representative for the division at Baltimore, Md., until he entered the armed forces in 1942. He rejoined the organization in 1946 and was placed in charge of organizing its branch office at Atlanta, Ga.

Foard Gets New Govt. Post

Dr. Fred T. Foard, medical director of the United States Public Health Service, has been appointed director of health of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. Dr. Foard, who has been director for USPHS in Puerto Rico since November, 1947, will assume his new duties with the Bureau of Indian Affairs this month.

NPA Sets Program

—Continued from page 7

manufacture will hear the following technical papers:—"Fuels and Lubricant for the Modern Engine," by R. J. S. Pigott, chief engineer of the Gulf Research and Development Company; "Utilization of Refinery Gases by the Polyform Process," by Clark Fogle, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, and "Insulation of Oil Refineries" by Utley W. Smith, manager of the Magnesia Insulation Manufacturers Association.

The department of traffic and transportation will hear talks on "What's Ahead for the Railroads," by Roland Rice, assistant general counsel of the Association of American Railroads, and "Recent Decisions Affecting Regulation of Private Carriers and Other Subjects," by Harry S. Elkins, traffic attorney of the NPA. Carl H. Swenson, supervisor of wages and salaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will address the meeting of the department of industrial relations on "Reexamining the Wage and Salary Program."

The general session in the afternoon will hear the following speakers: Bryan Houston, director of the ECA's office of information, "Economic Cooperation Administration"; Eugene S. Holman, president of the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), "A New Look in Oil," and M. B. Chittick, chairman of the API lubrication committee, "Lubrication, Fact or Friction." The annual dinner of the association will be held in the evening.

September 17

The only item on the program for the closing day of the meeting is the annual breakfast party, sponsored by the Ethyl Corporation.

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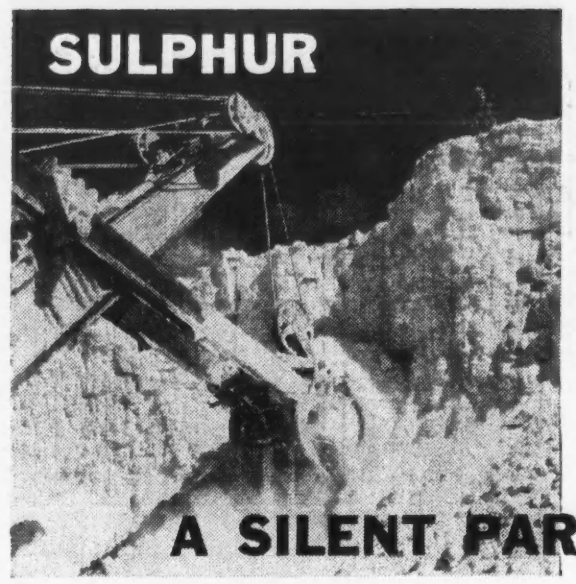

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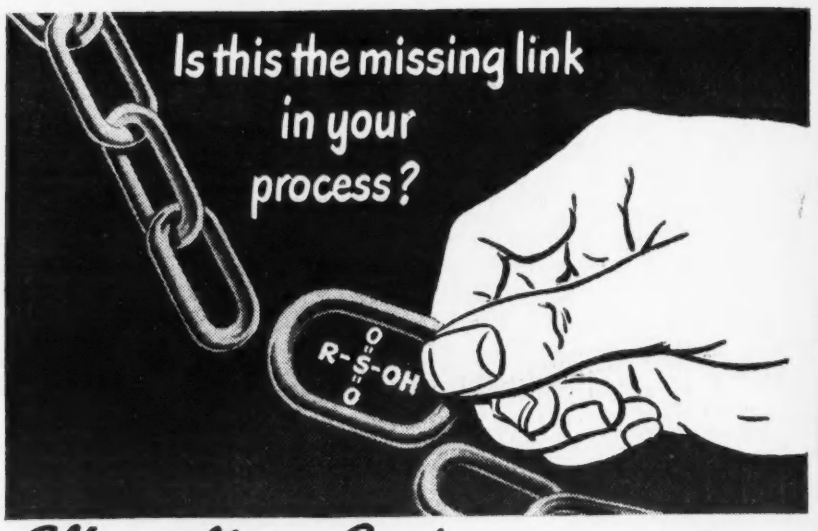

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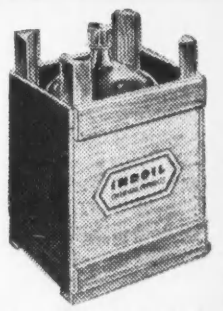

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Chlorination Progress Told to ACS Division

New developments in the progress of chlorination were described last week by E. T. McBee, of Purdue University, to members of the division of petroleum chemistry of the American Chemical Society, meeting in St. Louis.

During the past few years, the speaker said, this progress has included new developments in techniques as well as in commercial preparations. In the field of insecticides, such products as DDT, benzene hexachloride and chlordan have been produced commercially and the production of chloroacetic acid has increased considerably because of its large-scale use in the preparation of indigo, carboxymethylcellulose and 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, Mr. McBee told the group.

The development of new techniques has had the greater part of the attention of the industry, and considerable effort has been expended on the chlorination of olefins and paraffins, the speaker stated. The main purpose, he said, has been to obtain a smooth controllable reaction. Research in chlorination has also been directed to nitrogen-containing compounds such as amides and nitriles, and many other classes of organic compounds.

New processes have been developed for the production of polychloroparaffins from natural gas hydrocarbons. The polychloropentanes and polychlorobutanes have been converted by a novel process to hexachlore cyclopentadiene and hexachlorobutadiene, two very commercially promising chlorocarbons. Polychloropropanes are converted readily to carbon tetrachloride and tetrachloroethylene, the speaker concluded.

A paper was also presented on "Separation of the Gas-Oil and Wax Fractions of Petroleum by Absorption" by Beveridge J. Mair, Albert J. Sweetman, and Frederick D. Rossini, of the American Petroleum Institute Research Project 6, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Results were reported in the paper on the separation of the gas-oil and wax fractions of petroleum by absorption with silica gel. In a single-pass operation, it stated, the gas-oil fraction can be separated into three portions: a portion which is a mixture of paraffins and cycloparaffins, a portion which is largely mononuclear aromatics, and a portion which is largely polynuclear aromatics. Similarly, the wax fraction (aromatic-free) can be separated into two portions: a portion which is largely paraffins and a portion which is largely cycloparaffins.

Data were also given on the effects on the separation of the gas-oil, of changes in several of the factors affecting the separation, including the temperature of operation, diameter of the fractionating section and length of the fractionating section. A single analogy between fractionation by absorption is drawn, the paper concluded.

A paper on "The Use of Coprecipitated Chromia-Alumina Catalysts for Naphtha Reforming with Hydrogen" was offered by E. C. Hughes, H. M. Stino and S. M. Darling, Standard Oil Company, Cleveland.

Performance of a coprecipitated chromia-alumina catalyst in the reforming of naphtha in the presence of hydrogen was found to be equivalent to published results obtained with molybdene-alumina catalysts, the paper stated. The activity and stability of the chromia-alumina catalyst were achieved primarily by careful control of the pH during precipitation at a value close to ten, and of the chromia-alumina mole ratio at a value of about 20/80, the report went on.

Stability tests, it added, showed the catalyst to be resistant to high temperatures and to the presence of water vapor and organic sulphur compounds. The use of moderate nitrogen pressures (100 to 150 pounds per square inch) with the catalyst resulted in an appreciable increase in liquid yield, and a corresponding decrease in carbon laydown, which made possible the extension of on-stream periods to lengths of twelve to twenty-four hours.

At these moderate pressures, the paper said, the process was found to be self-sufficient in hydrogen. Any increase in hydrogen pressure had a repressive effect on the reactions, requiring an increase in temperature to maintain conversion.

Petroleum Companies Survey

—*Continued from page 3*

senting an increase of 569,000 barrels per day or 11 percent over 1946.

This impelled the industry, it continues, to approach capacity operations, exceeding those of the wartime peak; stimulated an advance in petroleum prices, resulting in sharply increased gross and net income; and accelerated the development of a vast expansion program, requiring unprecedented capital expenditures at inflated costs.

"Under these circumstances, the dollar income soared but so did the capital requirements. The matching of these two items was so closely achieved that the industry was able to bring about an approximate balance between supply and demand for petroleum products during 1947 and to prepare for a still better position in 1948.

"On the whole, this study reveals that the petroleum industry completed the second year of increasing postwar inflation with considerable competence and continued to make effective use of its mechanism of capital formation so essential to expansion," the authors report.

A financial record, however, is consistent only as long as the purchasing power of the dollar is reasonably stable, the survey contends. "In times of inflation, marked by rapidly rising prices and costs, the accounting figures, being subject to the limitation of standardized procedures, become distorted by the shifting value of the dollar."

In an attempt to arrive at more realistic comparisons, therefore, the survey presents some of the major data in a table and on charts in terms of a "stable" dollar based on the 1935-1939 indices. "The adjusted figures cannot have precise accuracy," the study concedes, "but it is felt that they do reflect in a practical manner a close approach to the actual facts."

At the close of 1947, the survey shows, the thirty oil companies employed $10,491,000,000 of capital, 86 percent representing invested capital and 14 percent borrowed capital. "Accordingly, about one-seventh of the total capital employed by the petroleum industry is in the form of debt, a low ratio conducive to economic stability."

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

A noticeable improvement was noted in the inquiry for sizing materials, chiefly for prompt delivery last week, while interest in tanning materials continued slow. Demand for starches was mainly for less carlot quantities aggregating a good volume. Price changes were few and fractional and did not affect the price index of 375.6, compared with 382.2 a month ago and 332.3 for the same time last year. Potato starch was slightly easier and coupled with the decline of a week ago resulted in improved consuming demand. Corn starch was in better request against former orders, while dextrin production was readily absorbed. Increased interest in sago flour afloat improved the market for shipments and quotations were lifted fractionally. Offers of goods afloat were promptly taken at the advance. Low grades of tapioca flour continued unsettled and quotations were reduced fractionally, while the better grades were unchanged and remained steady. Trading was more active in the latter, though business was restricted to small quantities for spot delivery.

Market for tanning materials continued in the doldrums. Tanners interest in replacements showed no improvement and the outlook for increased demand in the near future was far from promising. Tanners inventories were reported heavy, ranging up to eight months supply. Leather demand continued slow and with stocks piling up, tanning operations have been materially reduced. Some plants are shut down and others working on a part time basis.

Reports from Australia stated that the new wool selling season began a week ago with prices firm and higher. Practically all sales were made to British and European buyers. American buyers did not bid. Prices were unchanged to 5 percent higher than levels at the close of the season last June and were not as high as the peak reached last season. It was expected that about 3,100,000 bales of Australian wool will be offered this season, compared with about 3,000,000 bales last season.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Sago flour, shipment, ¾c. per lb.
Sodium hydrosulphite, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Potato starch, 5.100c. per lb.,
Tapioca flour, low gr., ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
375.6	375.6	382.2	332.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate—Business was moderate, mainly for prompt needs. Market was unchanged and light stocks were well held.

Bichromates—Production continued to move steadily against current contracts. Tight supply condition featured the market. Quotations were unchanged and firmly maintained.

Sodium Acetate—Market was steady at the recent advance of ½c. per pound. Anhydrous was quoted at 10c. to 11½c. per pound drums, works and N.F. at 8c. to 9c. per pound, barrels, same basis, according to quantity.

Sodium Diacetate—This market was firm at the recent boost of 1c. per pound. Anhydrous was held at 14c. to 15½c. per pound, drums works and 33-35 percent acid, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, barrels, same basis, as to quantity.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Inquiry for forward requirements was reported improved. Prices were increased 2c. per pound. Carlots were quoted at 22½c. drums and lesser quantities 23c.

Sulphonated Oils—Although inquiry was more active, demand for sulphonated oils continued light, chiefly for immediate needs. Quotations were steady with basic oils.

Dyestuffs

Annatto—Trading was reported moderate, mainly for small lots for immediate delivery. Prices were without change.

Madder—Demand was limited to small quantities for actual needs. Quotations were unchanged and nominal.

Cochineal—Supplies were light and well held at current levels. Trading was spasmodic, chiefly for immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Trading was reported as fair. Demand for delivery on previous orders continued to absorb the bulk of the output. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Dried soluble blood remained steady.

Corn Dextrin—Active demand continued to take the output against previous orders. New business was reported moderate. Deliveries continued several weeks behind schedule.

Corn Starch—Consuming inquiry was reported light, though consumers absorbed good-sized quantities against former orders. Market was steady. Quotations were unchanged for all grades.

Egg Albumen—Stocks of edible on the spot were reported light and well held. Sellers limited offers to small lots because spot supplies were scanty. The trucking strike in New York and New Jersey affected business and delayed delivery to docks for shipment abroad. Inquiry for technical by textile mills was still slow but was expected to improve shortly. Prices ranged from $1.48 to $1.55 per pound, depending upon quantity. Carlot business, it was intimated, could have been done at $1.45 per pound.

Egg Yolk—Inquiry was improved for delivery during the next month and the tone of the market was steadier. Business was slow because of the trucking strike. Quotations were steady and unchanged at 91c. to $1 per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Potato Starch—Recent fractional price declines brought out increased demand and a good volume of business was reported for delivery during the next 30 to 60 days. Carlots were lower and sales were noted at 7.15c. per pound, New York basis. Smaller quantities on the spot were unchanged and held at 8¼c. to 8½c. per pound, as to quantity. Mills were still closed, but were expected to reopen shortly. Plans for this season's operations have not been completed.

Sago Flour—Active demand for prompt delivery created a firmer tone for shipments. Sales for nearby arrival were reported at 8.15c. per pound, New York delivery. Offers for prompt shipment were light, chiefly for October forward from Java. Stocks on the spot were maintained at 8½c. per pound.

Tapioca Flour—A fair volume of business was reported for spot delivery last week. Trading was confined to less than carlots. Interest in shipment from Brazil was confined to the better grades. High and medium grades were unchanged while low was easier. High grades were quoted at 10c. to 10¼c. per pound; medium, 9c. to 9¼c., and low at 7½c. to 7¾c.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was reported slow. Recent business was limited to moderate quantities for immediate delivery.

Divi-Divi—Offers for shipment were scarce and prices were maintained at former levels. Consuming inquiry was inactive and the market was more or less nominal.

Mangrove Bark—While consuming inquiry for replacements was in the market, scarcity of offerings from primary centers continued to affect business. Stocks at African production points were reported practically unavailable. Production was curtailed by the increase in the thickness of exportable sizes. Market was steady at current quotations. Imports of mangrove bark totaled 1,000 bags at Philadelphia last week.

Myrobalans—Offers for shipment continued liberal, but with consuming inquiry inactive, the market was dull and merely nominal. Prices were without change.

Quebracho Extract—There was no improvement in tanners interest for shipment from primary centers. Demand of late was restricted to prompt shipment for limited quantities. Primary markets were reported steady, and shipments were maintained at former quotations. Arrivals were light totaling 1,800 bags at New York last week for delivery on previous orders.

Wattle—Inquiry for replacements were reported as fair. Offers for shipment were light and were not expected to increase until some time next month. Prices of bark and extract remain steady for all grades. Arrivals of wattle bark totaled 2,100 bales at Philadelphia last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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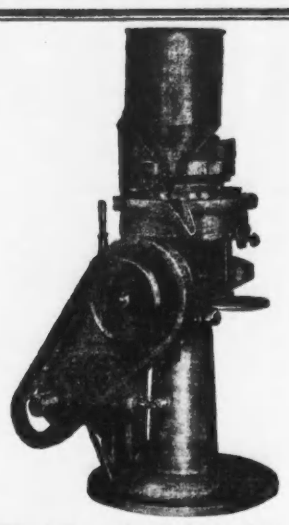

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Agricultural Chemicals

Tankage was priced higher here and in Chicago last week as a result of increased buying for feed use. Dried blood developed a firmer tone also although there was no change in prices. Production of all packing-house byproducts is down at present and the markets yield easily to pressure in either direction. Cutback output of castor oil is reflected in short stocks of castor pomace, the market being bare of spot offerings. Menhaden fish meal remained quiet and steady with the producing season nearing its close. The government is looking for an increase in this season's output of potash. Preliminary estimates indicate an expansion of about 10 percent. Acidulators have asked for deferment of phosphate rock shipments in some instances. It is stated that difficulty in securing sufficient stocks of nitrogen has held up mixing operations temporarily and allowed an accumulation of stocks of superphosphate at mixing plants. Demand has kept well above the supply of ammonium nitrate and cyanamide. Ammonium sulphate stocks are definitely short and it is expected that the execution of export orders will add further tension to the market situation.

Export and import figures appearing below unless otherwise designated are from the Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—Stocks have continued short of demand and the market has shown no indication of easing from its former tight position. As a result of repair plant work, Canadian shipments have fallen behind schedule.

Ammonium Sulphate—Coke-oven sulphate has continued exceedingly tight with no apparent easement in sight. Domestic demand exceeds the supply and the execution of export orders is expected to add further tension to the market situation. The domestic contract price is firm at $45 per ton, bulk, at the works.

Bone Meal—Scarce for prompt shipment with the feed grades more readily obtainable than the fertilizer variety. Limited production and the maintenance of a fair inquiry has kept the market's supply position tight.

Castor Pomace—Output is said to be down at present as a result of smaller demand for castor oil. Producers have not been in a position to offer spot pomace for several weeks. The contract price has remained at $27.50 per ton, in bags, carlot shipments from works.

Dried Blood—While sales have been rather spotty, demand from the feed trade has shown moderate improvement. Material at New York was priced at $7 and at $7.25 per unit of ammonia at Chicago.

Fish Meal—Market conditions have not revealed any important change in menhaden meal during the past week. Trading in the Baltimore area was reported quiet and no new price changes were recorded. Los Angeles named $130 a ton for 65 percent California sardine meal.

Guano—Peruvian production of 160,433 metric tons was recorded in 1947, the greatest since 1933, according to the Department of Commerce. Sales of fertilizer consisting of 148,301 tons of guano and 40,663 tons of imported materials chiefly of Chilean nitrates were the highest on record. Guano has been allocated by the Peruvian government in order to direct greater quantities to food crops at the expense of cotton and sugar.

Sodium Nitrate—Current business mostly routine. Stocks short but where available have been sold on spot. Prices firm but unchanged, with suppliers not considering contract business at present.

Tankage—Prices have advanced slightly under an improved demand from the feed trade. At New York $7 was named and at Chicago $7.50 per unit of ammonia. Trading was moderately active.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Some relaxation in the call for shipments to acidulators has permitted the supply situation to improve in phosphate rock. According to trade reports, several of the mixers have their storage bins loaded with superphosphate and cannot take on more stock until their storage capacity is relieved.

Superphosphate — Market situation steady and relatively quiet with mixers experiencing difficulty in securing enough nitrogen to complete their mixing operations. Meanwhile, most of the movement in progress has been against contract specifications. It is stated that in some sections of the middlewest, production has been stopped as a result of labor difficulties.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
79.7	79.7	76.4	71.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

According to government advices, it has been reported that four large potash producers are expanding production facilities. A preliminary estimate indicates that approximately a ten percent increase in the 1948-1949 production may be realized. There was no easement in demand last week. Output has been distributed as rapidly as possible through domestic contract channels.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—The agricultural chemical market was slow here this week. Supplies are adequate. Prices are steady. Ruling prices are:—Ammonium nitrate, $75.04 per ton f.o.b. this city. Ammonium phosphate, $65 per ton for 16-20 grade f.o.b. Los Angeles, and $89.50 per ton for 11/48 grade f.o.b. this city. Ammonium sulphate, $48.50 in bulk, $51.50 in bags. Blood meal, $6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $60 to $62 per ton for steamed 1x30 meal. Fish meal, $130 per ton f.o.b. Los Angeles for 65 percent California sardine meal. Sodium nitrate—$53 per ton in 100-pound bags, $5 off for bulk. Potassium muriate, 43c. per unit f.o.b. Trona basis. Bags additional. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4 in bulk 79c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona. Superphosphate, $20.20 f.o.b. this city, bulk. Tankage, dry rendered ground 50 percent protein, $5.50 per unit of ammonia at production plant, plus 10c. per unit of b.p.l.

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—May exports included 70,000 pounds to Salvador, 50,000 pounds to Nicaragua and 77,000 pounds to Austria.

DDT—Cutback production has exerted a stabilizing influence on the market.

Due to serious insect attacks, the Swedish Riksdag has appropriated $135,000 for the purpose of combating the pine beauty moth and the winter moth by dusting with DDT from the air, the Department of Commerce states. The campaign opened in June and 150 tons will be sprayed over 25,000 acres of forest.

Nicotine Sulphate—Exports during May totaled 49,000 pounds. The principal destinations were 23,000 pounds to Canada, 15,000 pounds to Norway, and 5,000 pounds to Egypt. The total exported in the preceding month was 75,000 pounds.

Lead Arsenate—May exports amounted to 90,000 pounds, of which 66,000 pounds were shipped to Paraguay, 11,000 pounds to Uruguay, and 10,000 pounds to the Philippine Republic. The total exported in April was 155,000 pounds. While May exports were 42 percent below those of the preceding month, the total was above any of the first three months.

Pyrethrum—Imports in May were 168,000 pounds, a high for any of the first five months of 1948, but less than half of the 391,000 pounds received in May, 1947.

Paradichlorobenzene—May exports totaled 365,000 pounds, a decline of 12 percent from April but over four times the 85,000 pounds shipped out in May, 1947. Canada was the principal destination with 300,000 pounds.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Industrial demand for sulphur has continued active with possibilities for expansion considered favorable by the trade as a result of a broadening of consuming facilities. Export sales have shown improvement under the influence of ERP and a gradual increase in foreign sales is expected over the balance of the year. The export price is firmly sustained at $22 per long ton, f.o.b. Gulf ports. Contract shipments accounted for the movement in pyrites; there was no change in prices.

Production of crude sulphur in Turkey in 1947 totaled 12,470 metric tons, compared with 12,307 tons in 1946, according to Eti Bank figures. The output of refined sulphur was 2,653 tons in 1947 and 2,749 tons in 1946.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

AIFA Flays Overlapping of Pesticides Rules

—Continued from page 5

work in entomology, pointed out that the rapid introduction of new compounds has "submerged" experiment workers and urged a division of labor between industry and government. More cooperative research programs, he said, would permit research specialists to discover how the materials gain entrance to the insect body, what systems and tissues they attack, and what elements are responsible for penetration and toxic action.

Armed with such basic information, scientists could produce tailor-made insecticides, fungicides and herbicides, Dr. Freeborn declared. "We would know what factors should be included for toxic effects, what ones for penetration, how to increase or diminish residual effect and we could prophesy on the basis of the formula the probability of successes and best means of application," he said.

Large Sums Invested

Pointing out that industry had invested large sums in research and screening tests, he urged additional commercial support for basic studies by experiment station specialists. Such research, Dr. Freeborn asserted, would not only lead to intelligently planned agricultural chemicals but also save enormous sums of money by eliminating thousands of screening tests.

J. V. Vernon, vice-president of the Niagara Chemical Division of the Food Machinery Corporation, declared that manufacturers of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides were prepared to meet unprecedented demands for their products in the event serious infestations had developed during the 1948 growing season.

He said that "industry was ready, we still are ready and will continue to be ready to do our part in making available the products of our industry that are needed, and seeing to it that these products are on hand in the right places and at the right time to do the job for which they are intended.

"It is well known within the industry that this service was provided at a minimum profit to the members of the industry and therefore at a maximum benefit to the growers of our food products."

Savings Effected by Controls

Mr. Vernon declared that people everywhere in the United States are more conscious than ever before of the importance of pest control in the production of food both here and abroad. He pointed out that while there were only sporadic outbreaks of the European corn borer in the corn belt, pre-season planning by government agencies and the industry made it possible to put effective control measures into operation immediately.

"It is estimated," he said, "that in the heavily infested areas twenty-five to forty bushels of corn per acre can be attributed to this control program.

In the cotton south, he said, a similar situation prevailed; because of light infestations, insecticide needs in 1948 amounted to only about 60 to 75 percent of the 1947 demands. "Industry was ready to take care of fully 50 percent more demand than occurred in 1947," Mr. Vernon noted, adding that the resulting carryover of chemicals is "highly undesirable" although "not alarming."

Other contributions to the food conservation program cited by Mr. Vernon included 2,4-D herbicide, which has made possible increased yields of up to 25 percent in corn and small grains; the cooperative rat-control program; and the development, with government and allied interests, of means for controlling internal and external parasites of livestock.

Combating Cotton Insects

Claude L. Welch, director of production and marketing for the National Cotton Council, reported tremendous forward strides in controlling the more than twenty major insects that plague cotton growers. Asserting that "we can look to even greater accomplishments in the future," he attributed recent pest control progress in the cotton south to effective cooperation of the council, pesticide manufacturers and Federal and state entomologists.

Mr. Welch said that early issuance of control recommendations by Federal and state authorities, which was done at the suggestion of the AIFA, permitted producers to make available the necessary chemicals in sufficient quantity to meet all demands. At the same time, he added, farmers were encouraged to order in advance of needs.

The speaker declared that the National Cotton Council, through established education agencies and through special publicity and information campaigns, has given a high priority to insect control in an effort to cut down farm losses which amounted to $283,000,000 in 1946 and $220,000,000 in 1947.

"Each time the boll weevil or the bollworm destroys a bale of cotton," he said, "the farmer's production costs increase. As production costs go up, the price of the fiber and the fabric rises. When our costs and prices rise beyond a certain point we are no longer able to compete with other fibers. But when we are able to lower our costs, we gain new markets and expand those we already hold. The result of insect control is as simple as that."

Losses from Consumers' Standpoint

"If we look at the picture from the consumers' standpoint, we find that the 613,000 tons of cottonseed lost to insects in 1947 would have supplied the oil needed for 200,000,000 pounds of margarin. It would have provided 276,000 tons of high protein meal and 152,000 tons of hulls which could have been translated into an additional 178,000,000 pounds of beef or into 690,000,000 gallons of milk."

Mr. Welch said that the lint cotton lost was sufficient to supply the United States with all of its cotton tire cord, plus all the fabric needed for making cotton bags for feed, flour, sugar and hundreds of other commodities, plus all the cotton used in the manufacture of flameproof cotton insulation. He added that there still would have been thousands of extra bales available for the fiber-starved spindles of the textile mills of Europe and the Orient.

"In addition to these direct losses," he said, "insects have robbed the spinner of the more desirable grades of cotton. In certain sections in the past, insects have caused the abandonment of cotton growing, the closing down of cotton gins and oil mills and the interruption of railroads, banks and merchants. It is evident then that the insect problem is not confined to the grower alone, but is a problem of the entire cotton belt. Is it any wonder then that the cotton industry is so intensely interested in the problem of insect control?"

Problems of New Pesticides

Paul S. Willis, president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, urged close coordination between the manufacturers of agricultural pest control chemicals, all segments of the food trade, and state and Federal agencies as the only method for solving problems arising from the rapid introduction of new insecticides and herbicides in recent years. He commended the AIFA for taking the initiative in forming an industry government coordinating committee to gather information and analyze research on new chemicals, and expressed confidence that the food processors' difficulties with residues, toxicity and off-flavors from the new materials could be overcome.

Mr. Willis reminded his audience that "Prior to World War II the food industry had learned to live with the relatively few and simple pesticides which were used for wood, disease and insect control. The residues we had to deal with at that time were either relatively unstable or, if not, stayed in place until we could remove them." At the same time, he pointed out that the food industry is "gradually learning to live with DDT" as with the older materials.

"We are of the opinion that each economic poison should be adequately tested to intra-industry satisfaction before it is released to the trade, in order that proper recommendations can be made for its use. We are also of the opinion that some means of control, cooperative we hope, can be set up to insure that public health is not endangered by its improper use," Mr. William said. "We appreciate that the officers of your association are making plans for an industry-wide coordination of information and even direction of research into necessary gaps that have not been filled by existing information," he concluded.

The Battle in the Southwest

The South is particularly vulnerable to crop and livestock pests because of the long growing season with open weather most of the year, Eugene Butler, editor of the "Progressive Farmer," told the meeting. On the average, Texas farmers are giving every seventh bale of cotton to insects, he said, but new insecticides have given cotton growers new hope and today there is more interest in fighting insects than ever before in the history of the crop.

"An effective plan to kill insects requires organization and planning," he said. "We have a plan in Texas which has received widespread favorable notice. It heads up in the insect control section of the state-wide Cotton Committee of Texas, but brings into the program all the agencies of the state that are in position to make a contribution to its success."

The Texas plan includes joint recommendations of state and Federal entomologists covering control measures, widely publicized; training farmers to make the most effective use of these recommendations; surveys to determine the location and extent of insect damage, and organization in the county and community to put the recommendations into effect.

Tremendous Weed Problem

"Along with its insects, Texas and other southern states have a tremendous weed problem," Mr. Butler reported. "Especially needed is a chemical that will kill weeds in the cotton drill. The mechanization of cotton has been applied successfully to nearly all growing and harvesting phases. If there is a missing link, it is killing the weeds in the drill. Some way must be found to kill the weeds and grass in the drill without excessive use of hand labor if cotton is to be produced at low enough cost to compete with other fibers. Maybe chemical control of weeds is the answer."

Mr. Butler asserted that as a result of damage to cotton and other susceptible crops, it seems rather certain that when the Texas legislature convenes next January strong efforts will be made to outlaw the use of 2, 4-D in any form.

"With weed control a problem of so great importance throughout the southwest," he said, "we should take no steps that would prevent us from using fully the help that may be had from 2,4-D and other herbicides. Every effort should be made to safeguard crops susceptible to injury without unduly restricting the proper use of herbicides. Those who are interested is seeing that the right sort of legislation is passed should organize for that purpose and be ready with a bill that will

—Continued on page 67

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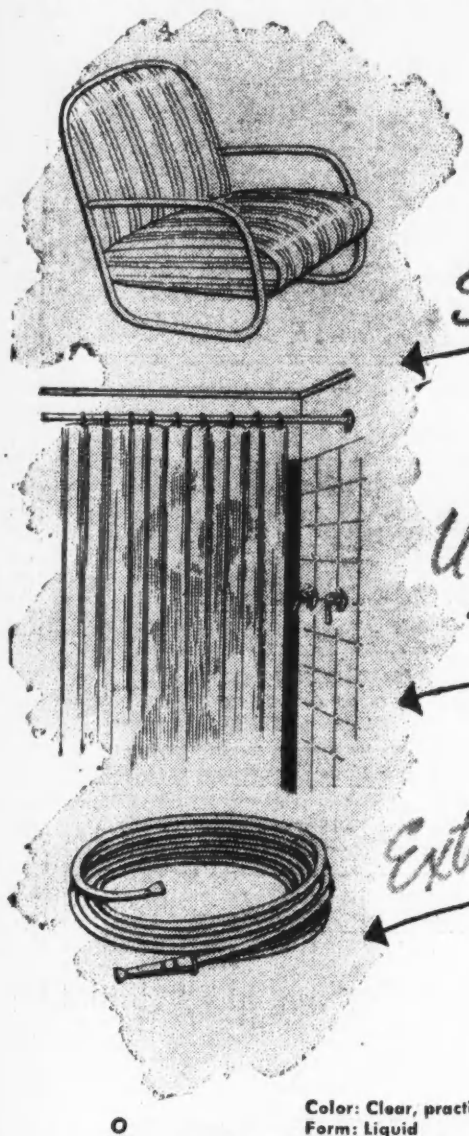

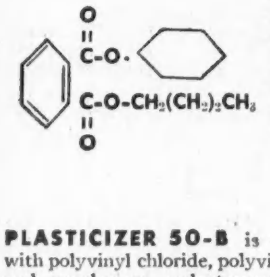

Color: Clear, practically water-white (Hazen, 50 max.)
Form: Liquid
Odor: Mild Ester
Distillation at 5 mm. Hg, °C.: 189-222
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Refractive Index at 20°C.: 1.5071
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Coaltar Chemicals

There were no price changes reported for coaltar chemicals last week and for the most part the market was quiet and the supply and demand situation was about the same as it was during previous weeks. The weekly price index remained fixed at 154.6.

The basics, with the exception of creosote, were still in a tight position as to supply, while demand for them continued at a strong rate. The intermediates, generally speaking, were in a better position, but there were still a number of shortages reported in this group. Demand for them was likewise strong.

For some weeks past there had been indication that naphthalene, cresylic acid and phthalic anhydride were due for a rise in price. Some quarters expected these rises to come about on the first of September, but since there were no changes made on that date, the industry was now looking to October 1 as the probable date of change, especially since that day would mark the beginning of a new business quarter.

Phenol USP had gone up with some producers during the previous week, but as of last week there were still some makers who were holding to the old prices. They had the matter under consideration, however, and announcements were being awaited on what action they would take.

Most producers of toluol and xylol had already changed from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis, but there were still some who were studying the matter. What they would eventually do could not be determined, and buyers could only wait and see.

The operating rate of steel companies having 94 percent of the capacity of the industry was 94.5 percent during the past week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,703,300 tons of steel ingots and castings, compared to 1,716,000 tons one week ago; 1,475,200 tons one year ago and 1,231,210 tons for the average week of 1940, the highest pre-war year.

Basic Products

Benzol—Supplies of this material continued to be tight during the past week and there were no immediate indications of any considerable improvement in the situation. Some producers said they felt that stocks of the item were short enough to be termed critical, but others were inclined to take a less drastic view of the situation. All were agreed, however, that there were no great quantities of the product begging for a market. Demand for the item continued to be felt at strong levels and there were no indications that there would be any appreciable changes in this condition in the immediate future.

Coaltar—Reports of slight easings in the demand for this item were received from time to time, but their net effect on market conditions for this material was said to be negligible. Demand was strong enough so that what material was not taken by one user was quickly taken up by another, with the result that there were no great stocks of it left on the market. Pricewise, however, the item held firm and unchanged and there were no indications among producers that there were any price changes in prospect for the immediate future.

Creosote—This was the only basic product that was abundantly available last week. While there were shortages reported in all the other basics, the stocks of this material continued to pile up. American production was at a high level and the supply of goods was further increased by steady arrivals of the material from abroad in good sized shipments.

The supply and demand pictures for this item had become so far out of balance that there were reports of sellers shading the regularly quoted price of 19½c. a gallon down to about 16c. It was assumed that some material was being moved at the lower price, but the larger suppliers of the item maintained that they were still holding to the figure of 19½c. and had no immediate plans afoot for a reduction.

Storage of the material was still proving something of a problem to some of the sellers, although there were others who reported that they were having no trouble along this line and that their facilities for handling the material were still adequate. Movement of the item on the East Coast was said to be slower than on the West Coast. Both had been hit by a slow demand but it was reported that the West Coast was now recovering, while some quarters of the East Coast trade said they did not expect any considerable pickup for the balance of the year.

Some well-informed suppliers pointed out that the slowness of demand was a factor that was largely beyond their control. There had been labor difficulties which made it difficult to move any considerable amounts of timber out of the woods. Then there was a protracted period of wet weather in the timber country and this naturally held back the drying of wood. It was also noted that the building industry was in great need of lumber at this time and willing to pay good prices to get it. That meant that large quantities of material that would ordinarily have found its way into ties and poles was being diverted to the building industry and the potential market for creosote to treat such ties and poles was forced to mark time until there became available more quantities of wood that would need preservative treatment. Then, too, there was a certain amount of competition coming from the manufacturers of concrete and structural steel products. Such materials were taking away some of the sales of timber and consequently of the creosote to treat it.

Cresol—Prices for this item remained firm and unchanged during the past week, and there were no indications that there would be any price changes in the immediate future, except for such variances as might come about as a result of the projected switch from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis. In some quarters the change had already been made but other sections of the industry still had the matter under consideration, and their announcements on what they would eventually do were still being awaited. Producers who had not already gone over to the new basis were giving the matter their study, but the task of making the conversion was a big one and was expected to take some time. As one producer put it, the matter was and had been under consideration for some time and the company wanted to go over to the new schedule, but the problems involved in making the switch were holding up a final changeover.

The material was still short as to supply and indications were that it would continue that way for some time to come. Demand, on the other hand, was strong and producers could forsee no changes in this situation in the immediate future, despite the fact that they were doing all they could to accomodate the demand as well as they could.

Cresylic Acid—Conditions in the market for this material were still uncertain last week. Supplies in general were still reported to be tight and producers could see no prospects of their improving in the immediate future, even with the reasonably good quantities of the material that had been arriving from abroad. Demand was strong and gave all indications of continuing that way for some time to come.

Regarding the price schedules, there had been talk in the industry for some time back that the price of this material might go up, but as of last week quotations were still holding and there was no hint as to when they might change. One producer recently went over from a

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
154.6	154.6	154.6	134.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended September 4 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,171,563
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	30,337,335
Benzol	gals.	3,822,997
Coaltar	gals.	14,182,087
Creosote oil	gals.	789,264
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,874,502
Phenol	lbs.	121,980
Toluol	gals.	764,599
Xylol	gals.	172,651

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freight equalized to a works basis and others were understood to be considering such action. While this change would have some effect on prices it had been expected at first that that would be the only change to be made for the immediate present, but last week there was renewed talk of possible revisions in price schedules and it was said in some sections of the industry that there might be future rises regardless of what happens on basing point changes.

Considering the generally tight situation in the unsold supply of this material, it was of more than passing interest to learn last week that the New York agent of a British shipper had an unsold accumulation of about 200 drums of the material available for prompt shipment to buyers who had current needs that could not be readily covered. Going prices prevailing as the market would have to be paid since the control of quotations was quite strict but although price advantage might not be secured through the purchase of these 200 drums, actual delivery of needed material was an advantage not to be secured from many suppliers under presently general conditions.

Naphthalene—This material was being watched closely last week as a result of the recent discussions of possible price rises that had been going on among producers. For some time past there had been talk that the price of the product would increase and probably on September 1. When that date arrived, prices were still holding at their former levels, but that did not mean that the matter had been dropped and that price rises were forgotten. Producers were still as interested in the price structure of the material as they had been and had merely deferred action on price changes. It was said that price changes might come about at any time, but October 1, according to word from some of the major producers, seemed to be a likely date and it was considered entirely possible that changes might be made at that time, if not sooner.

Regarding supply and demand, there were no particular changes noted in the market for this material. The refined material, although it was a bit easier as to supply than it had been, was still not in a free position and the demand for it continued to be felt at the strong levels that had prevailed for some time past. There was also a good demand for the crude material, but there was no abundance of it to be found.

Phenol—Higher prices were in effect for the USP last week as a result of the recently announced changes made by two of the major producers. As of September 1, two producers had advanced their prices and another had previously gone over from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis. In other sections of the industry, the matter of what to do with price schedules for the item was still under consideration. The rising costs of raw materials were said to be responsible for causing advances in the price of this product. The increases amounted to 1c. a pound for carload and less carload quantities and about ½c. for tanks. Since all producers did not make the change on September 1, the lower side of the range remained the same although advances were noted on the high side of the range.

There was little change in the supply and demand position of the material. It was reported that demand was still greater than supply but that the supply of the material recently had come a bit closer to the demand. This was only a minor improvement in the condition of the material, however, and it could still be said that the item was in a generally tight position as far as supply went.

Pyridin—The price schedules for this material remained firm and unchanged during the past week, and there were no indications from producers that any changes were expected in the immediate future. The price schedules were affected recently when one company went over from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis. Other producers were said to be considering a similar action but as of last week had no announcements to make. The change-over represented considerable work for some producers and it was not expected that they would have any announcements to make until such time as they had given the matter considerable study.

The refined material during the past week continued to be in a very tight position as to supply and there were no indications that there would be any improvements in the immediate future. Demand for the item was still strong and there were all prospects of it continuing that way for some time to come. The other grades were reported to be in a slightly better position as to supply, but they were still far from being freely avail-

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able. Demand for them, too, was strong and showed all likelihood of continuing that way for some time to come.

Solvent Naphtha—Price schedules for this material remained firm and unchanged during the past week, and there were no immediate indications that any changes were in prospect. Supplies of the crude material were still tight and demand for it continued to be heavy. The refined grades also were reported to be tight, although they were in a somewhat better position than the crude.

Toluol—All producers of this material as of last week still had not gone over from a freight equalized basis to an f.o.b. basis. Some had already done so but in other sections of the industry the move was still to be made and users of the item were still awaiting announcements. Prices schedules were unchanged during the past week and there were no announcements from suppliers to indicate that any revisions were in prospect for the immediate future. There was still some tightness in supply, and although it was reported that long-established customers were being taken care of as well as possible, there were still pinches being felt by other users of the item. Demand for the product continued to be felt at strong levels and there were no indications of any easing up in the immediate days to come.

Xylol—Demand for this item was still strong as of last week, and supplies in all cases were not adequate to meet it. Pricewise, however, the material was unchanged and there were no indications of changes to come about in the immediate future. The industry was still watching the basing point system, since some producers had already gone over from a freight equalized to an f.o.b. basis, while others still had the matter under consideration.

Intermediates

Acid, Broener's—The supply of this material was still tight last week and there were no indications that it would improve appreciably in the immediate future. Demand for it, however, remained strong. There were no changes reported in the price range and there were none anticipated in the immediate future.

Acid, Cleve's—The mixed, in barrels, was still being quoted at 61c. to 65c. a pound. Demand for it continued to be made at strong levels, although producers reported that there was still some tightness in the supply condition, and indications were that the situation would remain that way for some time to come.

Alphanaphthylamine—In barrels, this item was being quoted at 38c. to 38½c. a pound. This represented no change from previous quotations, and none was expected in the immediate future, according to producers. Supplies of the material were reported to be still tight, but the demand for it was strong.

Anilin Oil—This material continued to be tight during the past week and producers said that they could forsee no change in this situation for the immediate future, at least. Demand, on the other hand, was heavy and was expected to continue that way for some time to come. Prices for the material were unchanged, with quotations at 15c. in carloads, 16c. in less than carload quantities and 14c. in tanks.

Anilin Salt—There was little change reported last week in the market conditions for this product. Supplies were still tight and the demand for the item was continuing at a strong level. Prices were unchanged with quotations still 26c. a pound in drums, at the works.

Phthalic Anhydride—There were still no price changes reported for this material last week, although it had been said in the industry for some weeks past that this material was due for a rise. Reliable sources said that as it looked now the material might change on the beginning of the fourth quarter. Meanwhile, supplies continued tight and the demand as heavy as it had been for some time past.

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General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, has published a new circular describing its "Heliogen" blue BWSN powder and "Heliogen" blue BWS extra. The circular describes the chemical and physical characteristics of the products, gives details of their use in specific applications, and suggests sample formulas. Copies may be obtained from the company at 435 Hudson street, New York 14, N. Y.

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Petroleum Derivatives

With prices continuing firm, the changing supply situation occupied major attention in the market last week. Both aromatic solvents and liquefied petroleum gases were tightening, while most aliphatics were reported to be more comfortable.

Reshuffling of business was reported by at least one manufacturer of petroleum toluol and xylol. He attributed the development to the recent adoption of the works formula by coaltar producers. Most petroleum aromatics suppliers, at the same time, were said to be meeting their commitments under the government fuel blending program without any undue dislocation of commercial distribution facilities.

Propane and butane were definitely on the short side last week, as Winter motor fuel production got underway. Prices were firm following a three-tenth-cent increase on the former material recently. Other lighter fractions were in good supply.

With the exception of cleaners' naphtha, mineral spirits and stoddard solvent, aliphatic materials were reported to be in more comfortable supply. Not only were regular contract customers receiving shipments, but spot offerings in reasonable quantity were also available. The three above-named products, however, were quite tight and limited to long-standing customers only.

Late reports from California, where seven refineries have been strikebound since September 4, indicated no break in the situation. Some 15,000 workers have walked out, demanding a wage scale equal to that paid by East Coast refiners. Despite the production shutdown, offerings of petroleum derivatives in that area continued uninterrupted. Sellers reported that they were keeping pace with orders, despite an increase in demand, from current inventories. Meanwhile, effective last Saturday, the Office of International Trade placed an embargo on all shipments of petroleum products from the West Coast.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Petroleum toluol and xylol were very definitely in shorter supply last week. At least one maker reported that an extensive reshuffling of accounts has taken place during the past few weeks. This development was believed due largely to the recent adoption of the works formula by the coaltar industry. In areas where the new set-up has forced coaltar quotations above competitive petroleum listings, coaltar producers have lost ground. Elsewhere, however, the situation has developed along reverse lines and petroleum manufacturers have been compelled to withdraw. The overall volume of business was maintained. Contract customers were well supplied with material, but spot buyers were unable to locate stocks. Petroleum makers were said to be meeting their commitments under the government aviation fuel blending program without any undue dislocation of commercial distribution facilities. Producers of aviation gasoline, not themselves manufacturers of toluol, were still reported to be finding difficulty in obtaining all the supplies they needed. Prices were firm all along the line.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Although aliphatic materials were in general reported to be getting more comfortable, this solvent was in rather short supply during the week. Regular customers were receiving adequate shipments, but there were practically no spot offerings of the material. The price structure remained firm in all areas during the week.

Lacquer Diluent—Further easing in this section was noted last week. Inventories were sufficiently heavy to permit accommodation of not only regular customers, but spot buyers as well. Buying interest was reported good. Quotations were maintained.

Mineral Spirits—Like cleaners' naphtha, this solvent was also quite tight last week. There was enough material available to meet the needs of most long-standing customers. Beyond that, however, there was no surplus material, and practically no offerings were reported on the spot market. Demand continued at an active pace. Listings remained on a par with levels of previous weeks.

Rubber Solvents—Good quantities of these aliphatic materials were reported afloat on the market during the past week. Steady shipments were going out to not only contract customers, but offerings in reasonable quantities were also reported on the spot market. Consuming inquiries, though not especially heavy, continued steady. Price-wise, the market was without variance during the period under review.

Stoddard Solvent—What was true for mineral spirits and cleaners' naphtha applied equally in this section during the week. Stocks were low. However, regular customers continued to receive adequate supplies. Spot buyers were hard-pressed to locate material. Demand was strong. Prices were stable in all areas.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—The supply position of this solvent was definitely easier during the past week. Regular customers were well supplied. Offerings were also made in reasonable quantity on the spot market. Demand was steady. Quotations retained levels of the preceding week

Lighter Fractions

Supplies of liquefied petroleum gases were reported to be getting quite short last week. Commencement of Winter motor fuel production was held largely responsible. How serious the situation would become was still a matter of conjecture during the week. There was little doubt that inventories would become considerably worse before they became better. However, most producers of butane and propane felt confident of being able to handle at least minimum requirements of all regular customers. At least one producer pointed out that recent expansion operations of storage facilities might go far to relieve the customary Winter crisis. Meanwhile, listings for both products were firm at 6c. per gallon, tanks, group 3. The price stability on propane followed a recent increase of 3/10c. per gallon.

Other lighter fractions were in excellent supply. Calls for heptane, hexane and pentane were moderate, but steady. Prices were also without variance. No change in the situation was anticipated.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The current strike of oil refinery workers on the West Coast has the industry in a turmoil, but all are hoping that it will end before current supplies are exhausted. Offerings, based on a heretofore steady supply, have been good. Sellers, in spite of the strike, continue to offer all materials. No hoarding has been reported.

Refinery workers at the seven major California plants have been on strike since September 4. The 15,000 workers are demanding pay equal to that received by the industry in the East.

The solvents and diluents market, as in all other petroleum specialties, picked up as a result of the current strike in California refineries. However, prices were steady. Cleaners' naphtha, 15.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax.

The market for lighter fractions was quiet due to the off season. Prices are unchanged. Propane was quoted at 8.3c. per gallon, tankwagon, f.o.b. Wilmington, Calif. A similar listing applied to butane.

The paraffin wax market was steady, prices unchanged. High melting point, 140-147 ASTM, carload, loose slabs, f.o.b. shipper's refinery, San Francisco Bay area, 9.3c. per pound; 146-148 ASTM, 11.7c. per pound, and 157-162 ASTM, 13.65c. per pound. Tankcar prices in the order named above were 8.95c., 11.35c. and 13.3c. per pound.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 28 totaled 222,170,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 221,736,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 434,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 664,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 230,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. Heavy crude-oil stocks in California, not included in the gasoline bearing stocks, totaled 7,703,000 barrels, an increase of 107,000 barrels over the preceding week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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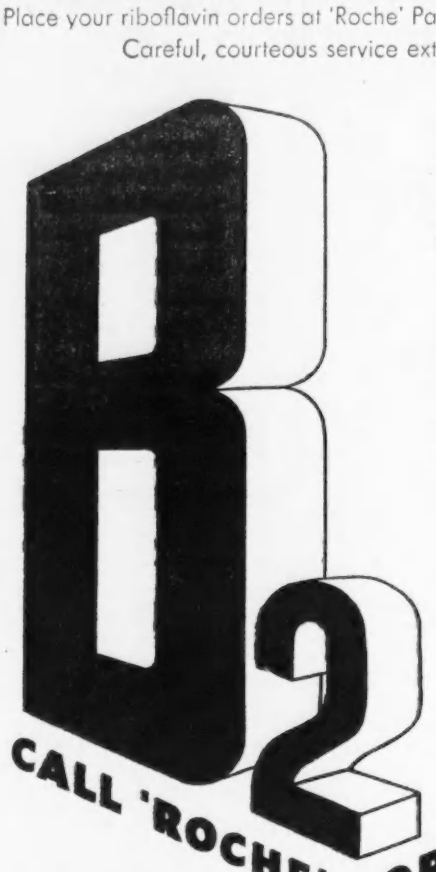

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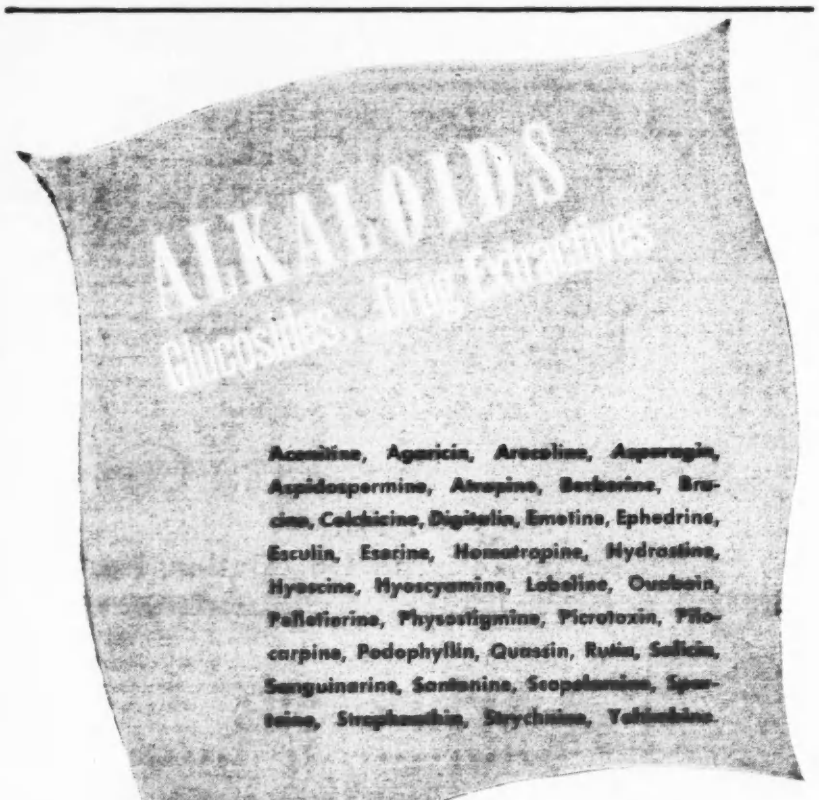
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in this market last week had the net effect of raising the index by 0.5 point. Resublimed iodine advanced 20 cents per pound and potassium iodide 15 cents, movements the effect of which was slightly modified by a 5c. drop in menthol prices. The other iodides were so far unaffected. These iodide price shifts were not due to any change in crude iodine which maintained its firm position of recent months, but was instead an adjustment found necessary after a consideration of current manufacturing, labor and freight costs which had not recently been reflected in the price structure.

Silver nitrate continued to move fractionally. Menthol was lower on quantity business but was generally maintained at a higher level where trading was confined to small lot spot material. Castor beans for shipment in September-October were quoted at a higher level.

Glycerin prices held to the levels established last November, and no price changes in the immediate future were expected. Alcohol was firm in price except for some slight shading in certain quarters, and business in general was still operating at a low volume of sales. A slight increase in inquiries was reported in some quarters, but the gain did not appear to be general.

Bismuth sub-salts were at last advanced by still another maker, but all producers were as yet not quoting the higher levels. However cost studies were underway and it was expected that all producers would soon be quoting the higher prices.

Glycerophosphates were all in good supply under a firm price structure. Supplies of camphor, compared with those of a year ago, were in a very good position, and any increased demand from the main consuming industry could be readily taken care of, it was stated.

Demand for carotene continued to grow and this material was becoming of real importance in the Vitamin A picture. Ketone solvents, such as acetone and methylethyl ketone, were in a good supply position. Trading in milk powder, except for government purchases, was irregular and restricted essentially to immediate needs. Milk sugar was abundant but prices were well held, while the overall production was off some 24 percent compared to a year ago. There was a quiet but steady demand on the plentiful supplies of such items as glycine, ichthammol, and methyl bromide.

Meanwhile, the pharmaceutical industry in the New York area was reported to be not too seriously affected as yet by the current trucking strike.

Agar—There were 15 bales of this material arrived last week at San Francisco. The market on this item in the East remained virtually unchanged from the position of recent weeks, and prices were unchanged, but continued to show a rather wide range of quotations.

Acetone—This solvent was in a strong demand generally, although the volume was not up to levels of some months ago. The supply situation was not free, but the product was moderately available with deliveries prompt compared to some months ago. The currently eased supply position was due in part to overall lessened demand, but was also due to expanded production facilities making a larger volume of acetone available to consumers. Prices were unchanged.

Alcohol—There was nothing new to report on the general alcohol situation. The business picture was reported in some quarters to be showing better inquiry, but the overall point of view seemed to be that the current status of the market was just about the same and just as quiet as in recent weeks. The price structure appeared to be holding firm, with only an occasional report of price shading in certain quarters.

Bismuth Salts — Most producers of these materials were quoting the higher price levels on the subcarbonate, subgallate, subnitrate and subsalicylate, as reported in the previous issue, but to date not all price producers had gone along with the advance. Such price movements were expected, however, in the immediate future as the result on increased manufacturing costs. The price adjustments currently being made in the sub-salts are not based on any basic price increase in the metal, which probably accounts for the slowness of the price movement among the different producers because an increase in the base metal usually brings a prompt price adjustment by everybody. Similar price adjustments in the pharmaceutical industry are to be expected on a number of unrelated items as a result of cost studies now in progress.

Calcium Glycerophosphate — This material was reported to be moving in moderate volume in a market that was generally slow. Supplies were quite ample to meet all demands, and the price structure held unchanged from $1.65 to $1.80 per pound in fiber drums.

Camphor — Synthetic camphor at this period was reported in ample supply, sufficient to take care of any marked upturn that might develop in the Fall months from the pharmaceutical industry, whereas a year ago the situation was not so easy. Prices were holding firmly to levels prevailing over recent months and no changes were expected in the immediate future.

Carotene—In view of the world shortage of vitamin A, the demand for carotene has grown to sizable proportions. One producer who processes some ten tons of carrots per day for the extraction of carotene, and is planning expanded production facilities, reports that for the first time in history carotene prices during the past year have been competitive with those on vitamin A from fish livers. Carotene was reportedly rapidly gaining in popularity for the enrichment of many foods such as milk, butter, margarine, and bakery products. Prices were firm, and unchanged from levels prevailing over recent months.

Castor Oil—The oil market was still maintaining its quiet tone characteristic of the market in recent weeks. Beans for September and October delivery advanced to $132 per long ton, and trading was restricted to only the moderate requirements of the current market.

Arrivals of beans last week totaled 29,789 bags, equivalent to 4,468,350 pounds, compared with 23,775 bags or 3,566,250 pounds the previous week and the very high level of imports during the corresponding week of last year which were 58,195 bags, or 8,729,250 pounds.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 899,590 bags, equivalent to 135,036,500 pounds compared to 1,018,707 bags or 152,806,050 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Diacetone Alcohol — Supplies of this material were reported as adequate, despite a prolonged strike in the plants of a major producer. Production from petroleum was at a good level, and the price picture was unchanged.

Ferric Chloride — U.S.P. material in drums ranged from 7 to 9 cents per pound depending upon the quantity, while the N.F. grade was priced in the range of 6c. to 6¼c. Supplies were quite adequate to meet all demands, and a moderate upturn in buying this Fall was anticipated.

Glycerin—This market remained essentially unchanged from the conditions reported weekly in recent issues. Crude material was reported to be quoted in the neighborhood of 27c. per pound nominally, but all nearby crudes were said to be bought up or committed. Refined glycerin was moving in good volume under a firm price structure that had remained unchanged since last November. Prices were expected to hold to current levels at least for the balance of the year, but of course there was no definite assurance that such would be the case.

Glycine—This aminoacetic acid was in abundant supply and was moving against a steady demand under a firm price structure. No change in current market conditions could be forseen in the immediate future.

Hexamethylenetetramine — This pharmaceutical and chemical was reported to be in a reasonably good balance with de-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Castor beans, Sept.-Oct. shipment, $2 per long ton.
Iodine, resub., 20c. per lb.
Potassium iodide, 15c. per lb.
Silver nitrate, 5c. per oz.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, natural, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
259.6	259.1	259.8	252.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

mand. Prices were firm at levels of 27½c. to 28½c. per pound for the technical material depending upon the quantity, and at 37½c. to 38½c. on the same basis for the USP grade.

Hexanol—There was nothing new to report on this item which was moving at a moderately good rate under a firm price structure.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Both the 27½ percent and the 35 percent grades were moving in good volume industrially. Prices were firm at levels established some months ago, and there was no immediate change in market conditions or prices expected.

Iethammol—This item was holding to its usually steady but low volume under a firm price structure, with supplies quite ample. Barrel quantities could be had at the usual price range of 74½c. to 85c. per pound.

Iron Glycerophosphate — The market situation on this material was one of quiet demand with abundant supplies available. Prices were firm in the range of $4.35 per pound. There was no change expected in the immediate future.

Iodine—The supply of crude iodine was reported as abundant, and a firm price structure unchanged in many months was being maintained. Price levels on resublimed iodine, however, were advanced by 20c. per pound bringing the price in 25 pound jars to $2.55 per pound, and in 5 pound jars to $2.65. The price advance was a reflection of the accumulated costs of manufacturing, labor and shipping which have been frequently increased during the long period that no adjustments in price from a cost basis had been made.

Isopropyl Alcohol—This material moved steadily in an uneventful market. Supplies were described as ample, and the various grades were expected to hold to their current price levels, prevailing over recent months.

Manganese Glycerophosphate — This item was said to be in very ample supply, moving at a relatively slow but steady volume under a firm price structure of $4.25 per pound in drums.

Menthol—This material was abundantly available at the Brazilian source, with only moderate and limited quantities available from the Far East. Prices, however held firmly to levels generally in the range of $9.10 to $9.15 per pound on the New York spot market, with trading limited essentially to immediate requirements. The sustained high level of prices were due to the firm price position maintained at prime sources. There was reported a sale last week of a moderate quantity of menthol at $9.05, but this price was not considered representative of the market for small lot spot material. The feeling was expressed in some quarters that the menthol price structure was likely to become stronger before it gets weaker, and may maintain a strong position indefinitely. Last week some 100 cases were imported arriving at New York.

Mesityl Oxide—This solvent was said to be in a position of free supply and shipments could be promptly made. Prices were still holding to former levels, and as yet there was no indication of any change to be effected at the fourth quarter.

Methyl Bromide—This material was moving in moderate quantities, particularly for fumigation purposes. The price in cylinders ranged from 46c. to 59c. per pound, while the dealers price in cans was reported as ranging from 50c. to 52c.

Methylethyl Ketone—The demand for this material was generally described as fair in a market where consumption rates were off somewhat and production facilities were considerably expanded. This made for a free supply situation and the additional production now available was expected to keep the market in an essentially easy position. Prices were unchanged.

Methylisobutyl Ketone—This industrial solvent was currently in a good supply position. Demand was still off somewhat from former levels, but there were otherwise no changes in the market position, as prices held firm.

Milk Powder—Stocks were in firm hands and closely held in a market where buying interest was confined to immediate requirements, giving a generally steady position to the market. Prices were essentially unchanged from former levels on spray and roller process whole and

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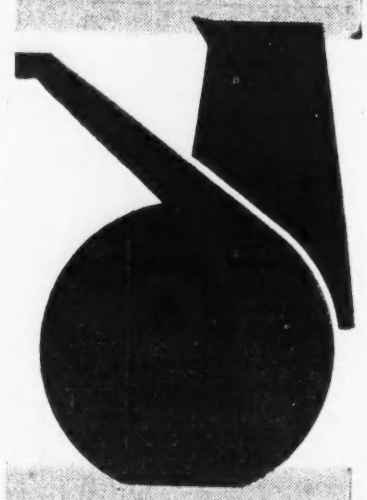

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skimmed milk. Purchases of dry whole milk by the United States Department of Agriculture for the week ended September 2 totaled 11,420,234 pounds, while total purchases of dry skimmed milk of the spray process type stood at 27,698,240 pounds and the roller process material at 33,683,690 pounds during the same period.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported total July production of skimmed milk solids by both the roller and spray processes as 69,200,000 pounds, a drop of 12 percent under July of last year. While this was the smallest production for the month of July since 1944, it was still some 7 percent above the five year average. Cumulative production for the first seven months of this year was 271,850,000 pounds, 10 percent below the corresponding period of last year. Production of skimmed milk powder for animal feeding, however, was off markedly. The 1,310,000 pound figure for July being some 61 percent under the level of one year ago.

Milk Sugar—This material was in abundant supply under a firm price structure. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported July production of crude at 2,096,000 pounds. A drop of 20 percent from levels of July last year. Total production for the first seven months of this year amounted to 13,105,000 pounds, which was also 20 percent under the production for the corresponding period of last year. Refined technical grade was produced in July in the amount of 342,000 pounds, off 19 percent from a year ago, while the production of USP grade amounted to 765,000 pounds, an increase of 1 percent over July of last year.

Total overall production of all grades of milk sugar for the first seven months of this year was 6,341,000 pounds, a drop of 24 percent under the output for the same period of 1947.

It was interesting to note that while the stocks of crude held by manufacturers were 58 percent below those of a year ago, stocks of technical material were 412 percent above the level of one year ago. Holdings of USP grade were down 29 percent from July of 1947.

Opium—International controls over the distribution of this article and the restriction of imports to the actual needs of countries subscribing to the United Nations narcotics convention has removed from the world market those elements formerly productive of occasionally wide swings in supply and price.

Yet, something interesting can usually be turned up by he who will plough the field that now lies fallow so far as the spectacular is concerned. For example, did you know that in August, 1887, a Florida paper carried a news story that said opium could be readily cultivated in the space between the trees in an orange grove, and estimated that a net revenue of $1,000 per acre might be the result of such an enterprise. New York editorial opinion at that time was that "We fear that the experimenters will find it a poor way to invest money if they seek for speedy returns of large profits." Yet, in 1870, the same editorial opinion vouchsafed the information that "pure American opium collected in the State of Vermont yielded to the Chemist Procter 15.75 percent of morphine."

Phenothiozin—This material was in a reasonably good balance between supply and demand, while prices held steady to the level of 49c. per pound in ton lots and 54c. in less than ton lots.

Paraformaldehyde — This material was reportedly in ample supply. The market was unchanged pricewise with 1,000 pound lots moving at 24c. per pound and smaller shipments at 25c.

Potassium Glycerophosphate—This item was moving in moderate quantities in a slow but steady market. Supplies were reported as quite adequate to meet any upturn in buying that might develop in the Fall months. Prices were firm at $2.05 to $2.20 per pound.

Potassium Iodide—The price structure of this material was advanced 15c. per

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pound all across the board last week. While the price of crude iodine was firm at levels prevailing over recent months, this item was subject to an accumulation of increased costs arising from the manufacturing, labor, and shipping cost increases which have been getting progressively higher. Accordingly, the latter accounts for the upward price movement rather than basic materials costs. The new price levels were raised to $2.10 per pound in 250 pound drums, $2.12 in 100 pound drums, and ranged from $2.13 to $2.27 in smaller quantities.

Silver Nitrate—This material continued to move pricewise last week. The market was higher changing to quotations of 50⅛c. per ounce in 250 ounce lots, and ranging under a standard differential down to 47⅞c. per ounce in 2,500 ounce lots.

Sodium Glycerophosphate — This material was moving in moderate quantities from ample supplies under a firm price structure. Flake material was quoted in barrels at $1.65 to $1.80 per pound and the powder at $1.70 to $1.85. Carboys of the 75 percent solution were ranged from $1 to $1.10 and the 50 percent solution was quoted at 82c.

APMA Committee Members Approved by Directors

Dr. Carle Bigelow, of the Calco Chemical Division of the American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., has been approved by the board of directors of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association as chairman of the committee on economic cooperation administration.

Other members of the committee include Floyd K. Thayer, Abbott Laboratories, Inc.; Fred J. Stock, Chas. Pfizer & Co.; Carroll D. Smith, jr., Carroll Dunham Smith Pharmacal Company, and Joseph Noh, Winthrop-Stearns, Inc.

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Dow to Offer 100,000 Shares of Stock to Workers

The Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., plans to offer 100,000 shares of its common stock to employees at an early date, Dr. Willard H. Dow, president of the company, said Wednesday following action of the board of directors authorizing the move. Details of the proposed offering have not been worked out, he said, and the plan will not be placed in effect until all legal formalities have been complied with and a prospectus prepared. This, he indicated, would take several weeks.

"However," he added, "it is proposed to make the stock available to all Dow employees with the exception of officers and directors, and to incorporate a payroll deduction clause whereby subscriptions may be paid over a twelve months period. Prior to our rapid growth over the past ten or twelve years Dow stock was quite widely held among employees. We believe such a situation to be beneficial to the employee, the stockholder, the customer and management, and it is our hope that this move will encourage a return to broader employee ownership."

Fisk Leaves AEC

Dr. James B. Fisk has resigned as director of the division of research of the Atomic Energy Commission after a service of twenty months. His successor has not been designated. Dr. Fisk will become professor of applied physics at Harvard University.

Bristol-Myers Assigns Barnes

Bristol-Myers Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has appointed George V. Barnes export advertising manager. Mr. Barnes was formerly export advertising manager of the Borden Company, and was previously associated with the Smith-Lee Company, Oneida, N. Y., in a sales capacity.

Trade Briefs

Toni Company, cosmetics manufacturer Chicago, is distributing a new window display for its fall sales campaign featuring a "picture frame" presentation of its "Toni Twins."

Centaur-Caldwell Division becomes first in the Sterling Drug Inc., group of divisions and subsidiaries to use television for advertising on September 16, when minute spot film strips promoting "Molle," brushless shave cream, start appearing daily over five stations in the New York metropolitan area.

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BEACON BRAND of Glyceryl Monostearate
Characteristics: A Pure white, edible material—in bead form . . is completely dispersible in hot water . . . also completely soluble in alcohols and hydrocarbons (hot) . . . has a pH (3% aqueous dispersion at 25° C.) of 9.3 to 9.7 . . . melts at 55 to 59° C. (Capillary Tube) . . . is non-toxic and practically odorless.
Suggested Uses: As an emulsifier in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals and food stuffs (including paste emulsions of edible oils, shortenings, etc.) . . . as a protective coating for Edible Hygroscopic Powders and similar crystals and tablets (and even fresh fruit and vegetables) . . . as a pour point depressant for lubricating oils . . . as a lubricant for paper and cardboard in dry die-forming . . . as an emulsifying agent in the polymerization of synthetic rubber . . . as a protective anti-oxidant coating for metals . . . as a preliminary binder for clays, abrasives, etc. . . . as a general emulsifying or thickening agent . . . as a suspending agent for organic or inorganic materials in aqueous solutions.
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National Carbon Making Hydrochloric Acid Absorber

National Carbon Company, New York, has announced the availability of its model 6B falling-film type hydrochloric acid absorber, as the latest addition to its line of "Karbate" equipment for processing and handling corrosive chemicals. The new absorber is a packaged unit complete with all accessories for automatic operation. The output of this unit is relatively high, in that it produces two and one-quarter to sixteen tons of acid per day, or commercial acid worth its installed cost in fourteen to thirty-seven days.

The adoption of "Karbate" brand impervious graphite for the construction of absorbers takes advantage of the material's high thermal conductivity and resistance to hydrochloric acid, the company states. Impervious graphite has a thermal conductivity of between fifty and eighty BTU/sq. ft./ft./ degrees F., which is from two to three times that of steel. Furthermore, its chemical inertness to hydrochloric acid solutions include all concentrations up to the boiling point and to dry or wet hydrogen chloride gases up to wall temperatures of 340 degrees F. Absorbers constructed of such materials are compact, require less upkeep and supervision, and possess long life.

In National Carbon Company's falling-film type of absorber the gas and liquid streams flow co-currently in the first stage and counter-currently in the second. It is claimed to be the most effective absorber yet made for gases in the range of 40 percent to 100 percent HCl by volume. The new unit is twenty-one and one-half feet high, occupies a floor space of approximately three feet by four and a half feet. The range of application of the absorber can be extended by connecting two or more units in parallel to handle gas rates exceeding those of a single absorber.

Shell Chemical Opens Newark Sales Office

The Shell Chemical Corporation has opened a sales office in the Raymond-Commerce building, Newark, N. J., and has placed Marion G. Folsom in charge. In this capacity, Mr. Folsom will have charge of all sales activities in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, the District of Columbia and eastern Pennsylvania.

Mr. Folsom joined the Shell organization in 1942 as a technical assistant in Torrance, Calif., and was appointed assistant manager of the purification department in 1945. Shortly thereafter he was transferred to the company's New York office as a technical sales representative, and continued in that capacity until receiving his present appointment.

Am. Cyanamid Reissues Demineralizer Booklet

The ion exchange products department of the American Cyanamid Company, New York, has issued a revised edition of its booklet, "Filt-R-Still Demineralizers Deliver Low-Cost Chemical Equivalent of Distilled Water." The publication cites the advantages of demineralized water over distilled water, describes the chemical and mechanical principals of demineralization by ion exchange and gives data on calculating costs for demineralizing various raw waters.

The revised edition includes the latest changes in specifications and models of demineralizers offered by the company and lists performance data for each. Copies of the booklet are available without charge from the American Cyanamid Company, ion exchange products department, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Smith Joins Philip Carey

Appointment of Frank J. Smith as advertising and sales promotion manager of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, magnesia producer, Cincinnati, Ohio, was announced last week by E. W. Smith, vice-president in charge of sales. He succeeds Harold D. Bates, who was recently promoted to general merchandise manager.

Indian Organization Seeks Agencies for U.S. Firms

R. Prasad, owner of the Scientific & Industrial Supplies Corporation, Bombay, India, is currently visiting New York, with the object of securing agencies and distributorships for his organization. Mr. Prasad's organization is willing to represent manufacturers of scientific apparatus, research and pharmaceutical chemicals, medical apparatus and chemical, mechanical and electrical plants and tools.

The organization has its headquarters at 22 Anand Bhuvan, Princess street, Bombay 2, India, and maintains branches at Cawnpore, Poona, Calcutta and Agra. Mr. Prasad may be reached at present at the Taft hotel, New York.

Furman Receives First Annual Fisher Award

Dr. N. Howell Furman, of Princeton University, was presented with the first annual A.C.S. Fisher Award at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society. The award, consisting of an original etching and a $1,000 prize, was given to Dr. Furman for his achievements in analytical chemistry.

The annual award has been established by Chester G. Fisher, president of the Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh, and Eimer & Amend, New York. Mr. Fisher also commissioned the making of an original and appropriate etching to replace the customary medal.

Trade Briefs

Celanese Corporation of America, New York, will redeem on October 1 at 101⅞ and interest $750,000 of its 3 percent debentures, due 1965.

Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc., Nutley, N. J., has announced the appointment of Ira Contant as advertising manager of the specialties division. He has been associated with the advertising department of Hoffmann-La Roche for thirteen years.

Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, New York, has prepared for exhibit before medical schools and societies photographic color transparancies of original anatomical studies by the artist, Leon Schlossberg, of John Hopkins University.

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Plain or decorated tubes—for creams, pastes, powders, liquids for home and industrial use. Single dose or Mono-Pak (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.) tubes, for dehydrated or hydroscopic products. Brush Applicator tubes. (Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

WIRZ Specialties—Can Spouts, Applicator Pipes—pile pipes, eye-tips —Extruded Metal Tubing, Custom Compression Molding

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Paraffine Companies Schedules Stockholders Meeting Sept. 28

The Paraffine Companies, San Francisco, will hold its annual stockholders meeting on September 28 at its San Francisco offices. Only stockholders of record at the close of business August 30 will be allowed to vote at the meeting, at which directors for the coming year will be elected.

Isotope Shipments

—Continued from page 7

ical therapy, are available to foreign laboratories. To date foreign shipments have included radioisotopes of eleven elements: antimony, calcium, carbon, cobalt, iron, iodine, mercury, phosphorous, strontium, sulphur and zinc.

Radioactive phosphorus leads in the total number of shipments, 103 having been made. Investigators are employing this isotope in studies designed to increase the efficiency of fertilizers, in addition to the treatment of polysythemia vera and leukemia, which is the most common usage. Radioactive iodine has been shipped for extensive use in the medical treatment of certain cases of overactivity of the thyroid gland and for investigations of the function of the thyroid gland. Certain types of thyroid gland cancer are also being treated by radioactive iodine. Isotopes of antimony, calcium, carbon, cobalt, iron, mercury, strontium, sulphur and zinc are being used by several foreign research groups for work in chemistry, physics, biochemistry, physiology and botany.

Progress Reports Received

Reports on the progress made in the utilization of these substances have been received from Australia, Great Britain and Canada. Other countries have not, as yet, been receiving shipments over a sufficient period to submit a report. The Australian report shows that radiophosphorus has already been used with good results in eleven hospitals for the treatment of blood diseases, polycythemia vera and chronic leukemia. Little other research had actually gotten under way, but a variety of projects in other fields utilizing other radioactive elements are being planned.

The British report indicates that approximately fifty different biological and medical research projects were under way in twenty-one institutions. Research work includes a variety of problems of a fundamental scientific nature. The report from Canada shows progress in studies particularly of a biochemical nature, utilizing phosphorus, carbon and iodine.

Shipments consigned to the United Kingdom include radioisotopes sent to Bermuda and British West Africa. Phosphorus 32 and Iodine 131 are being used in Bermuda for a study of the physiology of various marine forms. Strontium 89 is being used in British West Africa for experiments to study mosquitoes in connection with the spread of yellow fever.

Procurement Procedure Reviewed

Any country desiring to utilize radioisotopes first designates an official representative in this country to handle all matters pertaining to radioisotope procurement and to maintain liaison with the Atomic Energy Commission. The representative handles arrangements for shipments, forwarding of technical circulars to interested scientists in his country and submits progress reports to the commission on the results of investigations carried on with the research tool.

Investigators using the materials are urged to publish the results of their work in an appropriate technical journal or to allow the Atomic Energy Commission to make arrangements for their publication. Scientists in Great Britain have already published results of some of their investigations. These reports include investigations on immunology, autoradiographic techniques, metabolic studies, studies on neucleic acid syntheses in tumor tissue, and a review article on biochemical applications of stable and radioactive isotopes.

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Canute Company Complaint Dismissed by FTC Request

A cease and desist order against Canute Company, Milwaukee, Wis., has been vacated and set aside by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaint, which was also dismissed, had charged the corporation with misrepresentation in the sale of a hair dye preparation designated "Canute Water."

The vacating order, which was issued after reconsideration of the record, including testimony and other evidence, said that "the allegations of the complaint are not sustained by the greater weight of the evidence."

The cease and desist order has required Canute to stop representing that its preparation is water or anything other than a hair dye and to discontinue using the term "pure" to describe it. The order had further provided that the term "Canute Water" could be used as a brand or trade name only if qualified by a statement to the effect that the preparation is "a silver-nitrate hair dye."

The case had been remanded to the commission, on its own motion, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit (Chicago) so as to enable the commission to set aside the order and dismiss finally the complaint. Canute Company, which had filed a petition for review of the case, joined in the commission's motion to remand. All the commissioners concurred in the entry of the vacating order.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Bayne to Medical Post

Dr. J. William Crosson, medical director of the medical research division of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., pharmaceutical manufacturer, Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of Dr. Gilbert M. Bayne as assistant medical director.

Dr. Crosson also announced the renewal of two research grants and the award of another. Dr. R. W. Lippman, of Cedars of Lebanon Hospital, Los Angeles, is the recipient of a new grant in support of proposed clinical studies involving the use of hemoglobin solutions.

Renewal grants were awarded to Dr. D. Frank Holtman of the department of bacteriology at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, and to Dr. Joseph E. Stokes, jr., of Children's Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. Dr. Holtman is conducting studies in connection with fowl cholera in chickens and the grant to Dr. Stokes will assist in continuing his studies in the influenza virus field.

At the same time Dr. L. Earle Arnow, director of research, announced the addition of the following research associates to the research staff:—

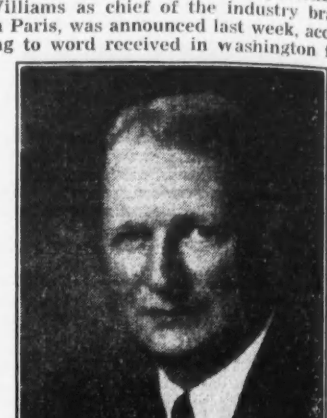
Dr. A. E. Wasserman and Miss Dorothy Wilmer, department of bacteriology; Miss Rose Yutsunomiyo and Akira Asano, pharmaceutical research; W. S. Roberts, antibiotic research; J. P. Bicking, department of organic chemistry, and Miss Opal Gibson, virus research.

Phila. Drug Exchange Outing September 29

The fall outing of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange will be held at the Lu Lu Country Club, North Hills, Pa., on Wednesday, September 29. Details of the outing will be announced at a later date.

Perkins Succeeds Williams In ECA Paris Position

Appointment of George W. Perkins, former executive vice-president of Merck & Co., fine chemicals manufacturer, Rahway, N. J., to succeed Langbourne M. Williams as chief of the industry branch in Paris, was announced last week, according to word received in Washington from



G. W. Perkins

W. Averell Harriman, United States special representative of the Economic Cooperation Administration. Mr. Williams, who has been president of the Freeport Sulphur Company, New York, was serving ECA on a temporary assignment to organize the initial operations of the industry branch in Paris.

Mr. Perkins was deputy director of the industry branch in Paris. During the war he served as a member of the Army general purchasing board in England and was with the Chemical Warfare Service in Washington. He received the Legion of Merit for his war work. He has been with the Merck company since 1927 and is a director of several companies.

Antibiotics Processes Reviewed at ACS Meeting

Reviews of the various aspects of production and utilization of antibiotics were presented to the division of industrial and engineering chemistry and the division of water, sewage and sanitation chemistry of the American Chemical Society at Washington and St. Louis sessions of its 114th national meeting.

In a paper entitled "Crystalline Procaine Penicillin," Robert R. Umbdenstock, of Charles Pfizer & Co., New York, reviewed the various dosage forms of penicillin and described the advantage of procaine penicillin in the form of its oil suspension. He made reference to the methods used in the preparation of crystalline procaine penicillin G and its oil suspensions, with emphasis on the aseptic techniques employed

Mention was also made of the tests to which the dry product and its formulations are subjected, and clinical data showing the efficiency of crystalline procaine penicillin G in oil on the basis of a single injection of 300,000 units, as compared to a single injection of the penicillin, oil and wax dosage form was presented.

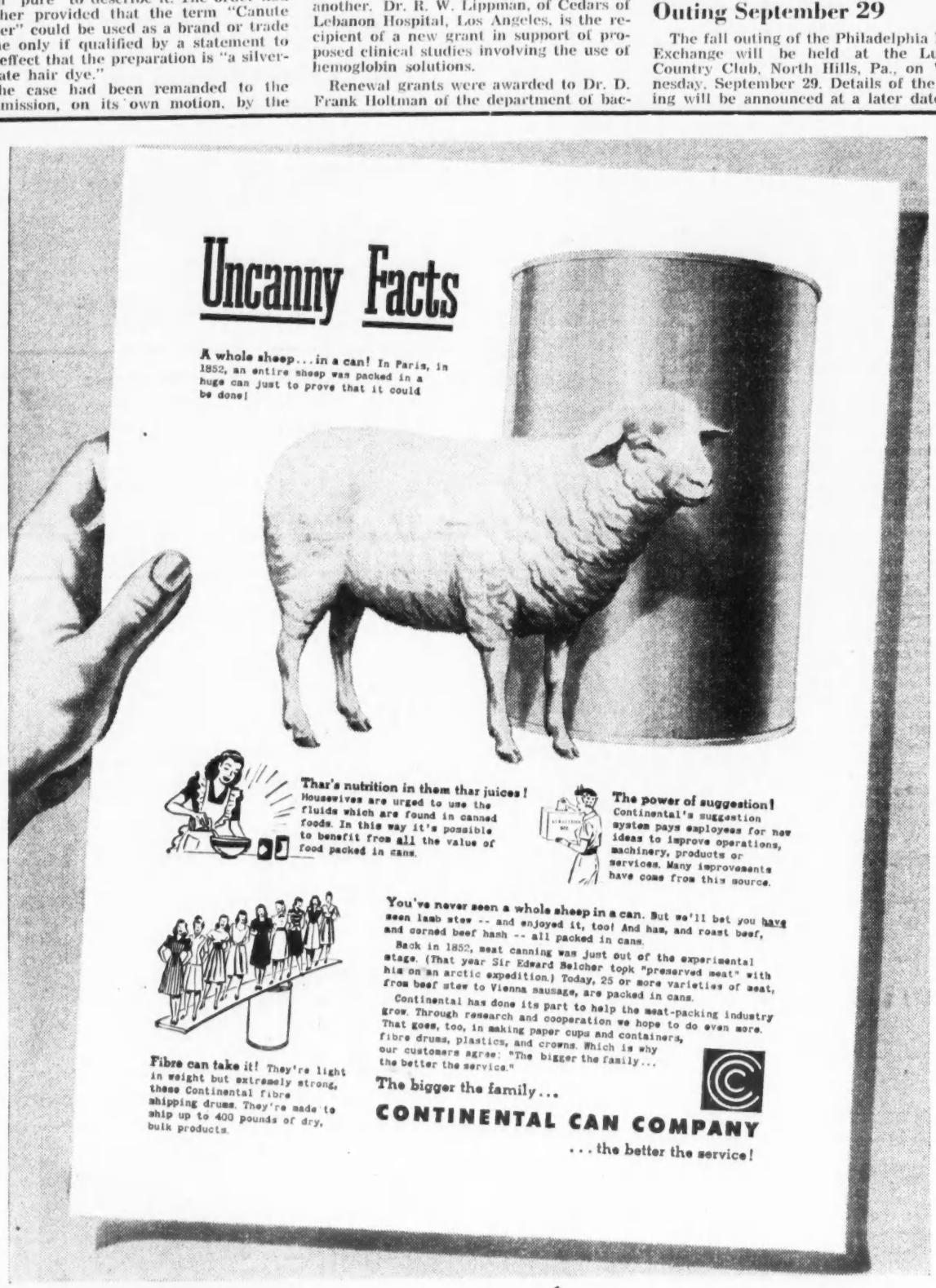
H. Heukelekian, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick, N. J., presented a paper entitled "Characteristics of Penicillin and Streptomycin Wastes," in which he described tests made from antibiotic wastes.

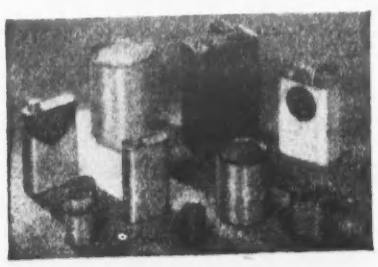
The author said that fifty samples of wastes produced from the production of antibiotics were obtained from three different plants, including spent broth and wash water. The principal constituents of the culture media used for penicillin production contained either lactose or brown sugar, he said, and for streptomycin, meat broth.

Penicillin spent broth, he continued, was found to contain residual quantities of amyl acetate from the extraction process. B. O. D. determinations were made on the samples, he added, and great variability in strength was indicated.

The average B. O. D. of all spent broth from penicillin production was 4,000 p.p.m., he reported, while wash waters gave an average B.O.D. of 3850 p.p.m. and streptomycin wastes had a B.O.D. of 2450 p.p.m. The report said that a more complete analysis was made on a number of the wastes and indicated that a large quantity of soluble readily available organic matter was present.

The suspended matter was found to be small and variable, according to the paper, and the nitrogen content was high and available. The author warned that the sulphur content was high and a source of potential odors.


Uncanny Facts
A whole sheep... in a can! In Paris, in 1852, an entire sheep was packed in a huge can just to prove that it could be done!
Thar's nutrition in them thar juices! Housewives are urged to use the fluids which are found in canned foods. In this way it's possible to benefit from all the value of food packed in cans.
The power of suggestion! Continental's suggestion system pays employees for new ideas to improve operations, machinery, products or services. Many improvements have come from this source.
You've never seen a whole sheep in a can. But we'll bet you have seen lamb stew -- and enjoyed it, too! And ham, and roast beef, and corned beef hash -- all packed in cans.
Back in 1852, meat canning was just out of the experimental stage. (That year Sir Edward Belcher took "preserved meat" with him on an arctic expedition.) Today, 25 or more varieties of meat, from beef stew to Vienna sausage, are packed in cans.
Continental has done its part to help the meat-packing industry grow. Through research and cooperation we hope to do even more. That goes, too, in making paper cups and containers, fibre drums, plastics, and crowns. Which is why our customers agree: "The bigger the family... the better the service."
Fibre can take it! They're light in weight but extremely strong, these Continental fibre shipping drums. They're made to ship up to 400 pounds of dry, bulk products.
The bigger the family...
CONTINENTAL CAN COMPANY
... the better the service!



You'll find some interesting facts that will give you a better understanding of Continental in this current national ad. In your field, you'll find Continental offers the best in "Tripletite" fiction-plug containers, and square or oblong "F-style" cans – plain or lithographed with your own design.

Obituaries

Albert B. King

Albert B. King, assistant treasurer of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died September 9 following a heart attack at his office. He was fifty-eight years old. Mr. King had been associated with the du Pont organization since 1915.

Frederick L. Reeves

Frederick L. Reeves, president and a director of C. E. Hewitt & Brothers, distributor of glue, gelatin, adhesives, paper and paperboard, New York, died September 9 at his home in Montclair, N. J. He was eighty-seven years old. Mr. Reeves became associated with the company more than fifty years ago, served as its treasurer for a number of years, and was elected president in June, 1936. He was a charter member and at the time of his death the oldest living member of the New York Paper Trade Association.

Odell M. Bernius, former employee of the Blackburn Varnish Company, Cincinnati, died in that city on September 8.

Christopher Englert, warehouse superintendent of the McGean Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, died September 7 at his home in that city. He had been associated with the company since 1930.

William H. Gordon, vice-president of Chamberlin & Gordon, manufacturer of fertilizers at Cranbury, N. J., died at his home in that town on September 1. Mr. Gordon was a member of the board of directors of the National Fertilizer Association. He was 61 years old.

Grover C. Holder sr., chief chemist and metallurgist of the Foster-Wheeler Corporation since 1917 and head of its research laboratory at Cartaret, N. J., died September 8 of a heart attack at the company's New York offices. He was sixty-two years old.

Arlington W. Porter, former employee of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. and head of a New York investment banking firm since 1931, died September 8 in Nassau hospital, Mineola, Long Island. He was fifty-nine years old.

William P. Slater, former supervisory employee of the Perth Amboy, N. J., plant of the National Lead Company, died September 7 at his home in that city. He was seventy-three years old.

LoBue Co. Representative To Seek 'PAS' Information

Miss Juliet Bridgman, medical researcher for the Philip J. LoBue Company, drug and chemical manufacturer, New York, has left for Paris where she will begin a tour of the outstanding medical centers of Europe in order to bring back to this country clinical information on combating tuberculosis with the new drug "PAS"—para-amino salicylic acid.

Miss Bridgman said that the purpose of her research is to combine the chemical manufacturing know-how of the United States with the clinical experience of Europe in helping to eliminate tuberculosis. "We know how to make the drug," she said, "and Europe knows more about how to use it. I am going to offer them our production facilities in return for medical techniques which may prove 'PAS' to be effective in the treatment of the 'White Plague'."

The medical potentialities of para-amino salicylic acid were discovered in Sweden some eight years ago. It was the subject of much development work there and in Great Britain. "PAS" is administered in tablet form or by injection. According to Miss Bridgman, "PAS" apparently arrests the growth of the tubercle bacillus by speeding up its metabolism until it burns itself out.

The company she represents is now manufacturing "PAS" in the pilot plant stage. A favorable report from Miss Bridgman's research will be the signal to inaugurate a large-scale manufacturing program for which the company has been prepared during the past year. The company manufactures para-amino salicylic acid in three forms, the free acid, the sodium salt and the acid hydrochloride.

Trade Briefs

William T. Gray joins the service-engineering department of Specialized Instruments Corporation, Belmont, Calif., as an installation engineer for "Spinco Ultracentrifuges." Mr. Gray was formerly in the engineering department of Merco Centrifugal Company.

Miss Julia Hardy, a public information officer for the World Health Organization, reports that copies of the Lindner report on the subject of preservation of pancreas glands without refrigeration may be secured by addressing WHO at 350 Fifth avenue, New York 1.

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HARD GUMS—Sorbitol esters induce excellent adhesive characteristics, good flexibility, outstanding cold check resistance, fast solvent release, good rubbing qualities. Colors of M-WG readily obtained. Exceptional versatility is possible with sorbitol. Harder, higher melting resins with no increase in maleic. Excellent for either varnish or lacquer.

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CAROTENE
POTENCIES UP TO 1,350,000 UNITS PER GRAM
Now used in the enrichment of flour, bread, milk, butter, cakes, soup, salad dressing, margarine, pastries and as a source of vitamin A in many pharmaceutical products.
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A New Improved UNIVERSAL .. COLLOID AGENT

IT SUSPENDS...
IT GELS...
IT EMULSIFIES...
IT STABILIZES
IT THICKENS...

We are now producing from Carragheen two new improved types of gelose. One of them should be the answer to your emulsifying, suspending, thickening or stabilizing problems.

KRIM-KO GEL is an all-purpose colloid-assistant. Properly used, it has been proved effective in many of the most exacting food, pharmaceutical and industrial applications.

CARRAGAR is an agar-type gelatin which forms tender, fruit-like gels over a wide pH range. It does not require acidulation to produce desired results.

Send for free liberal working samples for experimental use.

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In Treatment of Capillary Fragility Associated with Hypertension

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Soluble and Insoluble Powder
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(Acetophenetidin USP)

SYNTHOMENTHOL
Synthetic Menthol Crystals having cooling effect and odor similar to natural menthol.

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Kessel Urges Chemistry Teachers Raise Standards

Higher educational standards for the nation's high school chemistry teachers were recommended September 6 as a first step toward effectively correlating the secondary school program with college courses.

Dr. W. G. Kessel, of the chemical faculty of Indiana State Teachers College, told the 114th national meeting of the American Chemical Society in St. Louis that the "future of good high school chemistry and any possibility of coordinating the high school work with college work lies in improvement of the high school chemistry teacher's situation."

Asserting that the high school chemistry teacher needs "guidance and assistance," Dr. Kessel urged a longer training period for the prospective instructor in this field and more stringent requirements for his teaching license. He noted that requirements vary in different states and that "fifteen or sixteen semester hours of chemistry do not give the beginning teacher very much background."

The fact is, Dr. Kessel asserted, that the relative number of chemistry teachers in high schools is surprisingly small. In Indiana, for example, there are fewer than sixty out of a total of 23,000, and most of them "double up with other science, mathematics, social studies, coaching, home economics, and what have you," he stated.

The chemistry teacher, like all other high school teachers, also has a multitude of additional jobs, Dr. Kessel said, adding:

"He is perhaps a paper grader, a traffic cop, a social arbiter, a ticket seller or perhaps taker, a study hall policeman, a stamp salesman, a newspaper or yearbook sponsor, a class sponsor, a theatrical producer, a band leader, a baton twirling teacher, a truant officer, a guidance specialist, an employment agent, and a committeeman for the Honor Society, Hi-Y, or something else."

Equipment for laboratories is very meager in some cases, Dr. Kessel said, and "some can and will develop their own equipment from odds and ends, but some, with all the other jobs, cannot and will not do it." As another step in the program, Dr. Kessel urged an extension of various plans by universities to assist the science instructor on a local level with individual attention to his problems.

Winthrop-Stearns Names Gain to New Position

Promotion of John F. Gain, jr., formerly assistant, to head of the bacteriological control department of Winthrop-Stearns Inc., New York, was announced last Wednesday by Dr. Harold L. Hansen, vice-president.

Mr. Gain succeeds Dr. Carl Lawrence, resigned to become professor at the University of Michigan's department of medical bacteriology, where he will teach and continue research. Dr. Lawrence has been associated with the company for the past ten years.

Mr. Gain for seven years he was a bacteriologist in the public health laboratory of the State of New York. From this position he entered the army, serving from 1942 to 1946. When discharged, he was a captain in the Sanitary Corps.

APMA Section Meetings Set for February 7-9

The eastern section meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association will be held at the Commodore hotel, New York, on February 7 to 9, according to Howard B. Fonda, vice-president of the association. The first organization meeting of the sectional chairmen is scheduled for the Commodore tomorrow, September 14.

Bristol Laboratories Medical Director Summoned to Mexico

Dr. D. K. Kitchen, medical director of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., New York, and Dr. Charles R. Rein, New York, have been invited by the Mexican government to conduct a clinical study directed toward the most practical, economical and feasible methods of treating pinta, a disease prevalent in the Republic of Mexico. The invitation was extended by Dr. Gerardo Varela, Director of the Institute of Health and Tropical Diseases, Mexico. Drs. Kitchen and Rein departed for Mexico City on September 3 via the company's private plane.

Pinta is a disease caused by an organism indistinguishable from that which causes syphilis and yaws. The previous work by Drs. Kitchen and Rein in the treatment of syphilis in the United States and in the treatment of yaws with penicillin in the Republic of Haiti has led to the current wide interest in the study of penicillin in the treatment of pinta.

Most of the work in connection with the study will be done in Arselia, which is a section of the state of Guerrero on the west coast of Mexico, southwest of Mexico City.

Heart Council Holds First Meeting in Md.

Plans for a broad attack on the country's major causes of death—diseases of the heart and circulation—were drawn at the first meeting of the National Advisory Heart Council, held September 8 at the National Institute of Health in Bethesda, Md. Among these were plans for support of research and training in these diseases and for aid to the states in the development of community programs for their control.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing welcomed the group. Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, of the United States Public Health Service, who conducted the opening session, was elected temporary chairman by the council. Dr. Rolla E. Dyer, director, presented the work of the National Institute of Health, and Dr. Cassius J. Van Slyke, director of the National Heart Institute, and other service speakers, reviewed existing and tentative programs of the service in heart disease research fields.

The council, with membership drawn from leaders in scientific research, medicine, education, and public affairs, serves as the official advisory body to the United States Public Health Service in administering the National Heart Act of June, 1948. It is composed of twelve appointed members.

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Export Controls Probe Opened by Senate Unit

An investigation of the "weaknesses" in the administration of export controls to determine whether legislation may be necessary to improve and strengthen the program was opened September 8 by the senate investigations subcommittee of the committee on expenditures in the executive departments meeting jointly with the senate small business committee.

Senator Homer Ferguson of Michigan, chairman of the investigations subcommittee, said that the small business committee has been greatly concerned over the increasing number of complaints from business men in the United States who are engaged in the export trade. They have testified that there has been favoritism in granting of licenses, faulty allocation of quotas, and failure to grant licenses under uniform criteria, he stated.

The investigations subcommittee, he added, have found certain weaknesses in the administration of the export program and specific cases are now under study to determine how the program has worked and whether proper safeguards have been taken to protect the interests of the government. Any weaknesses uncovered, he said will sought to be remedied by cooperation with the Office of International Trade or, if necessary, by legislation.

The initial phase of the hearings dealt mostly with a review of the facts uncovered at earlier hearings by the small business committee of forged licenses. They also showed how simple it was up to about a year ago to ship in excess of the amounts stated on the license because of the inadequate check made by the Bureau of Customs of the export declarations against the licenses.

Officials of the OIT are scheduled to testify later before the committees in defense of their procedures and to detail what changes have been made and those which might be contemplated to tighten up the control machinery.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, denatured, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 157, September 23; 17,500 gallons, invitation 158, September 23; 16,500 gallons, invitation 159, September 23.

Aluminum oxide, abrasive No. 140, 15,000 pounds, Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce (Washington 25) invitation 49-WB-49, September 16.

Aluminum paste, 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 173, September 24; 75,000 pounds, invitation 172, September 24.

Fenzol, technical, 6,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 154, September 23; 5,000 gallons, invitation 155, September 23.

Calcium hypochlorite, 126,200 pounds, and 6,540 six-ounce cans, and 1,212 3¾ pound cans, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 299, September 17.

Case liner, water resistant, 1,650 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 622, September 27.

Cement, gasket, 630 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 202, September 29; rubber, non-vulcanizing, 625 gallons, invitation 201, September 28; vulcanizing, 5,000 gallons, invitation 203, September 29.

Deodorant, blocks, 2,500 pounds, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, Navy Building (Washington 25) invitation 180, September 23.

Desiccant, 25,003 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 199, September 28, 12,000 drums, invitation 165, September 24.

Fog oil, 9,000 gallons, Army Chemical Center, Md., invitation 90, September 22.

Fuel oil, 25,000 gallons, U. S. Penitentiary (Terre Haute, Ind.) invitation 31-2,361, September 15; diesel, light, 40,000 barrels, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation I-24187, September 22.

Gasoline, 37,000 barrels, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation I-24187, September 22.

Grease, 50,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 109, September 16.

Hydraulic brake fluid, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 111, September 17; 15,000 gallons, invitation 112, September 17.

Ink, duplicating and developing, Army Corps of Engineers (Chicago 6) invitation 116, September 17, stamp pad, 2,016 two-ounce bottles, and writing, 2,952 four-ounce bottles and 1,304 one-pint bottles, Bureau of Federal Supply (50 Varick St., New York 13) invitation NY-W-13878, September 16.

Insulating compound, 5,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 113, September 17; 1,500 pounds, invitation 114, September 17.

Insulation compound, ignition, 8,250 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 152, September 22; 17,500 gallons, invitation 151, September 22.

Kerosene, 10,000 barrels, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) invitation I-24187, September 22.

Lacquer pyroxylin, 20,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 91, September 15.

Lard, 37,100 pounds, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1,) schedule 12262, September 14.

Linseed oil, boiled, 7,500 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 142, September 22.

Metal conditioner, phosphoric acid, 30,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 124, September 20; 30,000 gallons, invitation 123, September 20; 10,000 gallons, invitation 125, September 20; 10,000 gallons, invitation 126, September 20; 10,000 gallons, invitation 127, September 20; 10,000 gallons, invitation 128, September 20.

Methyl ethyl ketone, 7,480 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 204, September 29.

Oleomargarine, 15,500 pounds, Purchasing Officer, District of Columbia Government (Washington 1) schedule 12262, September 14; 2,000 pounds, U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kansas) invitation 3-2942, September 16.

Paint, enamel, 135,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 81, September 14; 175,000 gallons, invitation 80; September 14; **Various,** 6,504 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 152, September 27; 1,500 gallons, invitation 150, September 22; 1,570 gallons, Bureau of Federal Supply (New York 13) invitation NY-W-12356, September 17; 600 pounds, and 600 gallons, Army Signal Corps (Philadelphia 45) invitation 228, September 17.

Paraffin wax, 40,020 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 133, September 27.

Protective compound, strippable, 44,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 167, September 24; 35,500 gallons, invitation 168, September 24; 32,500 gallons, invitation 138, September 21; 25,000 pounds, invitation 200, September 28; 11,000 gallons, invitation 173, September 24; 16,500 gallons, invitation 172, September 24.

Scouring powder, floor, 193,000 pounds, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 187, September 14.

Shock absorber fluid, heavy, 5,004 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 110, September 16.

Shortening, 10,000 pounds, U. S. Penitentiary (Leavenworth, Kans.) invitation 3-2942, September 16.

Silicon grease, 250 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 195, September 28.

Soap, cakes, toilet, 2,500 pounds; laundry, 15,000 pounds; grit hand, 1,200 pounds; powder, 10,000 pounds, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9060, September 16; white floating toilet, 1,000,000 two ounce cakes, various deliveries, Quartermaster Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 231, September 20.

Sulphuric acid, concentrated, 112,500 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 190, September 28.

Sodium nitrate, 30 tons, U. S. Air Force (Langley Base, Va.) invitation 6, September 28.

Tape sealing compound, 19,250 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 153, September 23.

Thinner, lacquer, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 135, September 21; 15,000 gallons, invitation 134, September 21.

Titanium dioxide, 35,000 pounds, Aviation Supply Office (Navy Department, Philadelphia 11) invitation 1928, supplementary No. 1, September 17.

Trichlorethylene, technical, 132,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 165, September 27; 132,000 gallons, invitation 134, September 27.

Trisodium phosphate, 40,000 pounds, General Purchasery Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25) schedule 9060, September 16.

Turpentine, 15,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal (Washington 25), invitation 143, September 22.

Vapor cleaning compound, 1,275,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 120, September 20; 1,275,000 pounds, invitation 119, September 20; 200,000 pounds, invitation 118, September 20; 175,000 pounds, invitation 117, September 20.

Varnish, embossing, 1,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-167, September 17; spar, 10,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 147, September 22; insulating, 1,500 gallons, invitation 149, September 22.

White lead, 11,016 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 148, September 22.

Wood sealer, 1,002 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 146, September 22.

Scientific Design Co. Adds Belchetz to Staff

The Scientific Design Company, New York, has appointed Dr. Arnold Belchetz as vice-president to handle petroleum and petrochemical problems. Dr. Belchetz was formerly director of the new processes department of M. W. Kellogg Company, petroleum refinery engineers, and prior to that was director of research and development of the Stauffer Chemical Company. He was associated with the Royal Dutch Shell Corporation for ten years at various locations in the United States, Great Britain, and Egypt.

Sharp & Dohme Plans New Canadian Plant

Sharp & Dohme (Canada), Ltd., has awarded a contract for the construction of a new manufacturing plant in East York Township, a suburb of Toronto. Work on the new structure will be commenced this week and it is expected that it will be completed by next June. The new facility is planned to replace the company's present plant in Toronto.

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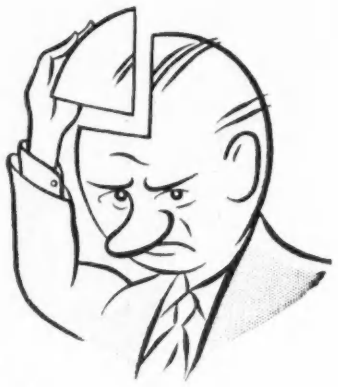

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BENZOIN GUM—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, St Cloud Victory, Bangkok

BERGAMOT OIL—80 cs, Exton, Messina

BERYL ORE—2,675 bgs, The Beryllium Corp of America, Mormactide, Victoria

BONEMEAL—2,800 bgs, C Hollingshed Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp

BUTYRONLAC—125 bgs, Bradshaw-Praeger Corp, City of Calcutta, Calcutta

CAMPHOR, REFINED—50 cs, Rosenthal, Bercow Co, Laura Maersk, Kobe

CANARY SEED—1,715 bgs, Exchester, Casablanca
275 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Exchester, Casablanca

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Catz American Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

CARNAUBA WAX—143 bgs, J W Hampton Co, Kirsten, Parnanyba
256 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Kirsten, Parnahyba
368 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Kirsten, Parnahyba
50 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Kirsten, Parnahyba
125 bgs, Columbus Commercial Co, Kirsten, Parnahyba
48 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Mormactide, Bahia
80 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormactide, Bahia
100 bgs, W M Allison & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
382 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Frank B Ross Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
225 bgs, S C Johnson Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza

CASEIN—500 bgs, The East Asiatic Co, Kirsten, Buenos Aires

CASHEWNUT OIL—125 dms, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza

CASTORBEANS—8,500 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Loide Panama, Santos
7,732 bgs, The Baker Castor Oil Co, Kirsten, Comacm
1,694 bgs, The Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactide, Bahia
3,230 bgs, Sherwin Williams Co, Mormactide, Bahia
3,393 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactide, Cabedello
4,510 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Mormactide, Fortaleza
330 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Irish Splice, Port Au Prince

CHROME ORE—7,784,247 lbs, Vanadium Corp of America, Robin Hood, Beira

CITRONELLA OIL—50 dms, New York Trust Co, Veragua, Barrios

COCA LEAVES—120 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Santa Cecilia, Salaverry

COCONUT OIL—750 tons, E F Drew Co, Hopeville, Cebu

CORIANDER SEED—2,125 bgs, Exchester, Casablanca

CRESOL—24 dms, American Forwarder, Liverpool

CRESYLIC ACID—55 dms, F P Gaskell Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
100 dms, Chase National Bank, American Forwarder, Manchester
50 dms, American Forwarder, Liverpool
57 dms, H A Gogarty Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool
100 dms, American Forwarder, Glasgow
100 dms, Concord Chemical Co, American Forwarder, Glasgow
114 dms, American Flyer, London

CUTTLEFISH BONE—150 cs, Saint Malo, Havre
145 cs, Saint Malo, Havre

CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—8 cs, American Metals Co, Santa Cecilia, Puna

RED—200 dms, American Forwarder, Liverpool
300 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, Chinese Prince, Batavia

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103,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Esso Chattanooga, Aruba

GLYCERIN—85,302 lbs, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co, Seatrain Texas, Havana

GRAPHITE—500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills Co, City of Calcutta, Colombo

GYPSUM, CRUDE—6,712 tons, National Gypsum Co, Sewalls Point, Baddock
10,234 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum Queen, Hantsport
2,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Empire State, Walton

HERBS—17 bls, Peek & Velsor, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
13 bls, Max Van Pels, Amsteldyk, Antwerp
3 bls, S B Penick & Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp

LEMON OIL—20 dms, Agwistar, Vera Cruz

LEMONGRASS OIL—8 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, City of Calcutta, Cochin
3 dms, Pelton Chemical Co, City of Calcutta, Cochin
8 dms, Consumers Import Co, City of Calcutta, Cochin
4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Irish Splice, Port au Prince

LICHEN EXTRACT—1 cs, Superintendence Co, Exchester, Rijeka

POWDER—30 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Inc, Wisconsin, Le Havre

LIME OIL—30 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Inc, Irish Splice, Kingston
14 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc, Irish Splice, Kingston
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MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, Booth American Shipping Co, Chinese Prince, Singapore
750 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
413 bgs, Mfg Trust Co, Robin Wentley, Zanzibar
345 bgs, Robin Wentley, Zanzibar

MEDICINAL LEAVES—6 bls, S B Penick & Co, Exchester, Trieste

MENTHOL—100 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Inc, Loide Panama, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, H J Prentiss & Co, Laura Maersk, Hongkong

METACRYLIC—10 cs, Athermaplst Products, Wisconsin, Le Havre

MICA—104 cs, Eugene Munsell Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
523 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker Mica Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
650 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
37 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
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25 cs, Ernst Roth Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta

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26 dms, G Selafani Co, Exchester, Casablanca
24 dms, Uddos Taormina Co, Exchester, Casablanca
95 dms, Strohmeyer & Arpe Corp, Exchester, Casablanca
35 dms, Antonio Corrao, Exchester, Casablanca
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175 dms, J Henry Schroder & Co, Exchester, Casablanca
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63 bgs, Innis, Speiden & Co, Mormactide, Bahia
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PAPAIN—38 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Hood, Mombasa
34 cs, P O Hoffman Co, Robin Hood, Mombasa
183 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Hood, Tanga
109 cs, National City Bank, Robin Hood, Tanga
147 cs, American Ferment Co, Hopeville, Colombo
74 cs, S B Penick & Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
11 cs, Chas L Huisking Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa
11 cs, National City Bank of N Y, Robin Wentley, Dar Es Salaam
62 cs, Merck & Co, City of Calcutta, Colombo

PATCHOULI OIL—4 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Chinese Prince, Penang

PEPPER, BLACK—125 bgs, Exchester, Casablanca
85 bgs, Lespi Trading Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

PEPPER, BLACK—132 bgs, American Flyer, London

WHITE—150 bgs, Chinese Prince, Batavia

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—127,073 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Esso New Haven, Puerto La Cruz
123,331 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mormactide, Puerto La Cruz
119,917 bbls, Whittier Mills, Puerto la Cruz

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—110 cs, Reichhold Chemical Co, Amsteldyk, Antwerp

POPPYSEED—250 bgs, Catz American Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
102 bgs, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam

POTASH SALTS—60 kgs, A Gusmer, Inc, American Flyer, London

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—212 bls, J Powell & Co, Robin Hood, Mombasa
500 bls, U S Industrial Chemical Co, Robin Wentley, Mombasa

QUASSIA CHIPS—290 bgs, H J Prentiss & Co, Irish Splice, Kingston

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,800 bgs, International Products Corp, Gdynia, Buenos Aires

ROSIN—420 cs, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
50 cs, Lekas & Drivas, Inc, Nea Hellas, Piraeus

SAGE LEAVES—352 bls, Ludwig Mueller Co, Exchester, Rijeka

SARSAPARILLA ROOT—10 bls, H Grossman, Agwistar, Tampico
25 bls, Agwistar, Tampico

SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta

SHARKLIVER OIL—19 dms, Bank of California, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso

SHELLAC—200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
300 bgs, Dings & Schuster Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta

SOAP BARK—125 bls, E M Sahagian Co, Santa Cecilia, Valparaiso

TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Kirsten, Parnahyba

TEA WASTE—502 chests, Citro Chemical Co, London Cadotte, London
30 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Fort Cadotte, London
1,114 bgs, Maywood Chemical Works, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
2,632 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, City of Calcutta, Calcutta
834 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Laura Maersk, Keelung

TUNG OIL—530 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Laura Maersk, Hongkong
400 tons, Import Export Industries, Laura Maersk, Macao
480 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Laura Maersk, Macao
300 tons, Werner G Smith Co, Laura Maersk, Shanghai
900 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Laura Maersk, Shanghai

UREA—1,200 bgs, Central Hanover Bank, Exchester, Genoa

VANILLA BEANS—74 cs, M Cortizas & Co, Agwistar, Vera Cruz
20 cs, Agwistar, Vera Cruz

VEGETABLE WAX—50 cs, Laura Maersk, Kobe

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,120 bgs, Vermilye Co, Robin Hood, Mombasa

WHITING—2,000 bgs, Nicholas H Weitzner Co, Bastogne, Antwerp

Baltimore

MANGANESE ORE—1,533 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co, Robin Wentley, Durban

WATTLE EXTRACT—1,800 bgs, Vermilye Co, Robin Wentley, Durban

Norfolk

COCOA RESIDUE—1,347 bgs, American Flyer, London

LOCUST BEAN GUM—60 cks, J P Marston & Co, American Forwarder, Liverpool

Philadelphia

ASBESTOS FIBER—5,600 bgs, Keasby Mattison Co, Robin Goodfellow, Durban

CANARY SEED—264 bgs, Philadelphia Seed Co, Exporter, Tripoli

CHROME ORE—1,017 tons, E J Lavino Co, Greed Victory, Beira

CHROMITE—3,000 tons, E J Lavino Co, Ivanhoe, Masinloc

FUEL OIL—64,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, John B Maropm, Aruba

GYPSUM CRUDE—5,631 tons, United States Gypsum Co, Gypsum King, Hantsport

MANGANESE ORE—6,000 tons, E J Lavino Co, African Pilgrim, Takoradi

MANGROVE BARK—1,000 bgs, Bingham Co, Greece Victory, Zanzibar

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—103,975 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfhawk, Las Peidras
118,293 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfvictory, Puerto La Cruz
118,664 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfbrand, Puerto La Cruz
103,528 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Stony Point, Las Peidras
120,645 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Gulfdawn, Puerto La Cruz
WATTLE BARK—1,104 bls, American Dyewood Co, Robin Goodfellow, Durban

San Francisco

AGAR—15 bls, Pacific Metal Sales Co, President McKinley, Shanghai
ANTIFREEZE—32 cms, R E Hauck, Furman Victory, Manila
CASSIA—90 bls, H M Newhall Co, Furman Victory, Hongkong
80 bls, H M Newhall Co, Furman Victory, Hongkong
145 bls, Wah Young Co, Templar, Hongkong
60 bls, H M Newhall Co, President McKinley, Hongkong
COPRA—250 tons, Cargill, Inc, Bouganville, Davao
300 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bougainville, Cebu
500 tons, R J Rossling & Co, Templar, Cebu
CHROMITE—3,000 tons, Permanente Cement Co, Skaubb, Masinloc
COTTONSEED OIL—100 tons, Balfour-Guthrie Co, Ltd, President McKinley, Shanghai
PEPPERMINT OIL—1 tin, Hugo M Chang, Templar, Shanghai
PERFUMERY—5 cs, L H Nichols, President McKinley, Shanghai
SESAME CAKE EXPELLER—998 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, President McKinley, Shanghai
SEED—40 bgs, Bartlett & Boissevain, Navajo Victory, Hongkong
TAPIOCA FLOUR—10 bgs, Bank of California, Navajo Victory, Hongkong
PEARL—50 bgs, Bank of California, Navajo Victory, Hongkong
TUNG OIL—30 dms, International Printing Ink Co, Navajo Victory, Shanghai
110 tons, Arnhold Co, President McKinley, Shanghai

AIFA Flays Overlapping

—Continued from page 51

actually increase the effectiveness of these materials through their proper and safe use."

New Pesticides More Effective

Dr. S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of the Department of Agriculture's bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, declared that newer pesticides are proving more and more effective and as a result of this, coupled with earlier application by farmers, less material is needed for adequate control. He added that this is one reason why there is a good carryover of insecticides in the cotton south. With the knowledge that less of its products is going to be needed in the future, the industry should gear itself and its planning toward that goal, Dr. Rohwer advised.

Dr. Rohwer deplored the large numbers of trade names that were coming into the market. The farmer, he said, has been educated to the use of certain basic commodities and the display of trade named products, with the formula in small six point type on the label, results only in confusion for the farmer. For that reason, he added, this trend is not in the interest of best control

In conclusion, Dr. Rohwer discussed the prevailing worry in many quarters over what DDT is not doing in fly control. He said that the belief that flies gain resistance to DDT appears reasonably sound, but added that is not the final answer. He urged that industry and Federal and state governments undertake intense experimental studies, pool their information and findings, and reappraise the whole subject.

Progress Reviewed at Dinner

Fifteen years of progress of the association were reviewed during the annual dinner held in the evening. Growth of the industry was seen in the fact that in 1933 the fourteen manufacturers who banded together to form AIFA produced virtually all the nation's basic agricultural pest control materials. Today, there are eighty-seven members, still representing most of the basic output.

Presiding at the dinner was A. W. Mohr, president of the California Spray-Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., and a member of the association's board of directors. Special guests included the following:—

Lea S. Hitchner, executive secretary of AIFA, who was its first president and served until 1940; Warren H. Meyer, vice-president of Chipman Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J., who was the Association's second president, 1940-42; Joseph B. Cary, executive vice-president of Food Machinery Corporation, San Jose, Calif., third president of the Association, 1942-46; George F. Leonard, executive vice-president and treasurer of Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corporation, Louisville, Ky., present president, and Ralph N. Chipman, manager of the Wood-killer department of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, who was chairman of the board of directors from 1935 to 1940.

Trans-Arabian Raises Pipeline Capacity

Changes have been effected in the design of the 1,050-mile Arabian oil pipeline which will enable its capacity to be raised from its presently projected 300,000 barrels daily to 500,000 barrels, Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Company, New York, announced last week.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The downward movement of essential oil prices may be occassionally retarded but the pressure in that direction cannot, apparently, be entirely shut off at this time. During the past week, weakness in clove and lavender oil prices dropped the market index 0.8 point to create another low of 113.1 which contrasted with 152.6 a year ago.

Other articles noted for price unsettlement that led to further movement in buyers' favor included 70-80 percent eucalyptus, Algerian geranium, Brazilian orange, patchouli, redistilled peppermint, and Bourbon as well as Haitian vetiver oils. All were lower in price and all were objects of considerable competition in a dull market. The sole exception to a downward movement of quotations was Chinese star anise oil, an article higher here and in its home market.

To the long continued absence of normal sales into consumption there was added last week a New York city strike of truckers. Originating in New York, over the last week end it spread to New Jersey where there are also warehouses and shipping points for both essential oils and aromatic chemicals.

With trucking struck, consumers who had not acted when their suppliers had warned of the danger of transport being ended, found themselves in a predicament only partially to be avoided by shipments of products possible within the limits of parcel post and independent truckers. The stoppage of shipments did not have the least effect on prices.

Foreign market cables were usually attractive to local dealers. The desire to accumulate dollar credits—nay, the imperative need so to do so far as foreign countries were concerned — has made them more or less anxious and willing sellers. The fact that warehouse stocks of suppliers and consumers alike are substantial in this country continued to operate as a deterent to sales by foreign origins.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, Chinese, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Clove oil, Zanzibar buds, 5c. per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 80-90%, 5c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Algerian, $2 per lb.
Lavender oil, 35-42%, 50c. per lb.
Orange oil, Brazilian, 15c. per lb.
Patchouli oil, 50c. per lb.
Peppermint oil, redistilled, 5c. per lb.
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, $1.25 per lb.
Haitian, $5.50 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
113.1	113.9	115.5	152.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond — This market has been inert from the standpoint of price developments over a substantial period of time, a period which was extended last week by continuedstability of quotations. The stability applied equally to spot and replacement costs. Demand covered immediate needs in most instances and the presence of substantial quantities in spot stock tended to make consumers rely more on such supplies than on the manufacturers protection of needs by the maintenance of substantial inventories of the article.

Angelica—Trading in this material consisted of a few orders involving strictly jobbing quantities but notwithstanding the absence of more need for the article, prices remained in well stabilized position and there seemed to be no disposition to shade at the moment.

Anise—The market strengthened in all spot quarters and it was higher at the source when it came to star anise oil. Local quotations were advanced to the basis of 74c. per pound, minimum, and 90c. maximum. The undercurrent of consumer interest improved with the rise in prices and at the close of the week a substantial volume of trade had been written.

Apricot Kernel — The local supply appeared to meet local needs in most instances, though some quarters said inventories were moderate. The range was more than usually wide, quotations varying broadly as to dealer and the availability of goods on the spot. The future trend will depend on the amount of apricot kernels that become available for processing in California.

Bay—Replacements were very steady in primary market points and spot goods certainly showed no immediate unsettlement. Demand could have been better without being actually lively but there still was a fair amount of jobbing transactions to act in the direction of price support.

Bergamot—Supply seemed to be more than adequate when stacked against the volume of demand currently locally during the past week. Many of the larger consumers of the item hold better than fair sized inventories of the article and, hence, were out of the market for the time being. Prices here and abroad were said to be very steady.

Birchtar — Need for this article was about as small as stocks available in this market. Not all dealers held a reserve and those with goods in hand reported very firm prices in a market in which major consuming request has been light for many weeks.

Bois de Rose—Further advices from the Brazilian market made the market very firm at the source and indicated full maintainence of the recently somewhat higher level of quotations there. On the spot, sellers seemed to have a fair reserve of goods available for quick delivery but their ideas on prices have strengthened of late and they were certainly very firm throughout the past week.

Camphor—Moderate quantities of genuine camphor oil arrive here from time to time and most of it finds a ready market in the direction of manufacturing consumers. Pricewise, the spot market was fully steady in the absence of much competition.

Cananga—The needs for this article in both its forms did not press very aggressively on the spot during the past week; trade was usually along jobbing lines but it was also more than sufficient to keep prices to a relatively firm basis throughout the period.

Caraway—The raw material crop was expected to be satisfactory this year in Holland whence comes much of this oil. The local market has been well supplied for some time past and the limited call current in the market last week was readily supplied.

Cardamom—The market in raw material has not weakened in the slightest and the position of oil on the spot continued to be very steady with demand being satisfied with reasonably promptness.

Cassia—Some improvement in inquiries was noted and it was large enough to suggest to some that business in what had been a very slow article was likely to be revived along fairly substantial lines in the weeks immediately ahead. Sellers said prices were well stabilized here and that they were in line with prevailing costs to replace the current stocks. The range in price seemed very wide.

Cedarwood—After a period in which downward price revisions had occured regularly from week to week, this article has assumed a considerably steadier price position and it was virtually firm throughout the past week. Replacements no longer become easier and lower.

Celery—Reports from foreign markets indicated that the seed situation was better than steady and that prices had a tendency to coalesce. Locally, a rather quiet market was the rule but some gain in jobbing sales gave an indication of an early Fall revival of trade.

Citronella—Demand for estate oil was very steady and most business done during the past week was in that variety of material—as it also had been for some time past since most manufacturing consumers do not entertain offerings of other than state material. All prices were firm.

Clove—In the previous week, it was the price of Madagascar bud oil that declined. Last week, oil from Zanzibar buds was also reduced and at the close of the trading period it stood on the basis of $1.25 to $1.40 per pound, the range covering variations in sellers' views. The spice market had been somewhat steadier of late.

Cubeb—Now that the price of cubeb berries has become more or less solidified and stabilized, the position of oil derived from that source has assumed similar condition and position. Jobbing business was sufficient to support the market fully last week and at the close of the trading period under review little competition prevailed.

Cumin—This was another seed oil whose spot position reflected the definitely well stabilized prices on raw material. It was also one for which demand was mainly jobbing in volume and in

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

which there was little opportunity for competitive shading of prices.

Dill—Most local dealers in weed oil seemed to be awaiting deliveries of new crop oil; at least, numerous of them were not quoting the article and very few had any oil even when they had prices. Nominally, weed oil was $8 to $9 per pound but and a fair but certainly not normal supply was offered consumers at $8.50.

Eucalyptus—The 70-80 percent oil was reduced to the basis of 75c. per pound in one direction while in others, the prices ranged 80c. to $1.30 per pound according to dealer. The market has had a rather easier tendency of late and signs of competition have not been lacking in local circles from time to time. Demand should soon show a seasonable expansion.

Fir—A steadier market has been the rule in recent weeks. At least, prices have not been reduced any further and fewer signs of local competition have risen to the surface of the market when orders appeared. It was understood that replacement conditions were firmer.

Geranium—Although Bourbon oil held to a very steady price position, Algerian showed signs of a considerable unsettlement in company with more competition and a trend of prices in favor of buyers. Algerian ended last week as low as $12 per pound in one direction on the spot but the range, according to oil and dealer, continued very wide to a maximum quotation of $21 per pound. Cables seemed to indicate some change in buyers' favor. Bourbon was well held at the origin.

Ginger—Stability in prices for ginger root accompanied a similar condition of affairs in the quotations for oil. Some fair and seasonal requests for oil were in the local market and they were filled on a prompt delivery basis at well maintained and reasonable attractive prices the range of which was little short of amazing considering the fact that ample stocks were available at $7.50 per pound against the maximum of quotations at $13.

Lavender — The pressure of ample stocks bought at reasonable French prices was more apparent that even last week and by the close of the period, 38-42 percent oil was available as low as $3.25 per pound in some directions. The range in top quality merchandise was to $10.15 according to dealer. Stocks of most qualities were ample and dealers pointed out that the cheapness of medium to top qualities made the sale of lower grades rather difficult.

Lemon—Prices lacked further development but the market was still possessed of substantial competition between good quality Italian and California oils. And although considerable poor quality oil has been shipped out of Italy, and despite the fact that some Italian shippers were not aloof from making an oil to fit any given price, a better than fair amount of top quality oil has been brought from Messina to the United States where it is still available. Seasonable weather has encouraged seasonable demand and the need for goods was very good last week.

Lemongrass—Agitation has disappeared from quotations on this article in local circles, having been succeeded by more stability and firmness in prices and a lessening of competitive shading thereof. Demand had a steady quality last week, creating undertones of firmness.

Lime—According to some local reports "all expressed lime oil is $8.75 and up per pound," yet in some reliable quarters as low as $6.75 per pound was quoted and confirmed last week. Distilled oil was steady at $4 to $5 per pound according to seller. About the only element of strength in the market was the difficulty of getting oil already bought shipped from Mexico to its owners here.

Nutmeg—Following some falling of prices on this article, the market turned steadier and throughout the past week a not very substantial consuming request was met by steadier quotations and a lessened tendency to shade the market. In some measure, this seemed to reflect the recent firming of raw materials costs.

Orange—Brazilian oil was lower in price last week under the growing influence of competition that first appeared in sales of Floridian material and which is gradually attaching itself to other varieties of this material. Brazilian oil was down to a minimum of $1.25 per pound last week, though the asking prices ranged to $1.95 according to dealer. California oil seemed to hold aloof from the changing price position but it was felt that eventually even that article

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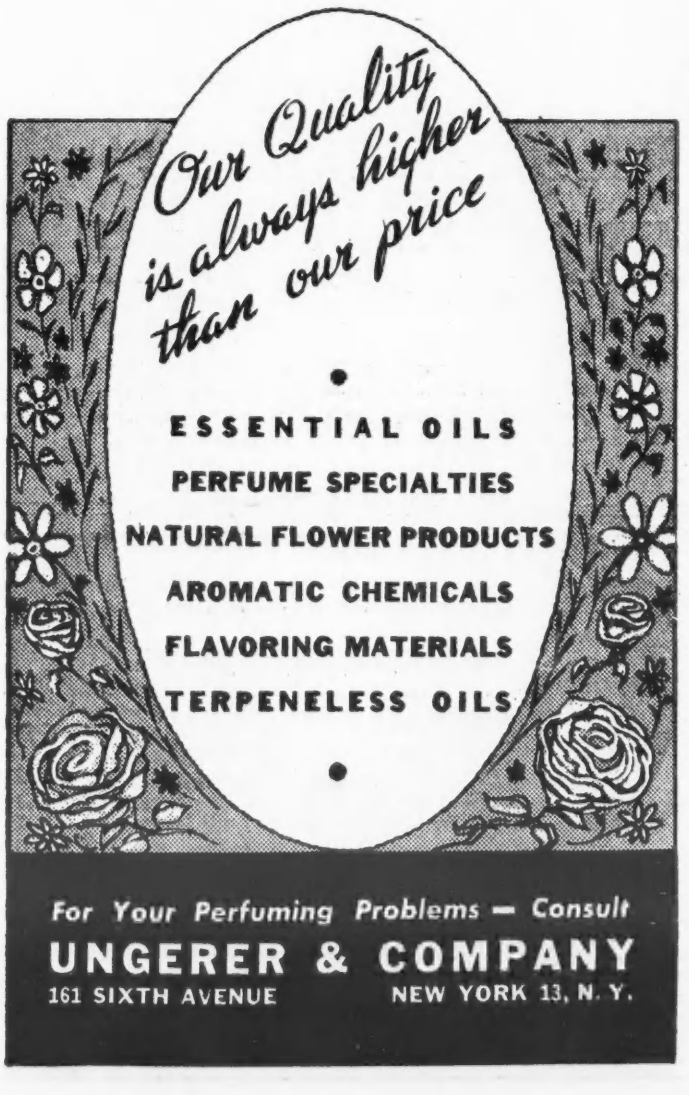

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would be selling at lower quotations locally.

Palmarosa—The market was more or less routine last week but it was also feeling some of the more remote effects of competition in all oils in the geranium category. As yet, replacement has not shifted materially but interest in import parcels was still none too active and the situation appeared to be pointed in buyers' favor.

Patchouli—The fact that prices continued to decline causes no particular surprise last week considering the weakness that had prevailed in the primary market for a considerable period of time. Oil was available on spot as low as $7.50 per pound but as much as $18 was asked in some quarters. The range in the quality of oil available on spot continued to be very wide and purchase was usually on the approval of samples submitted.

Peppermint — Redistilled oil was let down a further price peg last week and the minimum spot quotations at the close of the trading period was $7.60 per pound, which compared with natural oil generally to be had for $7.30. The crop was nearly at the end of the distillation period and it was understood that many of the real large buyers for consumption have about covered their 1948-1949 requirements.

Pimento—The most recent price turn in the raw material market was upward but the cost to replace the current spot stocks of this oil have not changed materially for that reason. Locally, prices were steady to firm under a fair, if jobbing consuming demand.

Pineneedle—A steadier price position appeared to prevail in Siberian oil, so-called—albiet it never saw Siberia but was a produce of Europe. Sellers adhered to quotations more tenaciously even when size of orders might be a temptation toward shading.

Rosemary—Local requirements were moderate in size and reached the market occasionally rather than steadily throughout the past week. Prices were generally very steady, being considered as low and in line with what it costs to replace the article in European markets.

Sandalwood—Demand was routine in all respects but replacement cost alone was more than sufficient reason for the steady quality governing prices quoted by most of the leading suppliers.

Savory — Some felt that the market might be lowered to reflect what must be a lower production costs at the origin where the prices on raw material have been much more favorable during the past half year. However, inactivity locally and the presence of stocks bought at a relatively high cost a long time back cancelled out and prices held without change.

Snakeroot—The supply was conservative, yet there seemed to be no pressing reason to renew stocks through new production. Present supply was more than sufficient to cope with prevailing requests.

Spearmint—The steadier market developed following the last reduction in price was maintained during the past week and with demand showing a moderate improvement in some quarters, the tendency to shade quotations further was not prominently a part of trade. Sellers considered

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the element of stability as a growing factor.

Aromatic Chemicals

Ethyl Acetate—Despite some weakness in the raw material, this product continued in steady price position and some of the decreased income in the sale of raw material was being recovered through transactions in ethyl acetates at unchanged prices.

Eucalyptol—The raw material again turned unsteady without prices on eucalyptol being immediately affected. However, the market was said to be more competitive than it had been and demand was not of the sort acting as a brake on the tendency to meet buyers' views.

Eugenol — Producers reported steady prices regardless of the fact that some sellers of the raw material had been lowering prices on both qualities of that item during the past month. Eugenol was well maintained last week and sold in very fair quantities.

Linalyl Acetate—Some buyers seemed to be disposed to cover requirements rather farther ahead than had been their practice in the recent past. At least, some sellers indicated rising sales within conservative limits and indicated that prices were better held.

Mint for Oil Crop Harvest Progressing

Harvest of mint for oil in the states of Indiana and Michigan is "well along" and will be largely completed by early September, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics announced September 9. However, some distilling of second clippings will continue throughout the month, it was stated. In Oregon and Washington harvest has started and is about one-half completed in Washington.

For the Bookshelf

INORGANIC PROCESS INDUSTRIES. By Kenneth A. Kobe. vii + 371 pages. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

This book is set forth as an attempt to supply chemical students with basic information preparatory to their understanding of current reports on the progress of the chemical industries. The author, being a teacher of chemical engineering, is naturally concerned more with the technical progress of the industries than with their commercial status and outlook. He aims at giving future production men a helpful idea of the ecologic areas in which they will find themselves corporally and must find and fit themselves operationally.

The introductions comprise the natural sodium and potassium salts industries, the sodium carbonates and electrolytic alkali industries, the sulphuric acid industries, the nitrogen-fixation and products industries, and the phosphorus products industries. It is obvious that the introductions must at points be sketchy. Even so, they reflect acquaintance with some of the points on which production superintendents hang critical evaluations of college graduates as members of their working staffs. "Family trees" and other charts and pictures help to tell the student what he should know, including something about markets.

The market and related commercial topics, notably the listing of prices, give this book a new look among engineering literature. This is a new look which shows more, not less, than was disclosed by earlier modes. And that is very useful. All too many graduates evaluate products introvertly, that is, on the basis of production practice. The chemical industry must be more an economic extrovert: it must find outlets, as well as sources, and it must know the influence of costs on consumption.

CHEMICAL REACTIONS OCCURRING DURING THE SOAP DISTILLATION PROCESS. By Dr. Leithe. 15 pages. $11.85.

ANALYSIS OF PARAFFIN OXIDATION PRODUCTS, ESPECIALLY SOAP FATTY ACIDS. By Dr. Leithe. 7 pages. $8.75.

These are translations of reports on experiments in the ammonia laboratory of I. G. Farbenindustrie during 1936, 1937, and 1938. They are in mimeographed form and are part of an extensive series of such translations edited and produced by Mapleton House, 5415 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn 4, N. Y.

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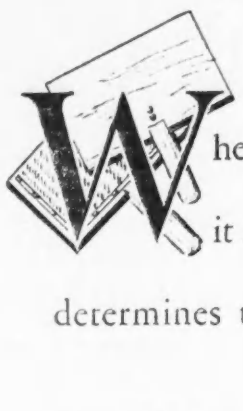

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Maintenance of a steady price structure on medicinal botanicals led directly to a stabilization of the market index at 198.1, which compared with 267.0 prevailing a year ago. The recent trend here and in the domestic primary market had been toward more solidity in price views and in a fairly substantial degree it appeared last week that the basis for sales operations in the 1948-1949 season had been laid. Higher prices on condimentals brought Syrian anise, bleached cardamom, Dutch caraway, Zanzibar clove, Dalmatian sage, Yunnan cassia, and black pepper into prominence.

Some of the curtain recently drawn over the French vanilla bean market was raised last week when it became certain that the lower and official prices agreed on by the French government in France and the colonial authorities in Madagascar had been put into effect September 6 in the islands. It was also disclosed that the prices had been dropped by about 36 percent. Stocks of Bourbons unsold in the United States were relatively large and the drop of 36 percent in replacement cost is likely, eventually, to have a pronounced effect on the inventory value of present spot holdings. Mexicans were lower last week but the primary market imposed a 15 percent export tax, a development likely to stay the price decline.

The truck strike spread to New Jersey where some have their warehouses and mills. One effect of the strike was to make some buyers loath to place orders in this market. Several large transactions with the middlewest were held up when the firm buyers learned that their purchases would not move promptly. Entry of New Jersey into the struck area also brought an end to the much heavier sales of pepper that came in the previous week when shipment from that state was possible.

At the close of the week, most medicinal and condimental items were steady to firm in price in this as well as in primary markets.

Balsams

Copaiba—The undertakings of consumers were slightly in excess of immediate requirements, suggesting the need of protecting future requirements farther ahead that had been the custom in recent weeks. The market continued to be firm so far as prices were concerned.

Fir—The call for Canadian balsam showed clearly the absence of more than conservative stocks in the hands of the few holders in this market. Prices had a firm to strong undertone throughout the past week. Oregon balsam was steady to firm but the call was jobbing.

Peru—Jobbing activity gained moderately during the past week, making for a firmer spot market and a lessening of the limited tendency toward price shading that had been noted in the recent past.

Tolu—Sellers were disposed to keep spot prices more closely in line with the replacement position of the article during the past week. At least, no known instances of price shading developed under the steady flow of numerous small sized orders to the spot.

Barks

Barberry — The replacement position tended to keep spot prices to a very steady position regardless of the fact that the requirements of manufacturing consumers were conservative throughout the past week. Sellers were not disposed to accept buyers' bids.

Black Haw—Some approach to balance between primary market cost and spot quotations appeared to have been attained. Sales during the past week usually covered nearby needs of a fair number of buyers but the total of transactions was probably less than normal. Prices were well maintained in all directions during the period reviews.

Cinchona—According to the Department of Commerce, during the month of May importations of this bark took a sharp dip to a total of 31,100 pounds from the April total of 94,370 pounds. The spot market appeared still to lack stocks of the old time long and short quill pharmaceutical bark from the Netherlands Indies.

Cocillana—The time when coverage of late Fall and Winter requirements should develop more activity in the market for this bark was not far off. Present stocks have protected the future calls likely to reach dealers and have done so fairly well. Prices at the present time prevail in very steady position.

Sassafras—Stocks were reported as being gradually built to a size likely to care for demand when it shall rise in major force after the turn of the year. The supply has not been obtained at primary market prices substantially lower than a year ago. Hence, current quotations on the spot show more solidity than they did.

Soap—Importations were lacking last May, the most recent month reported on by the Department of Commerce. However, the April arrival of 64,444 pounds had been fairly substantial. The present market at the source was said to be steady and it was almost firm here.

Beans

Vanilla — According to information available locally last week, the reduction of Bourbon bean prices in the French islands has been confirmed officially and the rates set in France around the middle of August went into effect in the Islands around September 6. Just what this means actually in terms of American dollars for beans actually on the spot is a question that trade contacts last week were unable to answer.

It was probably safe to say that the larger operators in New York had virtually withdrawn prices for the time being and since markets are set by what buyers will actually pay, it may be that a reinstitution of firm spot prices on Bourbons may await the entry of buyers into the market and what the price may be will depend in no small measure upon what buyers will actually pay. There are substantial stocks of high cost beans held in this market at present, beans that not so long ago sold at $7.25 per pound.

Local importers of Bourbon beans were not disposed to reveal their actual cost prices last week but from governmental sources it was learned that the new, official minimum prices, adopted by the French government officials and the Madagascar colonial authorities for the purpose of reviving American demand for the Bourbon bean, were as follows:

	Per pound—New Price	Old Price
50 percent firsts	$4.99	$7.71
25 percent firsts	4.54	7.26
Seconds down	4.31	7.03
Thirds down	4.08	6.80
Fourths down and cuts	3.40	Not set

The new prices, according to government report, will be effective on vanilla beans produced in Madagascar, the Comoro Islands, and Reunion Island and will cover all exports from those terri-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, No. 2, 2c. per lb.
No. 3, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Syrian, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Cardamom, bleached, medium, 4c. per lb.
Cassia, Yunnan, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Zanzibar, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 1c. per lb.
red, Hontaka, 2c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Saffron, Spanish, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, all medium, 1c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana yellow, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, whole, 50c. per lb.
cuts, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
198.1	198.1	199.2	267.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ending September 3

New York

Anise, star, 100 bags: filthy.
Chillies, 71 bags: moldy.
Cocoa beans, 430 bags: moldy.
Mace, 12 cases: filthy.
Nutmegs, 476 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika, 25 bags: filthy.
Pepper, black, 153 bags: moldy and insect bored; excessive siftings.
Pimento, 100 bags: live insects.
Teaseed oil, 250 drums: inedible.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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A Dictionary of Chemistry, by Watts
Edition of 1868

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tories and from metropolitan France to all foreign countries. A reduction of 5 percent from the franc equivalent of the new dollar prices will be allowed French vanilla merchants purchasing Bourbon beans in order to cover shipping costs, shrinkage, bank exchanged and commissions. The French government will control re-exports from France to insure that all sales to foreign purchasers are made in accordance with the new prices.

Mexican beans were cheaper on the spot, whole standing at $5.50 to $6 per pound and cuts, $4.75 to $5. That at least gives some idea of the price competition Bourbons will have to meet. The replacement cost of Mexicans was recently raised by the imposition of a 15 percent export tax that would increase prices 30c. to 35c. per pound.

Berries

Juniper—Since the Department of Commerce continues to dump into one figure the importations of what it describes as "sloe or juniper berries," it is difficult to know what imports of junipers actually are. However, the department's figure for May was nil, comparing with April arrivals of 6,514 pounds of "sloe or juniper berries."

Prickly Ash—Prices hold high here and it would seem that restocking in the primary market ought to have turned local quotations back toward the realm of normality. More definite information regarding primary market supplies should develop during the next month.

Flowers

Arnica—Jobbing business was very fair in volume and the undertone to prices was on the firm side throughout the past week. Replacement cost has changed very little of late and signs do not now point to an early shift in foreign market shipment views.

Calendula — The supply was believed sufficient in size to care for all probable needs during the next six months at prices approximately those prevailing at the present time.

Saffron—Spanish flowers yielded price position to the pressure of competition and by the close of last week quotations were down to the basis of $23.50 to $24 per pound in a market noted for little beyond dullness and jobbing needs.

Gums

Aloe—Activity was within moderate confines dictated by the fact that consumer reserves were of considerable size. Prices held steady. May importations decreased to a total of 5,449 pounds from the April figure of 18,846 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Locust Bean — Some seasonal requirements reactivated the market to a considerable extent though the actual gain in sales was said to be on the side of conservatism. Prices were steady enough. According to the Department of Commerce, May importations rose to 789,209 pounds from the April total of 569,463 pounds.

Mastic—Need for this article remained on a jobbing basis and shipments from the source have undergone a decrease. In May, none was imported and in April the arrival was only 110 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Myrrh—Future needs were fairly well covered by the May arrival of 4,200 pounds. In April, there had been none. Current activity was light but signs of Fall requirements being protected soon were not lacking in the form of inquiries for future deliveries.

Olibanum—Fall buyers nibbled at the market last week, bringing reactivation to a market that had been seasonally dull for some weeks. Prices turned steadier. None was imported in May, as compared with the April importation of 22,400 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Tragacanth — May importations rose sharply to 338,066 pounds from the negligible amount of 95,205 pounds arrived in April, according to the Department of Commerce.

Herbs and Leaves

Adonis Vernalis—Stability governed in the market for this item and it was a steady affair in terms of movement into consumption and the prices at which such goods were obtainable in local circles.

Buchu—Although immediate request was confined to moderate amounts of this material, some interest in goods for later delivery were disclosed and the potential buyers found prices to be generally firm. The firmness prevailed on both spot and primary market offerings.

Catnep—Primary market collectors ap-

peared to be maintaining their recent quotations in very steady fashion but from the quantities offered and the failure of buyers to take up such offerings promptly, it appeared that supply would be adequate and that prices were likely to hold around current levels.

Henna—Movement was routine in character and was generally in line with expectations at the present time of year. Larger movement was expected once stocks laid in against Summer needs have to be replaced. May importations jumped to 26,774 pounds from the April total of 17,785 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Marjoram—Quotations were generally steady despite the absence of more than jobbing orders in the spot market during the past week. Stocks were conservative in size because arrivals have been moderate for a considerable period of time.

Patchouli—The importations of this article appear rarely on the resale market in this country. Few potential dealers have anything to offer and quotations were substantially nominal. Importations last May were raised sharply to 66,696 pounds from the April total of 17,785 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Sage—Dalmatian recovered some of its recently lost strength and a fair amount of business was said to have been done on the basis of 23c. to 23½c. per pound. Other varieties of sage lacked change.

Senna—Quotations were steady to firm in all markets. The fact that no importations took place last May accounted in some measure for the lessening of available stocks as reported of late and has tended to firm up the market. In April, arrivals were 109,893 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Miscellaneous

Balm of Gilead—The reserves wherewith to meet the broader demand certain to come with the arrival of the cold months were said to be not better than fair in size but some believed them to be larger than a year ago. The rather dull market remained steady in price.

Cantharides—Those favoring the Russian fly failed to find substantially large stocks buzzing in the interest of larger sales. However, those who find in the Chinese product all that the medicinal needs of man could ask were able to buy it readily and under conditions favorable to the purchaser.

Corn Silk—European ideas on prices have been reasonably favorable this season and it was expected that consumer requirements in this country during this year will be satisfied amply at reasonable quotations close to present levels.

Roots

Aconite—The fact that none of this material has arrived here for a considerable length of time argued for the firming of prices on stocks actually available. The latest report of the Department of Commerce showed none to have arrived in April or May.

Aletris—Listings from the primary market suppliers have not shown any steady decline in prices asked on new crop goods, though the market has been easier this season. Local quotations held steady.

Blackberry—Some fair sized quantities were readily obtainable around 12c. to 13c. per pound but local dealers said inactivity continued to sit undisturbed on the spot market, though prices held.

Blood—Some fair sized quantities have been listed by firsthand suppliers but their views on prices have ceased to decline and some listings have shown an actual rise in quotations. Locally, a comparatively steady market was the general rule.

Gentian—Offerings from foreign markets have been numerous and plentiful at prices comparatively low and favorable to importers. Local quotations continued to display full stability in the absence of much opportunity for competitive shading of prices.

Goldenseal—Sales outlets were very narrow; some foreign importers no longer get import licenses for the material. The market was relatively weak in this country and sellers welcomed bids.

Ipecac—According to latest data provided by the Department of Commerce, there was a total absence of importations during last April and May. Nor has there been overly much root noted in local arrival since that period.

Jalap—May importations decreased to 2,300 pounds from the April total of 3,392 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. The local market has been one of stability for many weeks and the absence of large-quantity request during the period under review failed to affect the stable position held by prices.

Mandrake—Undertones were exceptionally firm. Primary market holders had relatively strong ideas as to the value of their holdings and the availability of the material has been such as to discourage the development of competition between suppliers.

Rhatany—A reappearance of jobbing needs removed inactivity from the market and introduced firmness to prevailing prices.

Rhubarb—The market was quiet, yet it was also steady so far as prices were concerned and the only signs of unsettlement arose in quarters still holding of the not generally admired root from India; admiration ended when the Chinese article was restored to normal supply.

Sarsaparilla—Though the prices held steady, the market was under the influence of demand hardly above jobbing size most of the time last week. May importations dropped sharply to 12,552 pounds from the April total of 37,650 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce.

Seeds

Anise—No prices changed save that for Syrian seed and that item sold at a fractional advance to the basis of 19c. to 19½c. per pound.

Caraway—Dutch seed was cabled firmer from the origin and spot stocks were revalued upward to the basis of 18½c. to 19c. per pound. Danish seed has not been offered frequently to this market for some time past and the spot price was purely nominal.

Cardamom—Bold bleached held strongly to its recently high price level and the medium grade was advanced yet once more, closing the past week at $1.84 to $1.86 per pound. No change was made in the price for either decorticated or green material.

Celery—France has not been a particularly anxious seller of late and some mail advices said that home consumption was taking up the crop in very good volume. Indian seed returned to steady position and quotations were firmly maintained throughout the period.

Fenugreek—According to the Department of Commerce, the May importations of this material rose sharply to 115,032 pounds from the April total of 33,092 pounds. Prices were steady to firm at all times last week and the spot market lacked most tendency toward competition.

Mustard—The sharply reduced crop of mustard seed in this country was expected ultimately to be reflected in stronger and probably higher prices. New crop Montana brown was offered at 7½c. to 8c. per pound at the source and the new crop yellow was 13c. to 13½c. Washington yellow was nominally 16½c. per pound.

Spices

Cassia—The two price changed that came in this group last week occurred in all medium Saigon which was down to 36c. to 37c. per pound, and in Yunnan spice which was higher at 18½c. to 19c.

Clove—Zanzibar spice available on the spot was higher in price, standing at 18½c. to 19c. per pound at the end of last week. Madagascar spice held without quotable change.

Ginger—Production of Jamaica ginger in 1948 was estimated at 3,500,000 pounds, which was slightly larger than the 1947 crop of 3,441,000 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. It was less than the 1946 production of 3,889,000 pounds. The traditional markets of the USSR and Germany remain closed to the Jamaicans but Sweden and the Netherlands have been fairly liberal buyers. Spot quotations on No. 2 were higher at 26½c. to 27c. per pound; No. 3, 25½c. to 26c.

Pepper—The truckers strike in New York and New Jersey has caused milled merchandise to backup. For a while in the previous week, activity swung across the Hudson river where goods could still be moved by motor transport but such movement ended last week. Spot prices on black pepper were higher at 77c. to 78c. per pound and the same quotations prevailed on futures. Hontaka red peppers were advanced again and ended the week at 50c. to 50½c. per pound.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Both shellac and titanium dioxide were higher in the market last week, while soybean protein declined. These fluctuations had no effect on the price index, which held at 210.2.

Anatase and nonchalking-rutile grades of titanium dioxide were moved up one-half cent per pound during the week. Calcium and calcium-rutile extended titanium pigments, at the same time were advanced one-quarter cent. Other pigments continued at former quotations.

The supply position of earth colors remained excellent. In free availability were umbers, siennas and all but red synthetic iron oxides. Indian and pure reds were in moderate supply, but pressure from domestic paint makers continued heavy.

Fillers and extenders were without feature during the past week. Synthetic resins were similarly unchanged. Natural resins exhibited little activity, and New York prices were firm for the most part, although some shading was reported. TN grade of shellac was 2 cents higher, but bleached grades and most orange lacs were maintained. Trucking difficulties in the New York area were said to have caused some dislocation of distribution. However, since some trucks were still working as of press time, the situation was not yet as critical as it might become.

Tricresyl phosphate quotations were steady in the wake of recent advances. Interest in phthalates was slow, as prices held. Market conditions in asbestos were largely unchanged. Long-fibered grades remained critically short.

Casein was steady in a slow market. Prices on both imported and domestic grades were firm, with the latter regarded as a nominal quotation because of the paucity of domestic production. Lecithin was steady. The chemically-isolated type of soybean protein, however, declined 1½ cents to 2½ cents per pound. Also of interest during the week was the entrance of a new zirconium silicate producer in the field.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, WG, 10c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 9c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, WG, 8c. per 100 lbs.
WW, X, 2c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, TN, 2c. per lb.
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk resistant, ½c. per lb.
plain, ½c. per lb.
rutile, non-chalking, ½c. per lb.
Pigment, calcium, ¼c. per lb.
calcium-rutile, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rosin, gum, New York, D, E, 10c. per 100 lbs.
Soybean protein, chemically isolated, 1½c. to 2½c. per lb.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 1½c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1926=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
210.2	210.2	202.5	181.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Acetylene—An increase in supplies was reported during the week. The boost in stocks was attributed to the recent inauguration of expanded production facilities by one manufacturer. Demand was on a par with previous levels. Prices were similarly unchanged.

Black, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Producers continued to report a steady flow of scrap iron, despite the prevailing inflated price structure of that material. Inventories of this pigment were therefore ample during the week. Demand was moderate. Listings were maintained.

Brown, Metallic — Stocks continued freely available during the past week. Calls for the material were fair. Quotations held at previous levels.

Brown, Sap Crystals—This pigment was without feature during the period under review. The supply position remained excellent. Buying interest, though not especially strong, continued steady. Listings were stable.

Brown, Sienna—Both burnt and raw grades were readily available to the consuming trade during the past week. No change in the supply position was expected, although users in the New York metropolitan district believed that a pinch might set in if the trucking strike in the area continued for any extended period of time. As of late last week, however, paint operations were going on without undue hardship. Demand was largely unchanged, as were prices.

Brown, Synthetic Iron Oxide—Firmness keynoted this section last week, despite the inflated price structure prevailing in the scrap iron market. Inventories were plentiful. Business was active, but not unusual.

Brown, Umber—The supply position of this material remained good, with burnt and raw grades continuing freely available. Consuming interest was moderate, but steady. The price structure was without variance during the period under review.

Brown, Vandyke—In excellent supply, this material was in fair call last week. Prices were stable.

Copper Oxide—Both red and black grades continued in steady, but moderate, call during the week. Inventories were adequate. Prices were without variance.

Green, Chromium Oxide—The price structure of this material held fast, as both pure and hydrated grades retained levels of former weeks. Pure chromium oxide was still in severely short supply.

Lithopone—Quotations on this material held firm, despite the recent increases in zinc oxide and pure zinc sulphide. Reluctance of producers to apply advanced schedules to this pigment was attributed to the decline in business. Supplies, though hardly free, were reasonably comfortable.

Red, Indian—In moderate supply last week, this material continued under heavy pressure from domestic paint manufacturers. Prices were firm.

Red, Iron Oxide — Stocks of Persian Gulf oxide were running low, despite the low volume distribution of this pigment. However, some relief to the tight supply situation was expected this Fall if plans by a group of importers for another shipment from the Middle East go through. Spanish oxide, however, was still tight, and was expected to remain so. Stumbling block in the way of easement was not curtailed production at the source, but rather high prices on the part of Spanish producers. Synthetic iron oxide was in better supply, although inventories were sorely pressed by domestic demand. The price structure of all red oxides continued at levels of former weeks.

Red, Venetian—The supply position was reasonably good during the past week. Calls for the material were moderate. Prices were maintained in all quarters.

Titanium Dioxide—Increases of ¼c. to ½c. on this material were applied by one manufacturer last week. These advances met previous boosts by another maker on anatase grades and the calcium-rutile extended pigment. Supplies, meanwhile, continued tight. Demand was extremely strong. Current quotations on affected grades follow:—Anatase, chalk-resistant, carload, delivered, 18c. per pound; anatase, chalk-resistant, less carload, delivered, 18½c. to 19c.; anatase, plain, carload, delivered, 18c.; anatase, plain, less carload, 18½c. to 19c.; rutile, nonchalking, carload, delivered, 20c.; rutile, nonchalking, less carload, 20½c. to 21c.; calcium base, delivered, 7c. to 7½c., and calcium-rutile base, delivered, 7c. to 7½c. per pound.

Yellow, Synthetic Iron Oxide — The supply position of this material continued excellent. Demand was moderate. Prices were stable.

Zinc Pigments—Quotations stabilized at higher levels during the week following 2c. to 2½c. increase effected recently. Consuming inquiry was still described as heavy. Output continued to fall far short of requirements. Deliveries were being made, however, but only to regular customers and in quantities prescribed by the several allocation plans.

Fillers and Extenders

Calcium Carbonate—Market conditions in this section held firm during the period under review. Arrivals last week aggregated 2,000 bags of whiting from Antwerp.

Diatomaceous Earth — Supply, demand and prices all remained at former levels during the past week. Stocks were ample. Inquiry was steady. Prices were constant.

Fuller's Earth — There were no price change reported for this material last week. Consuming interest was moderate. The supply position was likewise unchanged, continuing in ready availability as it has for some time.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyd Resins—Firmness featured these materials last week following recent decreases of 2c. to 3c. per pound by one manufacturer. No improvement in business was noted, although government calls for these products were said to be

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

extremely heavy. Inventories were reported sufficient to handle the current volume of civilian demand.

Ester Gums—This section was stable during the week following recent price adjustments. All grades were reported in balance with demand, which itself was said to be steady, but moderate.

Hydrocarbon Resins—This market was steady in the wake of recent ¾c. to 1c. reductions on the petroleum grade. Inventories were reported at former levels. Buying inquiry was also steady.

Phenolic Resins — Market conditions were without appreciable change during the week. Stocks of these resins were ample for all but cresylic-type grades. Demand was unchanged. Prices were maintained at former listings.

Pyroxylin—The Bureau of Census reported June shipments of spread at 3,450,-000 pounds, compared with 3,039,856 pounds in May, 4,519,535 pounds in June, 1947, and 5,748,121 pounds in the corresponding month of the previous year. Total shipments of spread during the first six months of the year aggregated 24,326,345 pounds, sharply under January-June totals for 1947 and 1946, with 38,195,801 pounds and 38,556,850 pounds, respectively. At the same time, the bureau announced that this is the last monthly report on pyroxylin spread shipments. Future releases will be issued on an annual basis.

Vinyl Resins—Although a maker of polyvinyl elastomers recently effected price adjustments in two directions, this market was firm during the period under review. Interest was heavy. Stocks were on a par with former levels.

Natural Resins

There was little activity in the New York market during the week. Quotations were fairly firm, although reports continued concerning shading of prices in some quarters. Interest was sluggish, but some improvement was expected within the next few weeks. Stocks continued at levels of former weeks.

Shellac—Calcutta was somewhat firmer during the week. In New York, most grades continued stable. However, TN lac rose 2c., narrowing from 59c. to 62c. per pound to a new market price of 61c. to 62c. Continuance of the trucking strike in the New York area was said to have caused some dislocation of distribution facilities. Some trucks were still working as this issue went to press. However, most dealers were fearful of a severe tightening of the supply position if the walkout continued for any long period of time. Despite this impending threat to supplies, buying interest was spotty, purchases still being made on a hand-to-mouth basis. Outside of TN shellac, other orange lacs were maintained at previous quotations, as were bleached grades.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Demand was still slow during the week. Stocks, though not plentiful by normal standards, were said to be adequate to handle the current volume of business. Price-wise, the market remained unchanged at 35½c. to 39c. per pound.

Diethyl Phthalate—No improvement in demand was noted during the past week. Inventories were adequate to the situation. Listings continued firm at 32c. to 34c. per pound.

Dimethyl Phthalate — Similarly dull market conditions prevailed in this section last week. Demand was off. Stocks were sufficient. Prices were constant at 26c. to 28c. per pound.

Dioctyl Phthalate—The price structure remained firm during the period under review. Tankcar quantities were quoted at 41.8c. per pound; carloads commanded 43.3c., and less carlots were listed at 44.3c. Supply was on a par with previous levels. Demand was largely unchanged.

Tributyl Citrate—The supply-and-demand picture remained unchanged last week. Prices were similarly firm. The drum quotation continued to range from 41c. to 43c. per pound.

Tributyl Phosphate—No change in the price structure of this material was noted during the past week. Supplies were also unchanged, as was demand. Tributyl phosphate in drums continued to command 66c. per pound.

Tricresyl Phosphate—This plasticizer settled down at higher levels following recent increases on both the coaltar and petroleum grades. Current quotations on the coaltar product follow:— Drums, carload, delivered, 43c. to 46½c. per pound; l.c.l., delivered, 43½c. to 47c., and tanks, delivered, 41½c. to 45c. Ranges listed above represent differences in manufacturers' schedules. Prices on the petroleum grade are:— Drums,

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carload, delivered, 43c. to 44c.; l.c.l., delivered, 43½c. to 44½c., and tanks, delivered, 42c. to 43c. Price differentials on the petroleum product listed above reflect quotations on two grades.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asbestos—The market picture of this material was substantially unchanged during the week. Prices were firm. Supplies of long-fibered asbestos were critically short. Shorter-fibered grades were available in reasonably good volume. Arrivals during the week aggregated 5,600 bags of asbestos from Durban.

Casein — Market conditions continued slow both in domestic and Argentine centers. Prices on the imported material held fast at 25¾c. to 26¼c. per pound in New York, but there were few takers for offerings at these quotations. The domestic material was also stable at 31c. in a purely nominal market. Meanwhile, confirmation of the desperate plight of domestic production was supplied last week by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, which released July production figures.

Dry casein production in July was estimated at 1,200,000 pounds, a decline of 67 percent from the 3,640,000 pounds of a year earlier and 51 percent from the five-year average. July output was the lowest of record for the month since 1922. The seasonal decline in production from June to July was 41 percent this year, 19 percent last year, and averaged 35 percent during the 1942-1946 period. During the first seven months of 1948, production totaled 9,360,000 pounds, a decrease of 58 percent from the 22,228,000 pounds for the January-July period in 1947.

Stocks of dry casein held by manufacturers on July 31 were 3,700,000 pounds, the highest for the date since 1945. Present holdings are nearly twice those of a year earlier and slightly higher than June, 1948. Stocks on July 31 in past years ranged from 1,900,000 pounds in 1947 to 15,700,000 pounds in 1942.

Gypsum—Importations during the past week totaled 22,677 tons of crude gypsum from Baddock and Hautsport.

Lecithin — Buying inquiry continued moderate during the week. Stocks were abundant. Prices remained firm at 16¾c. to 19c. per pound for the bleached grade and 15¾c. to 18c. for the unbleached material.

Soybean Protein—The chemically isolated grade was lowered 1½c. to 2½c. per pound. Current quotations follow:—40,000 pounds, works, 24c. per pound; 20,000 pounds, works, 24½c., and smaller lots, works, 24½c. to 28c. The mechanically refined grade was maintained at previous quotations, which ranged from 6.1c. to 6.5c. per pound.

Zein—This material continued in plentiful supply during the week. Interest, which had been off for some weeks, was said to be on the increase. Price-wise, there was no change, listings holding firm at 25c. per pound for 1,000-pound lots and 30c. for smaller quantities.

Zirconium Silicate — A new source of this material was announced during the week. The product, primarily used as a constituent in the manufacture of ceramics, will be supplied by an East Coast producer, who is also a recognized leader in the manufacture of mercuric oxides.

Naval Stores

The records of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended September 10 were as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)				New York c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. whse.	l.c.l., ex
	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$6.50	$7.90	$8.65
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.15	8.90
E	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.15	8.90
F	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.25	9.00
G	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
H	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
I	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
K	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
M	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
N	7.37	7.37	7.37	7.37	8.35	9.10
WG	7.43	7.43	7.43	7.43	8.45	9.20
WW	7.50	7.50	7.52	7.52	8.55	9.30
X	7.50	7.50	7.52	7.52	8.55	9.30
	Drums					
Sales	100		200			
Receipts	93	514	73	445		
Shipments						
Stocks	13,459	13,973	14,046	14,491		

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk				New York (ret. dmls.) tanks f.o.b. N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.)	l.c.l. ex
	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
Per gal	.37¼	.37¼	.37	.36½	.45	.55
Sales, bbls.	480			320		
Receipts, bbls.	2		116	446		
Shipments, bbls.	68		37	179		
Stocks, bbls.	9,992	9,992	10,071	10,338		

* No market.

Soybean Purchase Agreement Program Planned by USDA

The Department of Agriculture announced September 8 that price-support purchase agreements as well as commodity loans will be available to producers of 1948 crop soybeans. The loan program, 90 percent of the comparable price on September 1, 1948, was announced by the department on March 15. On August 30 the department announced a price support of $2.18 a bushel for 1948 crop green and yellow soybeans, grading United States number two and containing not more than 14 percent moisture. Black, brown and mixed varieties will be supported at $1.98 a bushel.

Purchase agreements and commodity loans will be available to producers from harvest through December 31, 1948. The purchase agreement will provide that producers may sell their soybeans at support prices to the Commodity Credit Corporation within thirty days after the maturity date of the loans, which is April 30, 1949, or earlier on demand. Loan and purchase agreements may be obtained by eligible producers applying to county agricultural conservation committees.

Shawnee

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Para Reds, Iron Blues
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"Kentucky Color" also distills:
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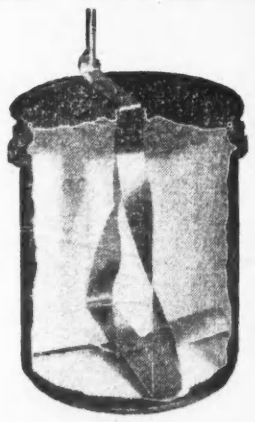
PAIL AGITATORS



Here it is — A REALLY EFFICIENT PAIL AGITATOR. — Mixes paint properly with a minimum of effort and time. — Stirs in all the pigment so that color is true to chart. Clean.

The 4-blade agitator fits standard 45 m.m. can nozzle. The handle is detachable so that can is sealed with standard sealing cap.

Think of the time saved by using one of these effective pail agitators. The saving in time will much more than pay the slight additional cost.

Write for complete information and literature.

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CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

Kessler Issues Data On New Glycol Esters

The Kessler Chemical Company, Philadelphia, has published a booklet describing its line of polyethylene glycol esters. The publication describes the chemical and physical applications of the products and states:

"Since the esters do not hydrolize or dissociate into ions in solution as do the usual soaps, they are classed as non-ionic surface-active agents which are stable in the presence of considerable amounts of acids, alkalies or salts. This peculiar quality immediately suggests their use in the manufacture of cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, polishes, inks, paints, pharmaceuticals, textiles, paper, leather, insecticides and other industrial products.

"A great number of esters can be produced by reacting the different polyethylene glycols with the various commercially available fatty acids. The resulting esters vary greatly in appearance and properties. They range from oily liquids to soft pastes and wax-like substances which are either water-insoluble, water-dispersible or water-soluble. Esters soluble or insoluble in oils and the commonly used solvents are available."

The booklet continues to describe the properties and uses of the various esters in different industries and suggests formulas for compounding of consumer products. Copies may be obtained from the company at State road and Cottman avenue, Philadelphia 35, Pa.

Monsanto Shifts Staff Of Plastics Division

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mich., has made several changes in the assignments of the staff of its plastics division, concurrent with the removal of the division's Lockport, N. Y., operations to Springfield, Mass.

Carl T. King, production manager, will continue in that position and will be additionally responsible for the coordination of activities in the company's foreign plants and for special assignments.

The operation of the Springfield production department will be under the direction of Robert K. Mueller, assistant production manager. The phenolic plant, including the production of formalin, "Santodex," wood flour, and "Resinox" molding materials and resins, will be under the direction of Kenneth M. Irey, plant manager.

The production of the continuous and sheet plant will be handled by William T. Dickens, assistant plant manager, and John C. Garrels, jr., formerly plant manager at Lockport, becomes plant manager of the thermoplastic plant.

Thomas J. Diveney, director of industrial relations, will be responsible for coordination of office management activities. Division engineering will be segregated into a divisional engineering department and the department of plant engineering and services, both under the direction of Carl O. Hoyer.

Surface Coating Resin Makers Organize in U.K.

The Surface Coating Synthetic Resin Manufacturers Association was recently formed in Great Britain to promote the interests of surface-coating synthetic resin manufacturers and to strive to acquire adequate supplies of raw materials for its members. Membership of the association is restricted to manufacturers who make synthetic resins for surface coatings, either for their own use or for sale, and who have a factory in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

The first annual general meeting of the association will be held in November or December of this year, and a provisional executive committee has been selected to govern the group until that time. Secretary of the organization is John Baxter, 79/80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and other members of the provisional executive committee are:—

D. L. Anaand, Sherwoods Paints, Ltd.; H. M. Burns, North British Chemical Company, Ltd.; J. W. Cole, Arthur Holden & Sons, Ltd.; R. L. Frost, Thos. Parsons & Sons, Ltd.; E. J. R. Lovelock, Featly Products, Ltd.; A. Tremain, Cray Valley Products, Ltd.; T. T. Walton, Smith & Walton, Ltd., and W. E. Wornum, Mander Bros., Ltd.

Buffalo Paint Club To Golf Tomorrow

The final golf meeting of the season for the Buffalo Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will be held tomorrow at the Wanakah Country Club. Following this meet, trophies for the low net and low gross scores of the year will be awarded. The meeting will also be the first one for this fall and will be featured by the presentation of a film by the Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, entitled "Problem —Solution—Result."

Kohnstamm Names Thomas West Coast Representative

H. Kohnstamm & Co., manufacturer of colors, New York, has appointed Baxter Thomas sales representative on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Thomas has been trained at the laboratories and plants of the company and will handle all west coast sales of its line of soluble, Prussian, Chinese and milori blues, lakes and fine colors, alumina hydrate, zinc stearate, gloss white and other products.

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REFINED SELECTS—Various Melting points 270°—285° —300°—310° F.
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You can add to the quality of your products — and at the same time reduce costs — by standardizing on PICCOLYTE synthetic resins. These pure hydrocarbon resins, available in several grades, have the properties you want.
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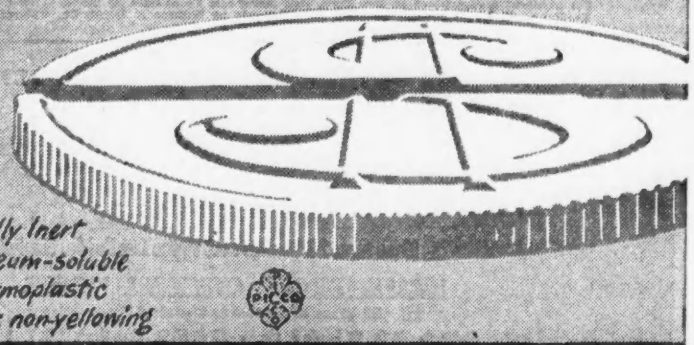
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★Thermoplastic
★Pale color, non-yellowing
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Distributed by: Falk Chemical Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., and Harwick Standard Chemical Co., Akron 8, Ohio

To paint yourself out of a corner
USE 2583 GLYPTAL*
Floors really stand up when armored with 2583 Glyptal. Use this resinous-reaction product in your sealer, paint, and varnish formulations. It also strengthens decorative enamels, architectural finishes, and maintenance paints. Blend it with other Glyptals, too, to improve their gloss and hardness.
G-E GLYPTAL
ALKYD RESINS
A G-E specialist is always available to discuss your paint problems. Just write to Resin and Insulation Materials Division, Chemical Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, N. Y.

Properties of 2583 Glyptal*

Solids content	49–51%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirit
Viscosity	N-S
Color (Gardner)	9–12
Acid No. of solution	10–20
Pounds per gallon	7.5
Pigment compatibility	Fair
Air dry—setting time	Medium
Through dry	Fair
Hardness	Excellent
Gloss	Excellent
Gloss retention	Excellent
Color retention	Excellent
Water resistance	Excellent
Oil and gasoline resistance	Good
Weather resistance	Fair
Specific gravity (resin)	1.07
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	None
Rosin or derivatives	Present
Oil acids content	43%
Type of oil	Linseed

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
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ETHOX (Diethoxy Ethyl Phthalate)
(Di "Cellosolve" phthalate)
DIOCTYL PHTHALATE
KAPSOL (Methoxy Ethyl Oleate)
KP-23 (Butyl "Cellosolve" Stearate)
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Samples and data on request

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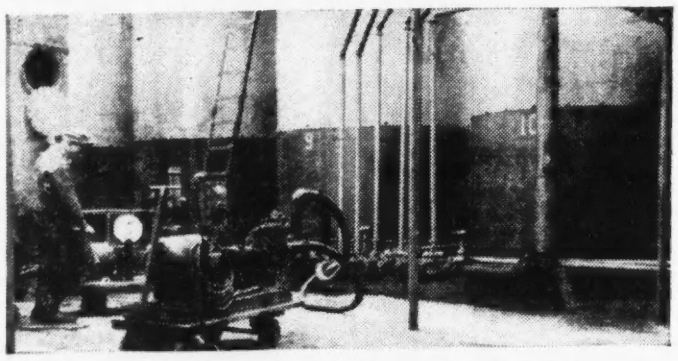
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Swift & Co. to Operate New Industrial Oil Plant

Swift & Co., Chicago, is planning to commence operation this fall of its new industrial oil processing plant at Hammond, Ind. The new operation will include facilities for the processing of vegetable and marine oils, in addition to the animal oils which account for most of the company's production of industrial oils at present.

Included in the plant will be an experimental pilot plant devoted to research into new and improved products and new uses for these products, as well as facilities for fat splitting, solvent fractionation and solvent crystalization.

The fat splitting unit in the new plant is a continuous hydrolosis unit constructed by the Blaw-Knox Company. Fatty acids produced in such a unit are light colored, due to the brief reaction time and the absence of the effects of harsh catalysts, and the percentage of split obtained is high and the unsaponifiable matter is kept at a minimum.

The solvent fractionation process is to be carried out in a unit being built by the M. W. Kellogg Company, employing its "Solexol" process. The process is a continuous liquid-liquid extraction whereby liquid propane and fatty materials are passed countercurrently through a column with the temperature and pressure so controlled that a portion of the raw material is selectively taken up by the solvent and removed from the top of the column.

The "Solexol" process is said to be extremely well adapted for decolorization and will remove colors that normal refining and bleaching will not remove, and with a much lower loss of product than that usually encountered by standard bleaching practice. In addition, the process is said to be well adaptable to the production of drying oils, vitamin concentrates and relatively pure fatty fractions of high quality.

Solvent crystalization at the new plant will be carried out in a unit also being constructed by M. W. Kellogg Company. In this unit, the feed stock is taken up with propane and the solution is then chilled until the higher melting fraction is crystalized. The slurry of crystalized fatty materials and liquid propane solution of the uncrystallized oil is then fed to a continuous filter, where the fatty crystals are removed. The liquid and solid fractions are then stripped free of solvent.

Talc Mine Maps Released

Director W. E. Wrather of the United States Geological Survey announced Friday that maps of the Waterbury talc mine, Moretown, Vt., have been released. The mine, which is owned by the Eastern Magnesia Talc Company, was surveyed during the period from October, 1944, to July, 1945, by M. P. Billings and A. R. Chidester of the Geological Survey. The present maps are based on the results of this investigation.

Copies of the geologic surface map, underground maps, and structure sections released as strategic minerals investigations, preliminary maps 3-225, may be obtained by persons directly interested in the deposits upon application to the Director United States Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Soybean Futures Trading Increases During August

Futures trading in soybeans amounting to 14,852,000 bushels in August was about double the July volume of 6,910,000 bushels, and the largest August total since the record year 1941, the Commodity Exchange Authority of the Department of Agriculture reported September 6. Open contracts in soybeans increased from 2,425,000 bushels on July 31 to 7,217,000 bushels on August 31, compared with 11,421,000 bushels on August 31, 1941.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Meet September 14

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold the first meeting of its fall season at the Engineers Club on Wednesday, September 15. Dinner will be at 6:45 p.m. Guest speaker of the evening will be T. J. Skotnicki, of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company, who will discuss "Recent Developments in Iron Oxide Red Pigments."

Dreger Elected Vice-Pres. Of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet

Dr. E. E. Dreger, research director of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J., was elected a vice-president of the company at a recent meeting of the board of directors. Dr. Dreger joined the company's research department in 1925 and has been director since 1941.

Sherwin-Williams Introduces New Line of Synthetic Enamels

A new line of low-cost synthetic enamels to be marketed under the name "Lustral 67" is announced by The Sherwin-Williams Company's industrial division. The new finish has been designed as a companion product to the firm's recently introduced "Kem Lustral" finishes. However, it is intended primarily for interior use, although it may be used satisfactorily for some types of exterior service.

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Silicone News
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In a competitive market your strongest selling point is a superior product. Constant vigilance is required, however, to maintain that superiority. That's why top management men as well as design and production engineers are taking such keen interest in our silicone products.

With this family of new engineering materials, designers are able to do all sorts of previously impossible things. Skillfully used, Silicones can give you a sound, competitive advantage. Take silicone electrical insulation for example.

PHOTO COURTESY AUTOMATIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Skylift Electric Truck motors are wound with DC Silicone Insulation which has 10 times the life and 10 times the wet insulation resistance of Class "B" insulation. DC 44 Silicone Grease in the bearings has about 8 times the life of petroleum greases.

Here's an example of the way Automatic Transportation Company of Chicago capitalizes on the competitive advantage our silicone materials give them. Recent ad copy carries this headline in bold-face type.

Only Automatic Skylift Trucks Give You
"BURN-OUT PROOF"
Silicone Insulated Motors
Skylift Means Uninterrupted Material Handling

That's good selling copy and it's backed up by the amazing stability of our silicone products in all of their various forms. You may be able to improve or protect your competitive position by keeping in touch with Silicone developments through the branch office nearest to you.

Data on all of our DC Silicone Products is given in Catalog No. Z1-15.

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Pitts. Plate Glass Names Gardner to Technical Post

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Morris G. Gardner technical director of its Newark, N. J., paint division, to succeed R. T. Ubben, who has been appointed technical director of the company's Milwaukee division. R. S. Hartzell has been named assistant technical director at Newark.

Mr. Gardner joined the company's Newark division in 1935 to supervise technical development and sales work on lithographic and container coatings. He had formerly been associated with the Cook Paint Company for fifteen years as chief chemist and manager of the varnish department and research development. Previously he had been in charge of the enamel department of a division of the Glidden Company.

Advance Solvents Plans Protective Coating Clinic

Advance Solvents & Chemical Corporation, New York, and its representatives extend an invitation to all paint technicians of the New York area to attend the Advance Solvents protective coating clinic, September 15, 16, and 17. Luncheon and dinner meetings will be held on each of the above dates at the Downtown Athletic Club, New York. Following the usual procedure of these clinics, round-table and private discussions of protective coating problems will be held with members of the Advance Solvents technical staff presiding.

Current Prices

—*Continued from page 37*

Vanillin, ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.00	—
smaller lots, tins	lb.	3.05 - 3.15	
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.16½	.17½
5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.15	—
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).			
Vinylpyridin, ref, dms., works	lb.	1.30	—
Viosterol, bots., 100 billion USP units mill units		.04	—
1 billion USP units...mill units		.05	—
100 million USP units..mill units		.07	—
A concentrate, dms., works... mill units		.36	.40
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).			
B_2 (see Riboflavin).			
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).			
B_6 (see Pyridoxin).			
C (see Acid, ascorbic).			
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).			
D_2 (See Calciferol).			
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).			
G (see Riboflavin).			
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).			
H (see Biotin).			
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).			
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).			
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, fishliver).			

W

Wahoo root bark, bls	lb.	2.00	2.25
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.55	.75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock	ton	83.00	-85.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock	ton	80.00	-81.00
extract, liquid, 55% tannin, bbls., works	lb.	.08½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08	—
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09¾	—
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra	lb.	.09½	—
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, micro crystalline).			
Bayberry, bgs	lb.	.82	.85
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cs.	lb.	.70	.73
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.69	.71
crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.52	.57
Western hemisphere, bgs.	lb.	.55	.57
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.	lb.	.61	.63
slabs, bgs.	lb.	.60	.62
Candelilla, crude, bgs.	lb.	.64	.65
refined, bgs.	lb.	.67	.68
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra, 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.			
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.81	.83
North Country, No. 2, ton lots	lb.	.89	Nom.
No. 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.85	.87
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.89	.90
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots	lb.	1.18	1.20
No. 2	lb.	1.16	1.18
Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.			
Ceresin, dom., 132°-136° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.16	.16½
138°-140° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.18	.18½
158°-162° m.p., bgs.	lb.	.22	.23
Japan, bgs.	lb.	.06	.07
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons yearly contract, group 3 works	lb.	.14¾	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.15	.16
170°-175° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.13½	.14½
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb.		.25¾	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.26	.27
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.21¼	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.21½	.22½
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, black, cns., 30 tons, same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
smaller cns., same basis	lb.	.20	.21
white, cns., 30 tons, same basis, lb.		.34¼	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.34½	.35½
Montan, crude, bgs.	lb.	.45	.47
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.76	.77
refined, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.82	.84

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The synthetic insect toxicant that is outstandingly effective for the control of household, institutional and agricultural insect pests.

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Velsicol Core Oils assist in providing increased castings production in the foundry. They develop the highest strength-to-gas ratio of any core oils, and they are characterized by clean work ability, fast baking properties, and their controlled uniformity.

SOLID PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS
Velsicol—AD 6-3 and AB 11-2. Velsicol oxidizing and non-oxidizing types possess desirable physical and chemical properties that insure complete satisfactory results in the formulation of protective and decorative vehicles.

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For complete technical data consult Velsicol's Technical Service Department

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Wax, ozokerite, fabricated, black, 189-190 m.p., bgs.,lb. .36 - .38
182-183 m.p., bgs.,lb. .31 - .33
171-172 m.p., bgs.,lb. .27 - .29
White, 178-183 m.p., bgs.,lb. .33½- .34½
170-172 m.p., bgs.,lb. .28½- .29½
Yellow, 180-190 m.p., bgs.,lb. .48 - .50
182-183 m.p., bgs.,lb. .43 - .45
178-183 m.p., bgs.,lb. .26½- .27½
170-172 m.p., bgs.,lb. .25½- .25
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.,lb. .41 - .42
cake, cs.,lb. .42 - .43
White lead (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs.lb. 2.00 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls.,lb. .16 - .20
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, St. Louis, works,ton.10.00 - —
40 tons, N. Y. whse.,ton.18.00 - —
smaller lots, St. Louis, works,ton.12.50 - —
wet-grd., air-floated, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l.,ton.14.50 -27.50
200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,ton. No prices
90% 200 mesh, bgs., c.l.,ton. No prices
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l.,ton.14.50 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.,ton. No prices
putty grade, bgs., c.l.,ton.13.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l. Ohio works,ton.20.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.,ton.25.00 -31.00
l.c.l.,ton.25.00 -29.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.,ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.,ton.22.00 -25.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural bls.,lb. No prices
rossed, bls.,lb. No prices
thin, natural, bls.,lb. .16 - .17
rossed bls.,lb. .23 - .24
Wild indigo root, bls.,lb. .30 - .31
Witch hazel leaves, bls.,lb. .14 - .15
Wilkeite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East.,ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis,ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis,ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis,ton 45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis,ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis,ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.,lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs.,lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood, bls.,lb. .40 - .45

X

Xanthorhiza root, bls.,lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, 5°-7°, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.,lb. 21¾- —
l.c.l., same basis,lb. 22¾- —
tanks, same basis,lb. 21 - —
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald.,lb. .24 - —
fractions, ref. dms., c.l., same basis,gal. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis,gal. 1.69 - —
tanks, same basis,gal. 1.60 - —
Xylidine, mixed, dms.,lb. 42½- —
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works;—
Bethlehem, Pa.,gal. .26 - —
Birmingham, Ala.,gal. .23½- —
Chicago district,gal. .20½- —
Cleveland district,gal. .26 - —
Donnerfield, Tex.,gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio,gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa.,gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.,gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district,gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.,gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo.,gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.,gal. .27 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.,gal. .28 - —
Woodward, Ala.,gal. .25 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.,gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio,gal. .23½- .25
tanks, East, frt. equald.,gal. .28 - —

Prices on 3 to 10-degree xylol from petroleum, tanks, delivered (maximum freight allowances in parentheses) are:—Ark., 30c. (6½c.); Chicago, 30c. (2¼c.); Del.-Md.-D. C., 30c. (2¼c.); Detroit, 30c. (1 3/16c.); La., 30c. (6½c.); N. C. & E. Tenn., 30c. (5c.); N. E., 30c. (2½c.); N. J., 30c.; N. Y., 30c.; Pa., 30c. (2¾c.); S. C., 30c. (6c.); Va., 30c. (3½c.); W. Tenn., 30c. (6½c.), and W. Va., 30c. (2¼c.).

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns.,lb. 2.10 - —
Yeast, brewer's dry, 20 B units, per gram, dms.,lb. .35 - —
90 B units, per gram, dms.,lb. .47 - —
200 B units, per gram, dms.,lb. .50 - —
300 B units, per gram, dms.,lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul,lb. .32 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.,lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies,lb. 2.40 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies,lb. .35 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse. 1c. per lb higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts,lb. .20½- —

Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport), Pac. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., Pac. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis,lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works,lb. 01¾- 02¾
l.c.l., works,lb. 01¾- 02¾
French type, bgs., c.l.,lb. .01½- —
l.c.l.,lb. 01½- —
Persian type, bgs., c.l.,lb. 0158- 0250
synth., bgs., c.l., works,lb. 09 - —
l.c.l., works,lb. 09½- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots,lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works,lb. 01½- 02½
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.,lb. 25 - 27
Yellow xanthorhiza (see Xanthorhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, lbs.,lb. .25 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.,oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works,lb. .25 - —
smaller lots works,lb. .30 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms.,lb. .36½- .37
NF, dms.,lb. .39 - .40
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies,lb. No stocks
l.c.l., same basis,lb. No stocks
Borate, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.,lb. .13½- .17
frt. alld. Pac. Coast,lb. .16½- .19
l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld. E.,lb. .14 - .17½
frt. alld. Pac. Coast,lb. .18½- .20½
Carbonate, tech., rubber makers', bbls., works,lb. .10½- .12½
USP, precip., powd., bbls.,lb. .35 - —
dms.,lb. .40 - —
kgs.,lb. .37 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works,100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works,100 lbs. 7.15 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works,100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., works,100 lbs. 7.90 - —
solution, 50°a. dms., c.l., works,lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., works,lb. .045 - —
tanks, works,lb. .0325- —
USP, gran., dms.,lb. .30 - .31
jars,lb. .33 - .34
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works,lb. .37 - —
Diethyldithiocarbamate, dms., works,lb. 1.15 - —
Dust, bbls., c.l., dlvd.,lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .17½- .19½
Fluoride, bbls., works,lb. .25 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., works,lb. .16 - —
Iodide, NF, jars,lb. 4.75 - —
Laurate, bbls.,lb. .47 - .48
Linoleate, solid, 9½% bbls.,lb. .34½- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis,lb. .13 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., works,lb. .23½- .24
Oleate, bbls.,lb. .42½- —
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
American process, com'l lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
5% bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
35%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
50%, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .16½- —
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .16 - —
green, seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .15 - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .16 - —
USP, etns., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.,lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis,lb. .17 - —

Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices ½c. higher; bbls. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Resinate, fused, 9% Zn, powd., solution, 50°a. dms., c.l., works,lb. .0365- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works,lb. .11 - —
Stearate, etns., 2,000 lbs.,lb. .45 - —
smaller lots,lb. .46 - —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.,100 lbs. 4.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis,100 lbs. 5.05 - —
flake, 35½% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd.,lb. 5.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.,100 lbs. 5.55 - —
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., delvd., same basis,100 lbs. 7.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis,100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulphide to bbls., 4¢c higher
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works,lb. .13½- —
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works,lb. .09½- —
Calcium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., works,lb. .08½- —
Luminescent pigment, frt. alld.,lb. 1.00 - 3.00
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.,lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.,lb. .09½- —

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.

Sulphocarbonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms.,lb. .28 - .29
powd., bbls.,lb. .31 - .32
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, (fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.,lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works,lb. .1150- .1250
l.c.l., same basis,lb. .1220- .14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., works, frt. alld.,lb. .17 - —
normal, dms., works, frt. alld.,lb. .35 - —
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, 52% c.l. dlvd.,lb. .08½- —
Pac. coast,lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies,lb. .09 - —
Pac. coast,lb. .09½- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works,lb. .25½- —
basic carbonate, cake, bbls., works,lb. .30½- —
Hydride, cns., works,lb. 7.00 - —
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works,lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works,lb. .44 - —
5 tons, works,lb. .44½- —
1 ton or less, works,lb. .45 - .46
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works,lb. .59 - —
5 tons, works,lb. .59½- —
1 ton or less, works,lb. .60 - .62
Oxychloride, cryst., etns., 5 tons, works,lb. .20½- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works,lb. .03¾- —
5 tons, works,lb. .04 - —
1 ton or less, works,lb. .04½- .04½
milled, bgs., c.l., works,lb. .04¾- —
5 tons, works,lb. .05¼- —
1 ton or less works,lb. .05½- .05½
refined, bgs., c.l., works,lb. .11 - —
5 tons, works,lb. .11½- —
1 ton or less, works,lb. .12 - .13
Sulphate, cryst., etns., c.l., works,lb. .37½- —
5 tons, works,lb. .38 - —
1 ton or less, works,lb. .38½- .39

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in the September 6 issue of OPD.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in fats and oils was light last week, the market displayed a firm tone, especially for spot and prompt delivery. Price changes were restricted to cottonseed and soybean oils, which were advanced to higher levels under an active inquiry for immediate and prompt delivery. Price index was advanced to 205.7 against 206.5 a month ago and 187.8 a year ago. Rapeseed oil continued inactive and quotations were easier, declining 2 cents per pound.

Trucking strike in the Metropolitan area tied up deliveries to consuming plants and the maritime strike on the Pacific coast brought trading in copra and coconut oil to a standstill. Crushers on the Pacific coast withdrew guaranteed delivery for all positions and restricted crude oil offerings to October forward positions. Some consuming inquiry was reported for prompt shipment, with buyers willing to pay a premium of 2 cents per pound for guaranteed delivery.

Scarcity of supplies of crude and refined corn oil kept this market firm. Demand for refined cottonseed, peanut and soybean oils also was active, with offers for prompt delivery light and firmly maintained.

Crude soybean oil was in active demand for prompt and trading took place at an increase of 2 cents per pound for spot shipment.

Activity in drying oils was confined to tung oil, which was moved in moderate volume at current quotations. Reports from China indicated a firmer market and offerings for shipment were quoted above prevailing price levels here.

A firmer tone prevailed in tallow and grease. Offerings were not liberal and well held. Small consumers paid premiums for the better grades. Soapmakers continued out of the market.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures displayed a strong tone last week and under heavy short covering, September and October options were sharply advanced. Trading in deferred months was light and prices were moderately higher with prompt positions. Reports were current of the possibility of a tight position for October. Buying of nearby deliveries and selling of futures were reported for speculative account. Selling of cottonseed oil futures against purchases of lard also was in evidence. Demand for refined oil for immediate was active. Offerings were limited, owing to small inventories held by refiners and refined vegetable oils were fractionally higher. Switching operations were moderate. September was switched to October at 450 points, to December at 150 to 180 points, and to March at 165 to 195 points.

Crude oil was scarce for prompt shipment and the market was advanced 1½c. net. Sales were reported at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for spot shipment. Straight September was sold 22½c. and straight October at 19c. November was 17c. bid.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was 23c. bid, tankcars, f.o.b. Valley for first half September and 22½c., second half. October bid 19c. No trading in soybean oil this section. Cottonseed meal 41 percent quoted $64 per ton, prompt shipment, $63 September and $62.50, October, Memphis. Cottonseed hulls quoted at $7 to $8 per ton bulk, Memphis, according to mill location.

Prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	116	27.50	24.25	26.00@27.25
October	309	22.95	20.00	22.55—22.40S
December	269	19.90	19.10	19.75—19.70S
January				19.60@19.75
March	83	19.73	19.00	19.60@19.65
May	26	19.35	18.75	19.35@19.60
July	11	19.20	18.65	19.20@19.40

Total sales—814 tankcars.

Linseed Oil

Quietness prevailed in this market last week. Consuming interest continued inactive for replacement and deliveries against contracts which have been in improved demand were tied up by the trucking strike. Raw oil was quoted at 27.80c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis for September-December delivery, but could have been shaded on a firm bid. Tung oil was in good inquiry and moderate trading was reported at prices ranging from 20½c. to 20¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, depending upon seller and delivery. Other drying oils were unchanged and inactive.

Argentine's 1947-48 flaxseed crop was indicated at about 33,000,000 bushels, according to latest reports from the American Embassy. No estimates of plantings for the 1948-49 crop are available, but the acreage is expected to be about the same as for the previous year. The official statement that the government preferred sunflower to flaxseed production in areas where both crops can be grown and the continuation of last year's price of 30 pesos per 100 kilos, bags on track Buenos Aires were expected to discourage flaxseed acreage. Linseed oil production in 1947 was reported at 290,000 tons and exports were indicated at 235,000 tons. Available stocks of flaxseed for crushing in 1948 would suggest an output of about 243,000 tons of oil and combined with fairly large stocks on hand January 1 would make 240,000 tons available for export. Exports of linseed oil during the first six months of 1948 approximated only 40,000 tons. Estimates of stocks of oil in storage range from 150,000 tons to 180,000 metric tons. All export sales are made through I.A.I.P.I. and it is understood that the asking price f.o.b. Buenoes Aires in bulk has been reduced from 2.23 pesos per kilo (30.1c. per pound) to 2.15 pesos (29c.) Rumors of further price reductions were unconfirmed.

Government crop reports estimate flaxseed production at 47,309,000 bushels and yield per acre at 10.5 bushels as of September 1. The August 1 forecast was 44,528,000 bushels.

Minneapolis—Demand for oil was dull, with buyers showing limited interest in new commitments but ordering out old supplies at a brisk rate. Prices stabilized at 27.2c. per pound, in tanks but scattered sales were made at a rock bottom price of 27c. per pound. There was a good business in small lots of oil with "packaged" trade reaching an extremely large volume this season. Mill operations were at a high level and production was moving into consuming channels at a brisk rate as contract holders ordered out supplies in a good fashion.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	7,740,000	6,480,000
Since Sept. 1	7,740,000	6,480,000

Flaxseed — Crushers continued out of the market. CCC purchased at $6 per bushel, the support price f.o.b., Duluth.

Minneapolis—There was no seed being purchased at Minneapolis as the week ended. Not only were crushers entirely out of the market but the elevator firms buying for CCC account were making purchases strictly on a Duluth basis. CCC was paying full freight to Duluth on seed from southern areas and northern sections moved to Duluth without difficulty. All seed was purchased on the $6 basis at Minneapolis as far as pricing was concerned.

Many people have asked what would happen if less than $6 was bid for flaxseed. This contingency is covered in the crusher contract which clearly states that all seed has to be certified with the fact that it was purchased at full price from the producer. Neither crushers nor CCC buyers will accept seed that does not have this certification. Seed receipts during the past week have been extremely heavy, of record breaking proportions in the past few days, all of it going to the government. No final disposition of the flax has been made but it is felt that some, if not all of it, will find its way into export channels, probably to occupied Germany. Seed stocks in local public elevators almost doubled for the week, totaled 2,629,000 bushels as against 1,420,500 bushels just a week ago.

Shipments of flaxseed in bushels were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1948-49	1947-48	Shipments 1948-49	1947-48
This week	4,307,500	2,601,000	431,800	415,200
Since Sept. 1	4,307,500	2,601,000	431,800	415,200

Other Vegetable Oils

New Delhi (Comtelburo):—The final official estimate of the Indian 1947/48 rape and mustard seed crop places the yield at 732,000 tons from 4,289,600 acres, compared with an output of 792,000 tons from 4,321,000 acres in the preced-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cottonseed oil, 1½c. per lb.
Soybean oil, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Rapeseed oil, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Last year
205.7	203.8	206.5	187.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ing season. The 1947/48 linseed crop was finally indicated at 364,000 tons from 3,338,000 acres against 328,000 tons from 3,259,000 acres; peanuts, 3,454,000 tons from 9,974,000 acres compared with 3,588,000 tons from 10,267,600 acres.

Castor, Dehydrated—Market was steady. Trading was fairly active of late for prompt requirements. Quotations were without change.

Coconut—Maritime strike on the Pacific coast played havoc with this market last week. Copra arrivals were held on steamers in the harbor and sellers of oil were not quoting for prompt shipment. Guarantees of delivery for all positions were withdrawn. Crude oil was nearly nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, Pacific coast unguaranteed for spot shipment. October was quoted at 19c. and at 18c. for November-December, same basis. Arrivals totaled 1,094 tons at New York last week. Allocations of 363,000 pounds of refined edible coconut oil to Cuba for commercial procurement were announced by Department of Agriculture.

Copra—This market was nominal owing to the maritime strike on the Pacific coast which prevented unloading of copra from steamers. Prices were entirely nominal at $240 per ton, per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast. Copra purchases totaling 12,000 long tons at prices ranging from $230 to $240 per long ton f.o.b. vessel Philippine port were reported by the Department of Agriculture during the period of August 23-31.

Corn—Owing to the scarcity of offerings, this market was firm. Sales of crude oil were reported at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills for prompt shipment. October shipment was 22c. bid, same basis. Refined oil was steady and nominal at 29c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Oiticica—This market continued more or less nominal, owing to the lack of buying interest. Liquid was quoted nominally at 17½c. per pound, tankcars and drums, carlots New York basis for prompt and forward shipment. Less carlots were sold at 18¼c. per pound in drums, on the spot. Imports were reported at 500 tons and 259 drums at New York last week.

Soybean—Firm tone featured this market and quotations for prompt were increased 2c. and futures ½c. to 1c. per pound. Crude oil was sold at 23c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, first half shipment September. Sales for October were reported at 19½c. and November-December at 17c. January-March was sold at 15¾c. and 16¼c. asked. Refined oil was in good inquiry with trading at 27c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Department of Agriculture, announced September 8, that support purchase agreements as well as commodity loans will be available to producers of 1948 soybeans crop. The department recently announced the support price at 90 percent of parity. Support price is $2.18 per bushel for green and yellow soybeans, U. S. No. 2 and $1.98 for black, brown and mixed varieties.

Prices of refined bleachable soybean oil, in tankcars, on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended September 10 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	..	....	....	22.25N
October	..	....	....	21.00A
December	..	....	....	19.50A
January	..	....	....	19.50A
March	..	....	....	19.50A
May	..	....	....	19.50A
July	..	....	....	19.50A

Sales—None.

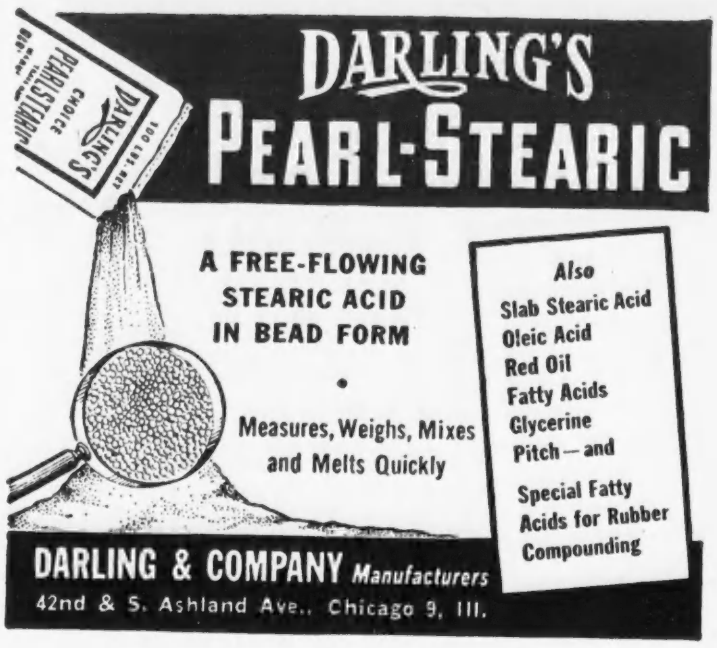
Olive—While trading was light, the market was steadier with the firmer tone at primary markets. Offers for shipments were reduced. Spanish oil was quoted at $4.50 to $4.75 per gallon, drums, duty paid, on spot. Greek oil at $4.25 and Moroccan at $4. Imports totaled 825 drums at New York from Casablanca last week.

London (Comtelburo):—Trade circles here understand that the British Ministry of Food has now completed its purchase of 3,000 tons of Spanish olive oil under recent Anglo-Spanish trade agreement on basis of £256-6s-8d per 1,000 kilos f.o.b. Private importers are now reportedly experiencing some difficulty in securing small lots owing to reports of poor new crop prospects. Meanwhile, British Food Manufacturers Association has approached the Ministry regarding the possibility of stabilizing the domestic price of olive oil over the next few months in order to facilitate its distribution.

Olive Foots—Trading was reported inactive. Spot stocks were unchanged at 21½c. per pound, tankcars, and at 23c. to 23½c. drums, according to quantity. prompt shipment was quoted at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Palm—Quotations were withdrawn owing to the sold up allocations for shipment from primary markets. Consumption was restricted to the steel trade.

Peanut—Market was quiet but steady. Crude oil was sold and offered at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offerings



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were light. Refined oil was maintained at 28½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Trading continued slow and the quotations were easier. Refined oil was quoted at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for September-October delivery. Drums ranged from 25c. to 26c. per pound, according to quantity.

Tung—Consuming inquiry was fairly active and trading of moderate volume was reported at prices ranging from 20½c. to 20¾c. per pound, tankcars. Most of the trading was reported for immediate and prompt delivery. Quotations were named at 20¾c. and 21c. per pound, tankcars, as to seller. Offers for shipment from China were higher and quotations were above the level of the floor price for replacements. Imports totaled 2,610 tons at New York last week.

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Fats and Greases

Greases—Although trading was light and affected by the trucking strike, the market was steady with the improved tone in tallow. Prices were maintained for all grades.

Lard—Prices were firmer and scored fractional gains. Business was inactive. Lard shipments from the Argentine amounted to 1,752 tons in June, compared with 1,675 tons in May. Exports totaled 4,947 tons during the first half of 1948, compared with 12,606 tons for the same period last year. The bulk of shipments went to the United Kingdom.

Tallow—Firm tone featured this market last week. Trading was light and chiefly for small consumers account at premiums. Offerings were limited and well held. Inquiry from soapmakers was reported inactive. Prices were unchanged and steady. Argentine exported 7,853 short tons of tallow and cattle fat in June, the largest monthly shipment since 10,508 tons were shipped last February. January-June exports totaled 34,645 tons, 17 percent larger than during the same period last year. United Kingdom received 90 percent of June shipments.

Animal Oils

Degras—Neutral grades were inactive. Prices were without change. Common was steady and unchanged.

Grease Oil—Business was quiet. Market was unchanged and steady at the recent price decline.

Oleo Oil—Demand was light. Offerings were not liberal. Extra was unchanged at 26½c. per pound, tierces, New York basis.

Oleo Stearine—Inquiry was fair. Prices were maintained at 25½c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod—This market was merely nominal, because of the scarcity of supplies. Prices ranged from 24c. to 25c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Refined Fish—With business inactive, the market was more or less nominal. Prices were without change.

Los Angeles—Fishing in Northern California waters remains poor, but was slightly above the catch for last season. Call for oil is excellent. U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service reported 7,487 tons of sardines were landed this season through September 1, compared with 7,473 tons for the same period last year.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Deliveries were tied up by the trucking strike. Market remained steady with the firmness in pressing stock. Prices were unchanged for all grades.

Stearic Acid—Market was steady, at the recent price reduction. Trucking strike affected deliveries. Quotations were maintained at current levels.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Demand continued excellent from all parts of the country mostly for prompt September shipments. Sacked 41 percent traded at $63 North Alabama for shipment last week and at $57.50 f.o.b. Georgia mills for shipment this week. Sales were also made for October in South Carolina at $57 but mills are now withdrawn. It is fast developing that the September demand will be fully equal to production.

Linseed Meal—Improved demand advanced quotations $1 per ton for immediate delivery. Futures were quiet.

Minneapolis—A fair demand for spot meal pushed prices up to $61 per ton and expedited movement of meal out of tank storage in the local market. Crushers were pressing for instructions on maturing meal contracts and jobbers and merchandisers were actively pressing spot sales. Instructions were fair on old contracts but meal was moving into consuming channels at a heavy rate.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1948-49	1947-48
This week	15,240,000	10,560,000
Since Sept. 1	15,240,000	10,560,000

Peanut Meal—Stocks of old process are cleaned out. The only available supplies are in the form of new process which is quoted at $62.50 for 41 percent and $67.50 for 45 percent f.o.b. Alabama mills. This is an improvement of $2.50 from last week and the market is strong due to scarcity of supplies.

Soybean Meal—The old crop position continues in strong hands and bulk 41 percent was sold as high as $83 Decatur for September shipment; 44 percent new process is discounted $1 to $2. Some sales were made last week at $55 bulk Decatur for October, November, December and then sellers withdrew. Straight October shipment brought premium of $6 to $8 per ton.

Waxes

Beeswax—Business continued slow, and the trucking strike further discouraged buying interest. Offers of new crop crude were increasing, but were maintained at former levels. Refined grades were unchanged and fairly steady.

Candelilla—Demand was improved last week as a result of the proposed increased export tax of 15 percent on shipments from Mexico. Trade was confused and awaited official announcement as to the effective date of the tax.

Carnauba—Consuming inquiry continued quiet for replacement from Brazil. Offers for shipment were quite liberal at the floor levels, with some sellers quoting on single grades while others maintaining combinations of two grades. Bulk of recent trading has been between dealers for spot and prompt delivery. Quotations of all grades were unchanged and more or less nominal.

Ouricury—Stocks on the spot and for shipment were firmly held at current levels. Trading was reported light. Deliveries have been tied up by the trucking strike.

Girdler Corp. Assigns McMichael to New Post

C. E. McMichael has joined the fats and oils section of the Votator Division of the Girdler Corporation, Louisville, Ky., it was announced last week. He will be associated with A. E. Bailey, who heads up the section. From 1941 until he joined the Votator staff this year Mr. McMichael was general superintendent of Durkee's Famous Foods' plant in Berkeley, Calif.

Premier Oil, Paint & Lead Works has been incorporated in Los Angeles County, Calif., by G. William Shea, Leo D. Harman jr. and Barbara Reed.

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Oils, Fats Deliveries by PMA in July

The Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, has reported details of food and agricultural commodities purchased and delivered during July. Total deliveries of these products during the month reached 3,312,000,000 pounds, with grain and grain products making up 2,594,000,000 pounds of the total. Included in the latter figure are 18,000,000 pounds of peanuts and 19,000,000 pounds of fats and oils, other than peanuts. Deliveries by the agency during the month included the following quantities, in pounds, of the products specified to the agencies noted:—

	Vegetable oils	Lard and other animal fats	Soap and related products	Oleo-margarin	Peanuts	Tallow	Copra
Department of the Army[1]	1,666,093	393,096	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign Aid Program[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,224,480
Individuals and corporations	1,683,400	32,325	.....	6	18,111,654	.....	.....
Foreign Assistance Act[3]	2,969,829	.....	165,537	.....	.....	551,040	.....

[1] Purchased by the Department of Agriculture and transferred to the Department of Army on a cash reimburseable basis for army feeding at home and abroad and for civilian relief feeding in the occupied areas of Germany, Venezia-Giulia, Japan, the Ryukus and Korea. Included are deliveries to the U. S.-U. K. zone of Germany.

[2] Under public law 389, the eighteith congress, possible recipients of ai dunder this program may be Austria, China, France and Italy.

[3] Under public law 472, the eightieth congress, possible recipients of aid under this program may be the United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, China, French zone of Germany, the Free Territory of Trieste, and the U. S.-U. K. zone of Germany.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Organizes Service Club

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, vegetable oil producer, Minneapolis, Minn., has organized an "Old Timers Club," composed of employees who have been with the organization for twenty-five or more years. Charter membership of the club is composed of 121 employees throughout the country.

Organizational meeting of the Twin Cities chapter will be held on Setptember 17 at the Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis. Similar meetings will be held at later dates in Buffalo, N. Y., Edgewater, N. J., Chicago and Toledo. Principal speakers at the Minneapolis meeting will be T. L. Daniels, president of the company, and Samuel Mairs, chairman of the board.

Dual Paint Film Applicator Available From Gardner Lab.

The apparatus division of Henry A. Gardner Laboratory, Inc., Bethesda, Md., is currently marketing a dual paint film applicator under the name of the "Duplex Film Applicator." This instrument was originally developed by W. H. Biddle, chief chemist of the General Paint Corporation of Canada, Ltd.

The applicator is used to apply two different films of paint or other finish at the same time, of the same wet film thickness, and adjacent to each other. The instrument is claimed to give greater accuracy for the matching of colors when the material is thus applied against the control standard, since the two films meet without merging and are applied under identical conditions.

General Mills Appoints Amsco Louisville Agent

General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., has assigned the Amsco Products Company to represent its chemical division in Louisville, Ky., as well as in the Cincinnati territory. The Amsco organization, which has its headquarter's in Cincinnati, will handle General Mills' complete line of vegetable, animal and marine fats and oils and organic chemical derivatives.

Trade Briefs

Leland S. Bisbee has been elected a director of Clinton Industries, Inc., manufacturer of corn products, Clinton Iowa.

La Favorita vegetable oils and soup concern, Guayaquil, Ecuador, is building and equipping a plant for the production of vegetable shortening.

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Refined Mineral
OZOKERITE
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THE ONLY GEOLOGICALLY POLYMERIZED MINERAL WAX OBTAINABLE IN THE U. S.
This is not a crude petroleum-base derivative but is mined from the only producing mine in the world and is specially refined to produce maximum toughness, hardness, melting point, oil absorption and high gloss as opposed to the soft and greasy characteristic commonly associated with Ozokerite even of high melting point.
This range of qualities in Ozokerite Utahwax furnishes satisfactory simplified formulations without incorporating expensive waxes.
Melting points 172° — 183° — 190° F.
Penetration 1/2 to 1 1/2.
Formulations available for shoe polish and carbon papers. Technical information for other suitable uses on request.
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Vacuum Shelf Dryers with and without accessories. Devine No. 9, 11, 23, and 31A; Buffalo Size C and D; Stokes Model 55-EE and others.

1—Rotary Dryer in Nickel; good for Vacuum; jacketed; 3'x5'.

6—Stainless Steel Atmospheric Drum Dryers; 5'x 10' and 5'x4' complete with drives, motors, and all accessories.

1—Readco Stainless Steel 142 gal. Double Arm Mixer; 20 H.P. motor.

50—Heavy Duty Horizontal Jacketed Mixers with double arms, sigma or nuben; geared both ends, tilting; 100 gal. working.

40—Double Ribbon Type Dry Mixers in carbon and stainless steel; from 200 lb. to 6,000 lb.

6—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Stills; some with coils from 150 gal. to 1,000 gal.; agitated if desired.

1—Lab. size Stainless Steel Fatty Acid Still with column.

4—Copper Distillation Columns; 36" dia. to 84".

1—Glass Lined Jkt'd. Vacuum Still; 3,000 gal.; sectional type; cone bottom.

4—Dopp 250 gal. Jacketed Kettles.

1—Struthers Wells 250 gal. Steel Jkt'd. and Agitated Pressure Vessel.

4—Lancaster Mixers; Stainless Steel; 10 H.P. motors.

3—Bartlett & Snow Stainless Vacuum Pan Dryers; 8'x3'.

10—De Laval and Sharples Vapor Tight Clarifiers.

10—Roller Mills, Lab. size to 16"x40", standard makes.

7—Pebble and Ball Mills, 24"x30", 36"x36", 36"x48", 6'x5' and 6'x8'.

4—Pfaudler Glass Lined Vacuum Kettles; 500 gal.; 2,500 gal. Jkt'd. or Unjkt'd.; with agitators.

4—Sweetland Filters; Nos. 2 7, 9 and 12.

1—Buffalo Stainless Extractor, single effect, 7'x 13'; 900 sq. ft.; forced circulation; ext. calandria type.

10—J. H. Day Ro-Ball Sifters No. 82; two separations screen size 40"x120" with 3 H.P. motors.

1—New Triple Effect Long Tube Copper Evaporator —3,100 sq. ft. Total number of tubes 336.

6—Good used Swenson, Devine and Buffalo single, double and triple effect Evaporators in copper finned, cast iron with heresite lining and steel; accessories included.

1—Buffalo Stainless Steel Calandria type forced circulation; 300 sq. ft.

2—Zahm Dealcoholizers 15" x12" high.

4—Sweetland Filters, No. 2, 5, 7 and 12.

11—Oliver Rotary Vacuum Filters in steel, Nickel, and stainless; 4'x1', 5'3" x6', 5'4"x8', 6'x3', 6'x1', 8'x7', 8'x10', 8'x12', others.

12—Eimco, Feine, Denver, Portland, Rotary Vacuum Filters, cast iron, steel, cypress up to 8'x14'.

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1—2,000 gallon jacketed, agitated steel KETTLE.

1—8' x 12' OLIVER ROTARY acid-proof FILTER.

1—No. 12 SWEETLAND FILTER, 36 leaves, 4" c/c.

1—No. 10 SWEETLAND FILTER, 2" centers.

3—200 gallon Baker Perkins jacketed MIXERS, double sigma blades, hydraulic tilt.

1—8' x 125' ROTARY KILN.

1—6' x 50' Louisville Steam Tube DRYER.

1—Stokes No. 79-80 FILLING, CLOSING and CLIPPING Machine.

14—LABELERS, Rotary automatic, McDonald Straight Line, World and Ermold semi-auto.

10—VACUUM PUMPS, various sizes.

8—CENTRIFUGES, Sharples No. 6, DeLaval No. 620, and No. 600.

2—38" Copper COATING PANS, m.d.

1—No. 4 TH 24" MIKRO PULVERIZER, triple screw feed.

JACKETED KETTLES—Stainless, Aluminum, Cast Iron, Copper, Steel, 125 in stock, sizes 20 gal. to 2,000 gal.

TANKS—Stainless, Nickel, Enamel, Lead Lined, 80 in stock, open and closed, 250 gal. to 800 gal.
Steel, open and closed, 50 in stock, 45 gal. to 8,800 gal.

DRYERS—Rotary Vacuum, Rotary Steam Tube, Direct Heat Rotary, Vacuum Shelf, Single and Double Drum, all sizes.

CENTRIFUGALS—20" to 60", Copper and Steel Baskets, suspended and underdriven, 15 in stock.

5—Troy 48" steel basket, 5 HP motors.

HEAVY DUTY MIXERS—Baker Perkins, W&P, jacketed and unjacketed, 9 gal. to 200 gal.

ROLLER MILLS—11 Kent, Day, Ross, 12 x 30", 12 x 32", 16 x 40", and 20 x 48".

FILTERS AND FILTER PRESSES—Shriver, Johnson, Plate and Frame and Recessed, Oliver Rotary, Sweetland Pressure—all sizes and types.

TABLET MACHINES—Stokes & Colton, Rotary and Single punch, 18 in stock, all sizes.

CRUSHING ROLLS—Single Roll, Double Roll—all sizes.

CRUSHERS—Jaw, Gyratory, Fine Reduction, Roll, Hammer Mill, Rotary Fine—all sizes and types.

GRINDERS AND PULVERIZERS—All sizes and types.

SCREENS — Rotex, Vibratory, Gyratory — all sizes.

STILLS—Lead Lined, Steel, Copper—all sizes.

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8—42" Sperry cast iron, open delivery, washing, Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 69-1½" cakes, Hydraulic Closing.

8—36" Sperry cast iron, open delivery, center feed, Recessed Filter Presses, 60-1½ cakes, Hydraulic Closing.

12—Sections 12" Screw Conveyor, each 20' long, m.d.

1—Krajewski Cast Iron Quadr. Effect Calandria Evaporator, 3,000 sq. ft. heating surface per effect.

3—2,500 gal. Steel Closed Kettles, motor driven agitators.

1—Double Shell Direct Heat Rotary Dryer, 5'6" x 51' long, Oil Fired.

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2—Proctor & Schwartz SOAP CHIP DRYERS, each with late type 2-roll 4' dia. cooling rolls, one is 7 section, other is 5 section, 72" apron.

1—Houchin 60" GLYCERINE EVAPORATOR, copper tubes with condenser, vacuum pump and two salting-out chambers.

1—Jones type "A" horizontal, automatic, SOAP PRESS.

1—Jones type "C" vertical, automatic, SOAP PRESS.

5—Jacketed SOAP CRUTCHERS: 2—3,500 lb. vertical, 2—1,500 lb. vertical, 1—1,500 lb. horizontal.

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1—Houchin 10" Jumbo Plodder.

2—Houchin 8" Preliminary PLODDERS.

1—Howes Bag Packer.

1—F & H Soap WRAPPING MACHINE.

2—Houchin 4-roll GRANITE MILLS, each roll 18" x 30", belt driven.

1—Houchin 30" Automatic CUTTING TABLE.

3—Houchin SOAP STRAINERS.

15—Blackmer, Worthington, and Quimby Soap and Centrifugal PUMPS, mostly motor driven.

1—Shriver 24" FILTER PRESS, pl. & fr., 24 chambers.

1—Sperry 30" FILTER PRESS, pl. & fr., 23 chambers.

1—W & T 30" FILTER PRESS, recessed, 36 plates.

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1—Tolhurst 32" Suspended Centrifugal S.S. Basket.

1—Rotary Dryer 3' x 14' S.S. Shell.

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2—30" x 30" C.I., 35 chambers.
6—18", 24", 32", Wood P&F.
5—No. 2, 7, 10, 12, SWEETLANDS.
1—NO. 59 VALLEZ, 915 sq. ft.
5—No. 208 Vallez, 16 to 24 sq. ft.
2—Swenson Rotary, 4' x 4', 6' x 3'
14—Oliver, 8" x 10", 8' x 6', 8' x 12', 11' x 18'

KETTLES, TANKS, STILLS & CRYSTALLIZERS

1—Duriron 60 gal. Jacketed Agitated Kettle.
2—Steel 400 gal. Kettles closed jacketed agitators, 50 LB. internal pressure, 5 HP exp-proof motors.
8—DOPP 150, 250 GAL. Jacketed, Agitated Kettles.
15—Stainless Steel Kettles, 60, 80, 100, 150, 200, 300, 500 gals.
8—Pfaudler JACKETED AGITATED GLASS-LINED KETTLES, 60 & 150 gal. Stainless Agitators.
12—Pfaudler Tanks, 40 to 500 gal.
3—Copper stills, 100, 150, 400 gals.
2—Buflovak 6' Vac. Crystallizers.

CENTRIFUGALS—CENTRIFUGES

3—A.T.&M. 48" & 40" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, Stainless Steel.
2—A.T.&M. 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGALS, Steel Baskets.
2—Sharples No. 16 VAPORTITE CENTRIFUGES, with stainless steel bowls, explosion-proof motors.
2—Sharples No. 6 Pressuretite and Super Centrifuges.

SPECIALS

1—Day 12" x 30" W.C. 3-Roll Mill, 15 HP Exp.-Proof Motor.
1—Day "Jumbo" Mixer, 1,669 gals., Stainless Steel shell and agitator.
1—OLIVER Rotary Filter, 3' x 4'.
16—2 Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers (Ross Engineering), 500 sq. ft. drying surface, aerofin heaters, fans and motors, 10' x 9' x 11' high.
1—No. 2 Sweetland Filter 316 Stainless Steel body and leaves.
2—No. 49 Vallez Rotary Pressure Filters, 378 sq. ft.

MIXERS & SIFTERS

1—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 15, jacketed SIGMA BLADES.
1—Day No. 6 CINCINNATUS, 100 gal., SIGMA BLADES.
2—Baker Perkins, Type VI, Class BB, size 14, SIGMA BLADES, 50 gal.
1—Readco 4 gal., S.S., double arm.
35—Powder Mixers, 100, 600, 1,000, 2,000 and 3,000 lb., Motor Driven.
12—Portable Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 HP, 400 to 1,725 RPM.
10—50 & 100 gal. Lead Mixers, motor driven
4—Rotex Sifters, 20" x 81", 40" x 72", 40" x 120", single and multiple deck.

DRYERS

2—Buflovak VAC. SHELF DRYERS, 20-42" x 42" shelves.
1—Atmos. Drum Dryer 4' x 8'.
1—Lectrodryer C-55, 750 C.F.M.
1—BUFLOVAK 32" x 90" ATMOSPHERIC Double Drum Dryer.
2—ROTARY VACUUM, 5' x 30', 2' x 6', 4' x 20', 2½' x 8'

MILLS—PULVERIZERS

1—No. 6 MIKRO ATOMIZER 20 HP.
2—HARDINGE 6" x 22", 3" x 24", Conical Steel-Lined Ball Mills.
1—Eppenbach Colloid Mill, stainless steel, ½ HP.
2—Raymond No. 00, No. 0, Screen Mills.
3—Ball & Jewell No. 0 and No. 1 Rotary Cutters.
1—Abbe No. 3 Eureka Jar Mill, 11 gals.
1—Abbe 10 Jar Mill, 10—¼ gal. jars.
2—NEW 2' x 3', 3' x 4', Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills.

MISCELLANEOUS

11—Hydraulic Presses 30 to 225 ton.
1,500 FT. 16", 18" 24" ROLLER CONVEYOR.
25—Stokes, Colton Tablet Machines, single and rotary, ½" to 2½".
25—OLIVITE ACID RESISTING 2" CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
2—Kiefer Visco Fillers up to 36 oz.
3—Stokes & Smith Powder Fillers.

Partial List Only, send for "News Flash"

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Equipment Co.
225 WEST 34th STREET
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PROCESS EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

1—J. H. Day 12"x30"—3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—12"x30" Kent 3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—16"x40" Day 3 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
4—12"x30" Lehman 5 Roller Water Cooled Mill.
1—Beanhall-Deane Sterilizer I.D. 2'6" wide x 4' high x 5' long.
1—No. 0000 Raymond Impact Pulverizer with 10 HP Motor, Cyclone, Dust Collector, Ducts and Steel Supports.
1—Size B5-2 Briton Hammermill with 2 HP Motor and Compensator.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter Press, 26 leaves—4" centers.
1—No. 1 Gruendler Hammermill and motor.
1—5' Dia. Gayco Air Separator.
1—10,000 lb. Platform Scale—platform 8'x6'.
4—24"x18" (12 cu. ft.) single ribbon and paddle mixers with A.C. motors.
1—500 gallon glass lined (Dairy) jacketed kettle stainless steel side entrance agitator and stainless steel hinged cover.

Distributors for Crocker-Wheeler Electric Motors & Generators.
Also a full line of pumps, tanks of all kinds, kettles, scales, etc.
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IN STOCK

1—Baker Perkins 200 gal. Double arm Jack. Mixer.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12" x 36" Steel Mill 20 H.P. Motor.
3—Hardinge Conical Ball Mills, 4½' x 24" & 3' x 8".
4—Allbright-Nell 4' x 9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—No. 12 Sweetland Filter, 71-36" copper leaves on 2" centers, hydraulic opening & closing.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel Bubble Cap Column
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24"x70"
1—Dexine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 9—40"x42" steam shelves, 6" spacings
2—Sperry 18" sq. Lead Filter Presses
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" sq. Iron Filter Presses
4—Shriver & Independ. FL & Fr. Wood Filter Presses, 18" x 24" sq.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 5 & 0.7 gals.
1—Day Jumbo 550 gal. Horiz. Steel Jack. Mixer.
1—Royle No. 2 Perfected Extruder.
2—Abbe No. 18 Bluegrass Sifters
5—Tyler 28 Jr. Hummer Screens, 24" x 60".
1—Tyler Ro-Tap Sifter ½ HP.
5—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge Also 26" Rubber-Lined
3—Lehman 3-Roll Water Cooled Steel Mills, 9" x 32", 12" x 36" & 16" x 40".
2—Stokes RD4 Rotary Tablet Machines, 16 die openings 1 3/16" dia Also ⅝", 1", 1¼", also single punch
1—Rutchman 6" Double Screw Plodder.
3—Jones Type E, A & K automatic Sem Presses.
1—Huber 75 ton Para Block Press
1—Hoschin 12" x 24" 3-Roll Granite Stone Mill.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, late type, 2 HP
2—Manton Gaulin Stainless Steel Homogenizers, type 200 & 300.
Devine 800 & 1,000 gal closed steel Kettles & Stills.
1—250 gal. lead-lined Kettle
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Knapp Can Labeler.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill 21"x36" 50 gals
2—Buckhard 28" & 50" Revolving Pans
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
2—Duplex 2" x 2" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Back Enery Mill.
1—Gruendler 5" x 6" Jaw Crusher.
1—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuge
1—Simco Jr. Vac. Bottle Filler.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jack. Agit Kettles, 250, 400, 500 gals
25—Stainless Tanks, 100 to 2,000 gals.
1—Colton Hand Tube Filler.
6—Filling Labeling Cottoning & Wrapping Machines
10—Stainless steel, jacketed Kettles, new & used, 40, 60, 80, 100, 275 & 500 gals., some agitated.
12—Alum. Jack. Kettles, 50 to 100 gals.
18—Copper jack. Kettles, 2, 30, 50, 75 100, 250 & 350 gals., some agitated
15—Port. Elec. Mixers ½-2 HP
1—Abbe 2 Jar Mill, 2 gal. Jars
1—Abbe No. 0 Rotary Cutter & H P
1—Williams No. 3 Hammer Mill
2—Jeffrey & Stedman Hammer Mills 10" x 5" 15" x 8" & 24" x 11".
1—Stedman 22" Single Roll Crusher.
1—Jeffrey 18" x 48" Single Deck Conveyor Screen
4—Day Pot Mills, 24" x 22" dia.
6—Centrifugals 26", 30" & 40".
4—No. 0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills
4—Dopp Jack Kettles 10 to 50 gals
1—Blystone 2,500 lb. horiz Spiral & Paddles Steel Mixer
6—Horiz. Mixers, 20 to 250 gal
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 500 gals
1—Faust 150 gal. Jack. Spiral Mixer
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2—DeLaval Moilt. Clarifiers, 300 & 301
2—Rotary Screens, 18" x 72".
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1—Double Stand Steel 4-Roller Mill
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Floor Wax Industry

—Continued from page 3

tion of products as conforming to standard; misuse of terms denoting unique efficacy or durability; misuse of "heavy duty," "traffic," etc.; misrepresentation as to character of business; fictitious prices; false invoicing, and commercial bribery.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Paul Cameron, chief of the rule-making section of the commission's trade practice conference division, invited further views from industry members, either in writing or in person. It was announced that the commission would consider the suggestions made at Thursday's meeting and draw up a proposed series of rules. Another trade practice conference will be held at a date to be announced later for further discussion of proposed floor wax trade practice rules.

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1—Kent Change Can Mixer, 30 gallons, with motor.

1—Mikro Pulverizer No. 1 SH, Stainless Steel construction, complete.
1—Robinson Stainless Steel Attrition Mill.
1—Shriver Filter Press, 42" x 42".
1—Shriver Filter Press, 36" x 36".
2—J. H. Day Powder Mixers, D8, with motor & reducer.
2—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel Jacketed Mixers, 100 gallons.
2—Stainless Steel Clad Storage Tanks, 7' x 16'6".
5—Simpson Intensive Mixers, No. 0, with Cleveland worm gear reducer.

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1—New Oliver 5'-1" x 8' Cont. Vac. Filter.
1—Alum. Jack. 300 gallon Still or Pan.
2—Vac. Shelf Dryers, Single Door, 40" x 44", and Double Dr., 59" x 58".
1—Truck Dryer, 2 Compartment, 4 Trucks each.
2—Abbe Buhrstone Lined Mills, 6' x 8', G.F.H. style.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 36" x 8", and 4½ x 24".
1—Charlotte Colloid Mill, S.S., 20 H.P. A.C. Motor.
5—Horiz. Spiral Mixers, 600 lb. to 3,800 lb.
3—Baker Perkins Mixers, 7-40 gal. to 35 gal.
2—Filler Mach., 2 and 4 Piston Fillers.
2—Standard Knapp Can Labelers, Adj. to No. 10's.
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PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
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2—Pfaudler 100-gal. model S agitated vacuum stills—LIKE NEW.
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1—Lancaster No. 4 stainless steel mixer.
1—NEW Pfaudler 200-gal. glass lined receiver.
2—NEW 40" Tolhurst suspended type centrifuge with stainless steel perforated basket and stainless steel curb.
4—Abbe Engineering 50-gallon porcelain lined pebble mills—1 jacketed.
2—Swenson single effect evaporators, monel metal and karbate construction.
2—Shriver 36" cast iron plate and frame closed delivery, washing type filter press, 2" cake.
40—Pfaudler glass lined tanks—from 50—600 gallons. Some NEW, most re-enameled.
2—Brand new Pfaudler 150 gal. evaporating pans, jacketed and agitated (glass lined).

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Desire exclusive sales rights from manufacturer of wax products, chemicals, or other products with which volume sales can be created. Have record for sales and promotional ability which can be verified, also have own office and sales force, commission basis. OPD 953.

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For sale: Sharples supercentrifuge No. 16 stainless steel. DeLaval separator model AC-VO. DeLaval oil purifier model BA-11. DeLaval oil purifier model 26-13. Anderson expeller. B. C. Skinner Machinery Company, Dunedin, Florida.

Surplus equipment: Bottle fillers, cappers, gallon filler, vacuum drier, tanks, kettles, homogenizer, stone vacuum filter, pumps, solvent stills, also Redler conveyor for powdered, granulated, flake, or small lump materials. S. Hawxhurst, Helene Curtis Industries, Inc., 505 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago 12, Ill. Sacramento 4000

FOR SALE

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1—Lightnin Port., 1 HP 400 RPM Expl.
12—Portable, ¾, ½, 1/3 & ¼ HP, 400 RPM, Expl. Pr.
22—Portable 1 HP to ¼ HP, 1725 RPM, Expl. Pr.
16—Side Entering, 3¼" dia. shaft, 6', 8', 10" dia. prop.
7—Side Entering, 1¼" dia. shaft, 12", 15", 18" dia. prop.
8—Conical Blenders, 25 lb., 50 lb., 300 lb., 500 lb.
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1—Horiz. Spiral, H.D., Jkt'd., stainless, 1000 lb.
1—Read H. D. double arm, jkt'd., tilting, stainless, 150 gal. wkg. cap.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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1—Sweetland No. 10 Filter, bronze lvs.
14—P & F Filter Presses, 10" to 42".
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1—Stokes "R" 15-ton single punch pellet Press.
11—Stokes & Colton 16 punch pellet Presses.
6—Ductron Cent. Pumps, 90 GPM, 15'.
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Stainless steel or stainless steel jacketed kettle —Capacity: 600-1000 gallons. Jacket to withstand 90 lbs. steam pressure. Kettle to stand full vacuum at 60 lbs. steam pressure in jacket. Kettle to be equipped with stainless steel agitator. Write H. W. Battle, P. O. Box 328, Louisville 1, Ky.

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180 gal. silex lined.
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To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes; other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 959.

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Pharmaceutical chemist — Capable of taking charge of production all pharmaceutical products. Must be able to supervise assay and control laboratory and plant layout, assist in purchasing, cost calculation, label preparation, reports, etc. In reply state age, complete employment record, education, marital status and when services available. Veltex Co., 1811 1st Ave., No., Birmingham, Ala.

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Chemist, preferably pharmaceutical with knowledge of Physical and Colloidal chemistry. Preferred background in aqueous emulsions, suspensions and detergents. State age, education, experience and salary. OPD 957.

POSITIONS WANTED

Executive, 15 years' up-to-date experience export import heavy, fine chemicals, pharmaceuticals, naval stores, pigments, desires position with manufacturer. Linguist, capable organizer and administrator. Widely travelled. At present employed at $20,000 per annum. OPD 927.

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Chemist — Industrial coatings — Adhesives — Latex. 4 years experience includes lacquers, synthetic resins, varnishes, allied coatings. Natural, GR-S, neoprene, hycar latices, rubber cements, resin emulsions. Pigments, fillers, metallics. Wide applications. Development, production purchasing, technical sales. OPD 950.

Chemical sales executive, experienced, grad. chemist, seeks executive position, would also consider partnership in established or new chemical business, either manufacturing, export, import, distributing or trading. Highest references. OPD 951.

Chemist, 25 years broad experience in coatings, drying oil treatments, resins, pigments, soaps, chemicals, etc. Research, product development, production supervision, plant design, evaluation of new products. Desires connection in South. Would consider part time or consulting work or sales engineering. OPD 954.

Chemist, Ph.D., 37. 13 years responsible supervisory experience in synthesis (esters, amides, sulfonates, ethers), fat derivatives, emulsifiers, detergents, waxes, plasticizers, alkyd and other resins, varnishes. Publications. OPD 958.

Union Oil Elects Swift

Directors of the Union Oil Company of California have elected Claude E. Swift as vice-president in charge of research and patents. Mr. Swift had been manager of research and patents for the company.

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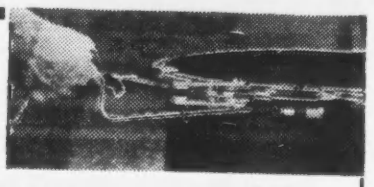

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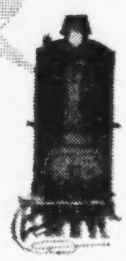

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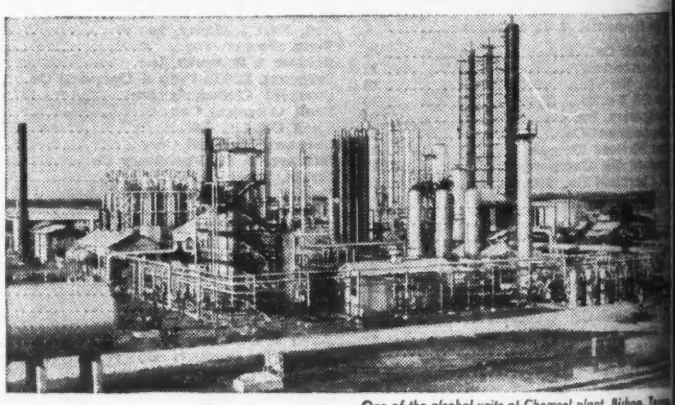

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